

TWIN FALLS NEWS

FOURTH YEAR.

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NUMBER 9.

SOMETHING DOING ON THE SALMON

ENGINEERING CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED.

Arnold & Co. of Chicago Will Immediately Begin Work on the Specifications for the Dam and Tunnel and the Detailed Surveys.

Arnold & Co. of Chicago have signed a contract to prepare all the plans and specifications for the dam across the Salmon river, 35 miles southwest of Twin Falls, to be built by the Twin Falls Salmon River Irrigation Co. for the irrigation of 150,000 acres adjoining the Twin Falls tract to the south. The contract includes all the engineering features of the project. The work, which will cost not less than \$60,000, will begin immediately. Directly after the specifications are completed and approved construction contracts will be let and the work will proceed without hitch. This information was conveyed in letters and telegrams received today from Pittsburgh where the contract was signed. W. S. Kuhn and James S. Kuhn who, with their associates, are putting in the North Side system, are now interested in the Salmon and this fact in itself is sufficient guarantee that there will be no delay in the work.

The Arnold company is the foremost organization of its kind in the country. It is now engineering the Chicago subway and it has been connected with many enterprises of great magnitude. Blon J. Arnold, the head of the company, is one of the world's foremost engineers. He has visited Twin Falls and is enthusiastic over the prospects in this section of Idaho. His associate, Mr. Rosencrans, has also made several trips to Idaho, and has inspected the Salmon project with which he was very favorably impressed. He is expected in Twin Falls in an early date.

The Salmon project covers 150,000 acres and extends to the high line of the Twin Falls system, with four and one-half miles of the city, and land under the canal system of the Salmon project lies in triangular form, with the dam site as the apex. Every acre of the segregation is level and is easy of irrigation, being free from rock or lava cropplings and possessing just enough slope to permit of economic distribution of water. The soil is deep and of the same formation as that of the Twin Falls tract.

The dam, which will be 200 feet in height, is to be built of reinforced concrete, 21 feet above the water to a depth of 130 feet above the opening of the tunnel which will carry the water through a "hog-back" for a distance of one mile to the southern point of the segregation. The reservoir created by this dam will be the largest in the world, backing the water in the Salmon river canyon for a distance of nearly 20 miles.

The storage water will be supplied by the flow of the Salmon which is approximately as great as that of the Twin Falls high line. A work has been built at the dam site and an accurate measurement of the water flow of the stream will be taken. Buildings have been erected there for the engineers and a camp will be maintained at the dam all winter.

The dam will be built a few hundred feet below the Salmon river bridge on the Three Creek road and a bridge will be strengthened with ties and planking to permit of its use by the company and the public until a new structure is built below the reservoir.

Options have been obtained upon all lands to be submerged by the reservoir and the necessary water rights have been secured in both Nevada and Idaho. The Salmon has an immense watershed and has never been known to dry.

In section 28, township 12, range 16, by electric railway. The railway line has already been surveyed. It is probable that the Salmon tract will be opened for entry in the early spring. By that time the specifications will have been completed and approved by the state and the contracts will be let for the construction work.

The company is now building a camp on the Hollister townsite and is making arrangements to have a well drilled there immediately. The townsite will be surveyed, trees will be planted and all preparations will be made for the spring opening. A telephone line from Twin Falls to the dam site, by way of Hollister, is to be constructed at once.

BURLEY SETTLERS TO OBTAIN WATER

GOVERNMENT TO LIVE UP TO ITS PLEDGES.

Appropriation of \$170,000 Set Aside for Construction of the First Three Lifts of the Pumping System—Settlers to Co-operate.

The government reclamation service has at last promised to do justice to the settlers on the south side of the Snake river under the Minidoka project. As late as March, 1906, these settlers were assured by the de-

SEEK TO REVIVE AN OLD PROJECT

FOR IRRIGATION IN VICINITY OF GLENNS FERRY.

Kansas City Capital Endeavors to Take Up and Complete the Work Commenced Six Years Ago Which Would Reclaim a Large Tract.

C. H. Hammett of Kansas City and his associates have applied to the state land board for the right to proceed with the work commenced six years ago by the Glonns Ferry Land & Irrigation company for the reclama-

DEATH OF ALFRED McMILLAN

Popular Young Man Called While on Manhood's Threshold.

Alfred McMillan, of Kimberly, 40th of James McMillan, county assessor and tax collector, passed away last Friday evening after an illness lasting several weeks. While hope for his recovery was abandoned, for several days before his death, the blow was none the less falling upon the family and upon all those who knew the young man. The depth of public sympathy was manifested at the funeral service on Sunday, when some stood out in the rain for hours, mute and sad at heart.

Alfred McMillan represented a type of manhood which compelled the respect and love of all who knew him. For two years he was the Kimberly correspondent of the News. In all that time he never wrote an unkindly or untruthful word. He wrote as he

WANTED A REAL CHRISTMAS TREE

SO THEY SENT TO THE HILLS FOR IT.

Kimberly Citizens Believe in Following Time Honored Customs Under All Circumstances—Mourn Death of Alfred McMillan.

KIMBERLY, Ida., Dec. 24.—George Luft departed for San Francisco Monday afternoon, "ing gone by way of Colorado where he will be away a day or two. He will visit his daughter in Frisco several months. Roy McNaughton will farm his place here next summer.

Mrs. Silas Perkins and daughter are reported to be up again after their severe attack of typhoid fever.

Nick Smith, the Hansen farmer, was in town Monday on business.

W. R. Carley has fallen heir to Jack Gaskill's mantle as manager of the local yard here for the Nibley-Channel Lumber Co. Jack has gone back to good old Missouri for the winter. He sold his land five miles south of here to W. M. Black.

C. W. Rice went to Dry Creek Monday to get the Christmas trees for the Kimberly Sunday school. He reports Christmas trees scarce in this part of Idaho, but found plenty of large sagesbrush.

J. H. Mudd sold his fine mare to Carl B. Moore for \$200.

Geo. Onkes is in from Jerome for the holidays. He reports arduous work on the North Side still in progress, although cold and disagreeable.

Mr. F. A. Morse is still baling and shipping hay. He will soon leave for home where his family is residing. Some of the results for the Odd Fellows has arrived by express and the boys will be in the harness from now on.

Tyler Brow has returned from their Heyburn nursery and will devote all their time to the Kimberly work from now on. They intend to have one of the best nurseries in the state at this place.

Attorney Lucy was here from Twin Falls on business on Monday. Ed. Dameson left for home on Christmas turkey Monday. W. H. Thomas won it. Mr. Thomas has been having the

strip for several days and has gone to the mill to get the machinery. It will be continued on the installation of mill machinery in his absence.

G. H. Truitt, formerly railroad agent at this place, is still in progress on Falls and is well pleased with his new position.

Joseph Suweczek, who has been teaching near Rockland, is home for the holidays.

Nelson & Clay have taken their traction engine over to the West place at this place. The trailer for the Ball boys, Axel Nelson is running.

W. R. Ashdown will go to Milner to work after Christmas.

The funeral of near law and daughter arrived from Wisconsin the last of the week and will visit here some time.

W. C. Newbury arrived home from the Twin Falls hospital Monday.

A. R. Moore is reported to have traded his 160-acre farm, one mile north of here, for the Davis store building opposite the Kimberly store in Twin Falls. The store is at present occupied by the Eldridge Clothing Co.

The land was traded in at \$100 per acre and is now being sold.

People will have a muddy time getting to the Christmas tree here this year.

The Kimberly hall has been rented by the Mormons for Christmas day and that night. They will give a dance and entertainment for both old and young.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Alfred McMillan. He has been connected with the Kimberly community from the beginning and has many friends here to mourn his loss. He was one of the directors of the Hall company and Venerable Consul of the M. W. A. lodge of Kimberly. He carried \$1000 insurance in the Woolmen. His health has not been good since he injured the recovery of his last summer. The people of Kimberly and vicinity extend the hand of sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

NO DELAY ON THE CREAMERY—Harder Bros. Are Gearing Ahead With Their Plans.

Ralph Harder, who recently bought the commissary building and the lot on which it stands for a creamery, has departed for La Grande, Oregon, accompanied by his brother, A. E. Harder. A third brother, Walter, will follow later. The building is being overhauled, taking a week to make the trip. Mr. Harder at once protected his deal with the company and his brother will be in charge of the building and the commissary building and put in a house in which they will store 200 or 300 tons of hay. The machinery for the creamery has been purchased and will be shipped with the household goods of the Harders as soon as the building is ready for the installation. The plant will have a capacity of 2000 pounds of butter per day. Mr. Harder has not changed his plans, which have already been outlined in these columns.



Result of a nine-days hunt on Elk mountain, Idaho. From left to right the figures are those of Art Hauser, George Reels, Hugh Reed and M. J. Macaw. The hunters brought in six deer which they secured in the southwest corner of Twin Falls county. They were absent nine days and had many thrilling experiences. The biggest buck was secured by Mr. Macaw, who surprised the animal sitting on its nest in a mountain mahogany tree. The buck proceeded to charge. Mr. Macaw, who conducts a meat market in Twin Falls, is accustomed to charging and he put the buck to the bad in a few seconds. When George Reels killed his buck he drew a razor and insisted upon shaving the animal's neck. Hugh Reed ran his buck down and dug it out of the hole in which it took refuge. He wanted to dig an irrigation ditch and drown the deer but was persuaded to use a shovel. Art Hauser shot his deer on the wing. He waylaid the buck as it was flying to roost and brought it down with a 22-caliber rifle. These statements are vouched for by Dr. Short, the celebrated nature writer, who ate some of the venison and therefore knows all about it. Anyway the boys brought in something nice to show for their hunt and they were not stingy about passing around the tidbits. The cut is from a photograph by Bischoff of the Electric Studio, Twin Falls.

With work of such magnitude in progress on both the North Side and Salmon projects and Twin Falls midway between them, the resultant benefits to this city in the immediate future can readily be comprehended.

CONVERSATION WAS CURTAILED

FROSTS SNAPPED WIRES ON THE JEROME LINE.

Linemen Find 17 Breaks on the Telephone Circuit Due to Contraction—Permanent Repairs to Be Made on Jerome Waterworks.

JEROME, Ida., Dec. 23.—The recent cold weather played havoc with the telephone lines between Jerome and Twin Falls. The linemen who made the repairs reported having found no less than 17 breaks due to contraction.

The Jerome waterworks system, after a satisfactory performance for a few days, again broke down on Thursday. Fentris Hill, who came over from Milner, ordered the pipe drawn and permanent repairs made. In the meantime the town is being supplied with water from Wendell. Major Fred R. Reed came down from Shoshone on Tuesday and was a Christmas visitor in Jerome. John Hale of the North Side Realty Co. made a business trip to Shoshone on Tuesday. The engineers who were recently stationed at Wendell are now working on the extreme west end of the tract near Hagerman.

partment of the interior, through Senator Heyburn and Congressman French, that the completion of the pumping system on the south side of the Snake river would not be delayed beyond the date of completion of the gravity system on the north side. Every promise has been kept every one familiar with conditions knows. Recently, or to be more explicit, since Secretary Balfour assumed office, there has been a shuffling of feet among the reclamation officials. The south side settlers showed their good faith by pledging work to the extent of their ability toward the completion of the south side system. Approximately \$150,000 in work has been pledged and the reclamation service has shown good faith on its part by setting aside \$170,000 for the completion of the first three lifts under the pumping system which, if nothing untoward happens, will be completed by the first of June next year. In time to permit of the settlers being supplied with water for the irrigating season of next year. This will cover all the land around Burley and for some distance west thereof. It is just what the people who have waited and waited, holding their homesteads as best they could in the face of adversity. It is joyful news for those who have contended for the south side settlers against a political and official combine which was almost impregnable. There is no fairer land in the west than the Goose creek flats and its reclamation will add materially to the wealth of Idaho and the Snake river valley.

The south side settlers under the Minidoka project are to meet in the Burley opera house on Saturday afternoon, December 28, with J. G. Camp, the project engineer, to discuss plans and outline the work. Mr. Camp has shown himself to be thoroughly in sympathy with the work and the settlers repose confidence in his ability to extricate them from the dilemma in which they have been floundering for the past two years.

The state land board has taken no action as yet upon the Mr. Hammett's proposal. Two of the members of the board are favorable to allowing a maximum rate of \$55 per acre, one is not favorably impressed and the fourth member has asked several days in which to consider the matter further. No vote has ever been taken, but it is generally expected that action is to be taken on Thursday. On different parts of the tract it is stated that the land differs greatly in natural value and the new combination proposition is to provide a scale of prices graduating up to \$55 for the most desirable acre.

It is understood that the North Side Twin Falls company has purchased a subsequent filing on the water of the Malad river from an eastern electrical company for power and irrigation purposes. It will contest the allowing of the segregation to Hammett and his associates. In case of favorable action by the board, on the ground that the filer of the present company has been forfeited by inactivity for a period exceeding three years.

ation of a large tract of land on the south side of the Snake river and covers a strip of about 30 miles in length. The water was to have been taken from the Malad river.

The Glenns Ferry company spent approximately \$200,000 to fully realize the enormous expense of completing the canal which it had commenced. It was an Idaho company, composed of Idaho people and the loss will be seriously felt by many of them if the project has to be abandoned. Little if any work has been done during the last four years except in attempting to secure outside capital to complete the canal.

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spoke, truthfully and charitably. His life was clean and wholesome. Fond of field sports, he took an active part in base ball and other healthy pastimes. In business he was courteous, just and manly. A devout Christian and a gentleman was Alfred and no one, excepting his relatives, feels his loss more keenly than the writer.

Quiet, gentle, unassuming and lovable, he was called at the age of 20 years, when life was just opening to him. The funeral services were held at the family residence Sunday afternoon. The lane was crowded with vehicles, the house was filled with mourners and those who could not find room inside stood out in the rain. Rev. John Gouley of the Presbyterian church conducted the obsequies at the house. A male quartet sang two hymns of which the deceased in life had been fond. Many came from Kimberly to attend the obsequies.

The interment at the Twin Falls cemetery was directed by H. E. Hunt and was witnessed by a large number. For the past two years Mr. McMillan had lived in Kimberly where he was connected with the Kimberly Mercantile company. Last summer he was injured in a base ball game and since that time his health had been precarious.

He was given the best medical attention and for a time he improved. Shortly after his return, however, he grew worse and medical aid of the highest order could not save him. He died as he lived, a Christian and an example of manhood and probity.

Settlers' Meetings.

Meetings of the entrymen on the Twin Falls tract will be held at Filer on Saturday evening, December 28, and at Bull on Monday evening, December 29, for the purpose of discussing the transfer question and bringing the settlers together in an organized and mobile body for the purpose of thriffully with all questions in which their interests are involved. It is requested that every entryman should attend these meetings.

H. T. West, President. H. Day, Secretary.

TO PROLONG LIFE OF FENCE POSTS

THEY SHOULD BE TREATED WITH PRESERVATIVES.

Experiments by Forest Service Show That Lodge Pole Pine of Southern Idaho Can Be Treated With Great Success—Results of Tests.

The time is approaching when fence posts will be extremely difficult to obtain at a reasonable price. The cheapest post to be had now costs 15 cents, and a good post cannot be purchased for less than 25 cents.

On the Twin Falls tract the farmers secure lodge pole pine posts from the Cassia national forest. These posts are seasoned and in fine condition as a rule. They are also susceptible of treatment which will prolong their life. The results obtained by the forest service in treatment of fence posts Idaho and elsewhere are set forth in the following bulletin just issued. Satisfactory fence posts are each year more difficult to secure. Substitutes, such as reinforced concrete and iron, are probably too costly to compete with wooden posts, and the only solution of the difficulty lies in the use of cheaper woods and in preventing decay by preservative treatment.

Statistics do not show the actual consumption of wood for fence posts in the United States. The cut of posts by logging and timber camps in 1900 was given by the twelfth census as \$715,000, valued at \$600,000, and in 1905 the Northwestern Lumbermen's association reported a cut of 15,200,000 cedar posts in the lake states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Neither of these estimates, however, includes the posts cut by farmers from their own woodlots, which far exceed in number the posts sold. The total cut is therefore very large. The more expensive kinds of wood, such as white oak and cedar, which have long been used for posts, are now too scarce and too much in demand for other uses to allow of their meeting the demand for posts. In certain regions it is a paying investment to plant rapid-growing trees like black locust and catalpa, especially for posts. Fortunately most of the so-called "inferior" woods are well adapted to preservative treatment. This is especially true of the cottonwoods, aspens, willows, sycamores, low-grade pines and some of the gums. When properly treated these woods will outlast

the best grades of untreated lumber and are therefore cheaper and more satisfactory. It is the purpose of this circular to show how fence posts may be treated and with what results.

Causes of Decay.
To appreciate the value of any preservative treatment, it is necessary to know what causes decay, and how a preservative treatment tends to prevent it. Briefly, decay in timber is caused by the action of bacteria and fungi—low forms of plants—which require for their development definite amounts of air, water, heat and food. If one or more of these factors can be eliminated in whole or in part, bacteria and fungi will not develop and the wood will not rot readily.

It is well known that wood decays first where it comes in contact with the ground. This is because the fungi find there the conditions most favorable for their growth. Protection is therefore most needed at this point. When wood is fully exposed to the atmosphere in the tops of posts, the moisture is rapidly evaporated and decay is very slow. In the case of some woods, however, such as cottonwood and maple, a treatment of the top is necessary.

Preservative Methods.
A number of more or less crude methods have been tried for prolonging the life of fence posts. These have brought out certain points which may prove of value if more efficient treatment can not be undertaken. Chief of these are the following:

1. Soaking posts in water until green post; fence posts should be as dry as possible before being set.

2. Setting a post small and narrow, does not check its decay.

3. By piling stones around the base of the post or setting it in masonry or concrete, vegetation is kept away, better drainage is secured and the post is kept drier. The slight gain thus secured does not, however, justify the cost.

4. Charring the butt of the post, if properly done, gives good results. Only thoroughly dry posts should be charred, and the charred surface should extend at least 6 inches above the ground line.

5. Soaking the posts in a solution of copper sulphate is not recommended, since this salt is too soluble, and will therefore more quickly leach out.

6. Soaking in mercuric chloride takes so long that it can not be recommended to farmers or ranchmen. This solution, moreover, is extremely poisonous and must be handled with great care. Good results are sometimes obtained by boring holes diagonally into the posts just above the ground line and filling them with some preservative solution; such as various forms of coal tar. This method gives the best results with soft woods, like sycamore and cottonwood. Boring the holes, however, weakens the posts.

7. If the butt of a post is painted with or plunged into a hot solution of carbolicum or creosote, very good results can be obtained. The posts should be thoroughly dry, in order to prevent internal decay and exposure

of the inner untreated wood by checking. Next to impregnation with these materials, this method is doubtless the best.

Creosote has been used for preserving wood since 1838. Timbers impregnated with it have had their durability increased tenfold. By creosote is meant dead oil of coal tar. In the making of coal gas, coal is subjected to high heat without the presence of sufficient air to permit combustion. This process gives two main products—illuminating gas and coal tar. The coal tar is then distilled and separated into the heavy oils, the "dead oil" (creosote) and light creosote, which is obtained by the barrel in many of the larger cities of the United States.

Description of Experiments.
The first experiments by the forest service in creosoting fence posts in this country were made in co-operation with the lumber cut of plant industry, during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1904. Posts cut from maple, elm, sycamore, ash, cottonwood, casahuate, hickory, black walnut, white oak, willow and red oak were treated. Experiments were afterwards made at Ellwood and Los Angeles, Cal., with blue, red and sugar gums and ironbark—all species of eucalyptus. As in all other experiments, the results were chiefly valuable in indicating the right direction for later work.

In November, 1906, experiments were made at St. Anthony, Idaho, in treating fence posts cut from live-killed lodgepole pine, similar to that which obtains in the Cassia forest. One of the objects of this work was to test further the points brought out but left inconclusive in the previous experiments. The number of posts used in some of the St. Louis tests was too small to yield reliable averages. Wood of the same species is very variable, even when grown, cut, and seasoned under the same conditions and yet show different absorptions and penetrations. To define the effect of any particular treatment, it is necessary, therefore, to average the results of many tests. The experiments at St. Anthony were arranged with the object of determining how absorption and penetration are affected by—

- (1) The temperature of the creosote.
 - (2) The duration of the bath in hot creosote.
 - (3) The duration of the bath in the creosote as it cools, after the heat has been shut off.
- The experiments were divided into three series, as follows:
- Series A.—To determine the minimum efficient temperature for the hot creosote, so as to reduce the vaporization of the oil, the consumption of fuel, and time of treatment.
- Series B.—To determine the minimum efficient duration of the bath in hot creosote, so as to reduce vaporization of the oil, the consumption of fuel, and time of treatment.
- Series C.—To determine the minimum efficient duration of immersion in the creosote after shutting off the heat, so as to economize time in treatment.

Apparatus used.—In the experiments at St. Louis and in California the creosote was heated, contained in a cylindrical tank made of 3-16 inch sheet iron, about 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height, with a perforated iron pipe in the bottom. The tank was built on the side of a hill in order to facilitate the handling of the posts, and was set upon brick piers so that a fire could be built under it. The creosote was then pumped into the tank and the posts were placed in it. The total cost of such a tank is about \$45.

The apparatus used at St. Anthony consisted of a rectangular galvanized iron tank 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high. This tank was set snugly into a wooden box built of 1-inch planks and open at the top. The object of this box was to keep the tank from bulging when filled with creosote; to protect the tank from injury; and to keep the creosote from cooling too rapidly. When the posts are treated in winter or in cold regions it is best to build an additional casing around the inner box, leaving a space of about 4 inches between them, and firmly packing this space with sawdust. The casing will, then, seldom solidify overnight and may be more quickly heated.

The creosote was heated by fitting a series of seven 1-inch steam pipes in the bottom of the tank, coupled to the boiler of an engine. The amount of steam passing through the pipes was controlled by two valves—one placed between the tank and the boiler, to regulate the amount of steam entering the coils, and the other at the outlet of the coils to control the pressure. By raising or lowering the pressure of steam in the coils the creosote could be heated to any temperature desired. An apparatus of this kind makes it possible to keep the temperature of the creosote fairly constant and gives very satisfactory results. It can of course be used only when some kind of steam boiler is available. It costs about \$30.

Tanks similar to those described give best results, but if means are not available for their construction an old iron boiler or like vessel can be used. The essential requirements are that the creosote shall be heated in the vessel to about 215 degrees F., and that the butts of the posts shall be submerged up to about 6 inches above their ground line. In special cases, where a thorough top treatment is necessary, the vessel should be of sufficient size to allow the whole post to be submerged.

Cost of Treatment.
The total cost of treated fence posts varies so much in different regions that general figures are out of the question. In the Cassia forest fence posts in various parts of the country know the cost of untreated posts, only estimates on the cost of treatment

must suffice. If the determining factors are known the cost of treatment in any locality can easily be estimated. The cost depends upon the cost of the apparatus, the price of labor, the number of posts treated per day, the absorption of creosote per post, and the cost of creosote. The cost of the apparatus may be more or less than that used in the experiments, costs from \$30 to \$45. The price of labor varies with the locality. It can easily be ascertained. The number of posts that can be treated per day depends upon the size of the tank and the size and form of the posts. In general, a tank with a bottom 12 square feet in area will hold between 40 and 60 posts 6 inches in diameter at the butt. With such a tank this number of posts would be the daily capacity, except with lodgepole pine posts, which took two runs per day can be made.

If a man does the work himself, or in co-operation with his neighbors, the cost per post will, of course, be much less. In general, the cost of treating a post will vary from 4 to 15 cents, depending upon the factors just given. In order to get the total cost of a treated post, the cost of the treatment must, of course, be added to the cost of the post. A post properly treated should give service for at least 20 years. To indicate more clearly the advantage of treating, from the standpoint of the consumer, the following example from Idaho is given:

Comparative Costs of Untreated and Treated Posts of Lodgepole Pine in Idaho.

Untreated	Treated
Initial cost of post	\$0.06
Cost of treating post	\$0.16
Estimated cost of setting post	.12
	.15
Total cost of set post	.33
Estimated length of service, years	4
Annual cost of post (allowing 4 per cent interest on investment)	\$0.05
	\$0.03

It can be seen that the annual saving is about 2 cents, so that at the end of 20 years, with conditions similar to those given in the example, a creosote fence will be about 40 cents per post cheaper than one untreated. A nearly very crude, since the factors composing it are extremely variable, but it tends to impress somewhat forcibly the saving effected by the use of treated posts, even though their initial cost is high.

Conclusions.
The principles which follow are of general application in fence-post treatment. Local conditions, of course, may require the operator to modify them somewhat to meet his particular requirements.

The resistance of all treated posts to decay is alike, regardless of the kind of wood used; hence only the cheaper woods should be used, and the

more valuable kinds should be saved for other purposes. Since sapwood can be impregnated better than heartwood, posts with much sapwood at the ends should be used.

Posts cut from woods whose heartwood can not be treated are better left round. When the heartwood is so treated, readily either round or split posts may be used.

Posts should be air-dry before they are treated or set. They should be cut at least a month before being used. Wood dries fastest in spring or summer, but in those species which are best done in autumn or early winter.

Even the inner bark should be removed before the posts are treated or set, especially in the case of post submerged in the creosote. This reduces the penetration of creosote into the wood besides itself absorbing the creosote without increasing the durability of the post.

The tops of posts should be cut slanting, preferably with an ax, so that rain water will not remain on them. The slant should be toward the pitch which is greater, especially posts in which there is a marked difference in hardness between the springwood and the summerwood.

Treatment.
If butt treatments in the open tank can not be given, and yet some preservative method is desired, plunge the butts of the posts into a vessel of hot creosote, or carbolicum, or apply other liquid with a brush.

Use as heavy a grade of creosote as can be obtained.

When to set the creosote to work is an important point. The posts are better with woods having shallow sapwood (about 1/2 inch deep) treat all the sapwood. With woods having deep sapwood, or with heartwood that takes treatment readily, secure a penetration of at least 1 inch. The heartwood of very few species can be treated. For this reason round posts are better than split posts, since a penetration is obtained entirely around them. Species with a deep sapwood, like lodgepole pine, will absorb much more creosote than species with shallow sapwood, like chestnut.

A long bath in hot creosote, followed by a shorter one in cold creosote, will probably give best results. Usually, woods with a porous structure, like the poplars, can be treated more easily than dense woods, like the oaks, and hence may be left in the creosote for so long a time.

Never heat the creosote above 250 degrees F. In most cases a temperature just above the boiling point of water is best. Heating the creosote above 250 degrees F. weakens its wood and causes a large amount of creosote to vaporize.

Never brush-treat posts with the air or the post is so cold that the creosote simply solidifies on the surface of the post.

Keep the posts as dry as possible before treatment and keep rain and snow out of the tank by roofing it, if necessary.

THE ELECTRIC CITY

Twin Falls May Be Aply Termed

"The Electric City"

BECAUSE

WE PROPOSE

ANNOUNCEMENT

- 1. It has unlimited electrical energy available.
- 2. Electricity is now and will always be, the exclusive motive power for its industries.
- 3. Electricity will be a chief factor in making Twin Falls what it is destined to become—

A BIG CITY

to make Twin Falls renowned for the abundance and cheapness of its electric power.

We want every citizen in Twin Falls to co-operate with us in locating new industries.

We will make special rate inducements and wish to communicate with parties who might be interested.

Electric Flatirons	Electric Heating Pads
Electric Coffee Percolators	Electric Water Heaters
Electric Chafing Dishes	Electric Broilers
Electric Radiators	Electric Toasters
Baby Milk Warmers	Electric Hair Curlers
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TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

FRUIT TREES ARE THRIVING NICELY

SHOW TO ADVANTAGE AT END OF THIRD YEAR.

Best Varieties of Winter Apples Have Done Splendidly—Locust Trees Have Attained Phenomenal Growth—Conditions Very Encouraging.

The prediction that the Twin Falls tract will in time become one of the greatest fruit producing sections of the west still holds good. It is not claimed that all varieties of fruit can be successfully grown on the tract, but it will produce apples of all varieties, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots and like fruits, and all kinds of small fruits. The end of the third year finds the fruit trees healthy and vigorous in all cases where they have received proper attention. Many trees have been allowed to die for lack of care but in every instance where the trees have had a chance they have done splendidly. A few young trees produced apples and pears this year. A few cherries were gathered and the yield of small fruits was abundant. The outlook for fruit on the Twin Falls tract could scarcely be better.

James A. Waters, the Twin Falls nurseryman, has watched horticultural development in this section of the state with a keen eye. Speaking of conditions as they exist today Mr. Waters said:

"I find that the tract will produce a greater variety of fruit than I at first supposed. From the beginning I felt satisfied that certain varieties of apples, for instance, would do well here, and I advised my patrons to try them. This was not because I wanted to push these varieties to the exclusion of others, but for the reason that I felt sure of them. I had seen them grow elsewhere under conditions less favorable than those which obtain on the Twin Falls tract and I had no hesitation in putting them out. However, I find that varieties concerning which I was at

first doubtful, are thriving nicely and bid fair to do well. Of course I have reference to the growth of the trees only. It is one thing to grow a tree and quite another to make it produce fruit. But good fruit cannot be produced from weak trees and the trees on the Twin Falls tract are certainly healthy and lush enough to satisfy anybody. The touching spring frosts which

chards have yet to record a failure, after many years of production; that the Blue Lakes orchards produce fruit which cannot be excelled, the Twin Falls farmers and orchardists feel justified in expecting good results. Mr. Waters said that the most discouraging feature he encountered was the abuse of fruit trees. Many farmers planted trees and left them to die or gave them indifferent care. In

was not put forward in the beginning as one suited for the Twin Falls tract and the fact that it shows good growth is encouraging. Other varieties of apples which have done conspicuously well are the York Imperial, Wagener, Ben Davis and Gano. On farms where care was bestowed on the trees, peaches have done exceedingly well. Unfortunately care was lacking in many instances, and

Logan berry also exceeded expectations. Raspberries and strawberries yielded prodigally. Mr. Waters stated that a farmer might safely plant anything he pleased in his domestic orchard. If he gave his trees proper attention, he would be certain to obtain an extensive variety of fruits. In the planting of commercial orchards, however, he thought it was not advisable to try

its development that the actual facts sound fishy. Planted four feet apart, 2725 locust trees can be grown on one acre of ground. At the end of six years each of these trees will produce two posts, making 5450 posts. The cheapest posts now cost 16 cents each. At this price an acre of locust trees would bring in a revenue of \$372 in six years, or \$100 per acre per year, allowing \$22 per acre for water and maintenance. Locust posts should be more valuable than split pine or fir, consequently a locust grove is a valuable asset for any farmer. The trees are hardy and easily matured.

The catalpa trees have done very well. They killed back more during the first winter than they did afterwards and they seem to be growing stronger and harder with age. Mr. Waters is of the opinion that they will turn out well if cared for when young.

Elms and maples have fully met all expectations. In fact they have grown faster than anticipated. Many sturdy specimens can be found all over the tract. The tract can stand more of these trees and the farmers run no risks in planting them.

Mr. Waters called particular attention to the remarkable growth of roses on the Twin Falls tract. Every variety tried has done well, most of them phenomenally so. Women, who had been accustomed to having beautiful gardens at the homes which they left, and who found pioneering in the sagebrush dull and disheartening at first, have been cheered by the roses which seemed so strangely out of place in their surroundings. They could scarcely believe it possible to grow such beautiful flowers on sagebrush soil. Nevertheless, the rose seems destined to be a fixture on the Twin Falls tract, a very welcome, beautiful and helpful ornament. The same rule applies to shrubbery of all kinds. Beautiful gardens are possible and are easy to obtain. Nor is there any reason why they should be expensive. They give the farm an attractive appearance and add materially to its value. It is much easier to get a good price for a pretty farm than for one which is devoid of color and beauty.



Loading 1150 apple trees at the Twin Falls nursery for Morgan G. Henp's commercial orchard. Some Beauties and Winesaps. From a photograph by Bisbee, the varieties are Jonathans.

damaged the buds in other sections to the east and west of the Twin Falls tract were scarcely felt here. While this is no conclusive proof that the Twin Falls tract is going to be immune from spring frosts, it is nevertheless encouraging. When it is remembered that the Rock Creek or-

every instance where care was exercised, said Mr. Waters, the trees flourished. The peach trees in particular, Mr. Waters declared, had suffered greatly through inattention. Of the apple trees, the Winesaps have attained the most growth. Wherever they have had a chance, they have developed nicely and up to date they show to the best advantage so far as tree growth is concerned. The Jonathans have blossomed

the results were not so satisfactory. This, however, is not the fault of the land or the climate. Apples are flourishing. They do well all around the Twin Falls tract and they will undoubtedly do well here. Plums and prunes show to great advantage. They are a staple crop in southern Idaho and the Twin Falls tract will unquestionably hold its own with the best varieties.

too many varieties. Prudence suggested that the known and tested varieties should be relied upon principally until such time as others developed. Tree Growth. The locust tree has led all others in growth. So remarkable has been

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ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Twin Falls postoffice for the week ending Dec. 23, 1907. Parties calling for these letters will please say "advertised Dec. 23, 1907."

Burwig, Win. (2)
Conners, Dan
Commer, John A.
Gazette, Twin Falls
Grant & Co.
Hargrove, W. T.
Hopkins, Earl J.
Hughes, Clyde
Jones, W. (2)
KAVIS, MRS. L.
Knapp, James E.
Maddling, H. L.
McGregor, Mrs. M. A.
Moon, L. N.
Miller, John A.
Parker, Emma
Peterson, Wm. (2)
Polan, J.
Phillips, F. O.
Shaw, Orville
Slater, Mrs. Steven
Wolverton, Mrs. Willie

Postage on the above letters 1 cent each. Letters remaining at the end of 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

W. H. GREENIOW, Postmaster.

BOUNTY FOR COYOTE SCALPS

To Be Paid by the State From the Predatory Animal Fund.

The state livestock and sanitary board has decided to pay a bounty of \$1 per scalp from the predatory animal fund for the destruction of coyotes and other animals which prey upon sheep. The practice heretofore has been to pay hunters \$3.50 per head, regardless of the number of animals they killed. Better results are expected from the bounty plan which is said to be favored by the sheepmen.

Will grow Commercial Orchards on your own land and guarantee satisfaction or will furnish anything in the nursery line in exchange for one live horse 1200 to 1500 lbs., one dry spring wagon with top, a single buggy and double and single harness.

W. O. WAXX, Twin Falls.

Woods, Evans & Thomas have money to loan on farm property at 10 per cent on long term.

Half Ties—Half Ties—Dale Ties Large stock on hand. Twin Falls Hardware Co.

Everything in legal blanks at The News office.

Doing Their Duty

Scores of Twin Falls Readers Are Learning the Duty of the Kidneys.

To filter the blood is the kidneys duty. When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick. Backache and many kidney ills follow: Urinary troubles, diabetes, Dropsy, Kidney Pills cure them all.

Mrs. J. A. Quinn living on Idaho St., Blackfoot, Idaho says: "I do not hesitate to recommend Don's Kidney Pills as they have proven of great value to me. I suffered severely from an improper action of my kidneys, my back ached a great deal and at times caused me much suffering. Last spring I was having a gentle attack when I procured a box of Don's Kidney Pills. They proved of great benefit to me and my kidneys and back were strengthened. I have recommended Don's Kidney Pills to others suffering from kidney complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sole and agents for United States.

Remember the name—Don's—and take no other.

FOR SALE—160 acres close to Filer, cheap, easy terms. Inquire of Idaho Irrigated Lands Co.

220 acres of land 3 miles east of Filer for rent for term of years. Good land, no rock. Good proposition to the right parties. Address C. A. Bower, Wentachee, Wash.

Choice Lands for Sale. We can sell you the choicest irrigated lands at a price and on terms that will be satisfactory. Write us today. THE NORTHWESTERN INVESTMENT CO., Ltd., Boise, Idaho.

Col's Hot Blast Heaters will burn either hard or soft coal. Twin Falls Hardware Co.

J. W. Craven has 15 pure bred Birse Jersey cows for sale cheap on farm, 1 1/2 miles east of Twin Falls.

FOR SALE—Full blooded Rhode Island cockerels. Inquire A. Steffenson at the Irrigated Lands Co. office.

A pretty "Life" picture can be appreciated as a Xmas gift. At The Liberal.

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The Best Restaurant in the City. Everything New. Service Excellent. Short Orders a Specialty.

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TWIN FALLS NEWS

Official Paper of Twin Falls, County, Idaho. George H. Frasier, Editor.

Published every Friday by THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

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

Available information regarding the city and county generally furnished free of charge to all persons applying to the News Publishing Company, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Noted as second-class matter, December 2, 1902, at the postoffice at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The transfer of control of an immense canal system like that of the Twin Falls project is an operation requiring care, caution and conservatism. With a prevailing spirit of fairness on both sides there is no reason why such a transfer cannot be accomplished without damage to any person interested. Admitting that the problem is complex and has many sides, it is nothing more than the consummation of a business contract. Admittedly further that the contract is ambiguous in its provisions, and the consummation of it should not be carried out satisfactorily. Whatever doubt and misunderstanding may have arisen is due to lack of knowledge of the facts. There are many farmers on the tract who have apparently never given the question a moment's thought. This fact has developed within the past few days. The agreement entered into between the state land board and the representatives of the settlers and the Twin Falls Land & Water company relative to the transfer of control is set forth verbatim in the following extracts from the minutes of the land board meetings:

BOISE, Ida., August 21, 1907. The state board of land commissioners of the state of Idaho, met this day pursuant to the call of the president.

The report of O. L. Waller and F. M. Johnston, the engineers heretofore appointed to make an examination and report upon the Twin Falls Canal Company project, was read and considered. The same was considered in detail, there being present representing said canal association, Mr. H. T. West, president of the same, and Mr. J. H. Hays, attorney for said association. There also being present during said consideration, Engineers Waller and Johnston, and Mr. H. Hays and Mr. J. H. Hays, representing the Twin Falls Land & Water company. Said propositions being considered in connection with the report of Mr. J. H. Hays, attorney for said association, asking that an operating company be formed to take over the canal in conformity with the contract between the state of Idaho and the Twin Falls Land & Water company.

BOISE, Ida., August 23, 1907. The state board of land commissioners of the state of Idaho, met this day pursuant to the call of the president.

In the matter of the request of the Twin Falls Land & Water company for the turning over of the said system to an operating company and the formation of a company to take charge of the same, the same was considered by the board. There being present S. H. Hays, Fred Voigt, H. T. West, Mr. Bowen, and Engineers Waller and Johnston. After discussion, articles of incorporation for the Twin Falls Canal Company, Limited, was submitted by H. T. West and approved by the board. The Twin Falls Canal association, as being agreeable to them in case said corporation was formed, and being assented to by the board, the state land board ordered that the same should be adopted as an amendment to the contract between the Twin Falls Land & Water company and the state of Idaho, and be substituted for articles of incorporation heretofore agreed upon as an amendment to said contract now on file with the state land board.

It was further ordered that the Twin Falls Canal association be authorized to proceed with the formation of the operating company as provided in the contract between the Twin Falls Land & Water company and the state of Idaho, and in conformity with the articles of incorporation at such meeting agreed upon, and that the date for the consummation of the canal system to the Twin Falls Canal Company, Limited, be fixed for January 1st, 1908. It being understood that the laws of the state of Idaho, as amended, should be submitted to the state land board for their approval prior to their adoption by the Twin Falls Canal Company, Limited. It also being understood that the Twin Falls Land & Water company would proceed with all due diligence to the consummation of the canal system in accordance with the terms of its contract, and that the order made by the state land board agreeing to the contract between the Twin Falls Land & Water company and the state of Idaho, and the conveyance of the Twin Falls Land & Water company's canal system to said company, should not in any manner be construed as a final acceptance by the state engineer or state land board nor lessen the liability of the said Twin Falls Land & Water company to complete said system according to the terms of said contract, nor in any manner prejudice the rights of the settlers under said canal system.

If the settlers were represented at these meetings by the Twin Falls Canal association, the association has apparently failed to deliver the goods. If the association did not represent the settlers and had no authority to act for them, it is high time that the entries got together and organized for their own protection. Neither the land board nor the company can deal with the settlers individually in this case. There must be a representative organization and the quicker such an association is formed the better for all concerned. Politics and personalities must be eliminated. The settlers must get together. They are not properly informed as to the meaning of the move contemplated on January 1. They are not properly organized to take control of the canal system and they never have been. The company contends that it cannot afford to maintain the canal system with a charge of 80 cents per acre for each acre on which water is actually used. Many settlers grow crops this year without irrigation. The claim of the company is that were every acre made to bear its share of the cost of maintenance, the burden upon the actual farmers and the company would be greatly lessened. Only the speculators who are holding their lands without improving them would be affected. This contention seems reasonable and it is not related except by the speculators. How the transfer of control can be made without injury or friction is the problem at issue. The agreement printed above would seem to be clear enough for ordinary comprehension. All rights are reserved on both sides. The transfer of control is not a final acceptance of the system by the settlers. That is explicitly stated. If the representatives of the company of the settlers exceeded their rights, or if the state land board went outside its province in subscribing to this agreement, the quicker the settlers are advised in the matter, the better it will be for their interests. If the company's announcement that it would run no water in the canal after December 28 of this year was made in a spirit of retaliation for the application for an order restraining the company from transferring control of the system to the settlers, it was wrong. If it was done for the purpose of stirring up the settlers in a sense of their responsibility in the matter now pending, it certainly had the right effect. The settlers were stirred. The company claims, and with apparent reason, that it is not obliged by the terms of its contract to deliver water, except during the irrigation season. If the company intended to stop the delivery of water at any time after the end of the irrigation season, it is a matter of its own choice. It is an expensive undertaking to run water in the canals in winter and that the company has voluntarily borne this expense in the past two winters. It is still unfair that water should be turned off without due notice. Many settlers have not been able to construct ditches. Others have stock to water. Where would the town of Buhl obtain its water supply? Must the people of Twin Falls drink rock creek water again? There is no need of such a fuss. This is a time for united action. Let the settlers get together and appoint representatives. Then if an agreement is found impractical, let the courts pass upon the question. A memorable span in the history of the Twin Falls tract is about to be closed. At the beginning of the year which will end on Tuesday next, the North Side project was in embryo. Negotiations were in progress and there were a faithful and optimistic few who believed that the project would be financed and built. But none among them could foresee the wonderful strides taken in 1907. The first stretch of the main canal, a great work in itself, will be completed in a few days by H. W. Faris, Donald Grant & Co. have an army of men at work on other sections of the canal. The greatest land opening in the history of America was conducted at Jerome on October 1. More than 100,000 acres of Carey land on the North Side have been sold. While dwelling on these facts, let us compare land values on the south side with those of one year ago. The first issue of the News in 1907 did not contain the mention of a single transfer of land. This cannot be said of the issue of today. Every man who filed on south side land and used ordinary discretion has

made money. Who will say that this will not prove true on the north side? The Salmon project is further advanced today than was the North Side project on the first day of January, 1907. Who can say what will be accomplished on the Salmon project before 1908 has passed into history? James S. Kuhn and W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburgh, who, with their associates, have accomplished wonders on the North Side project, are behind the Salmon enterprise and their faith is greater today than it was 12 months ago. Great things are in store for Twin Falls and the two immense tracts under the greatest canal system in the world. Let us ponder on what has been done, and in the light of past accomplishment let us bend our efforts toward future greatness. Let us cast aside party differences and join in making Twin Falls the biggest and best city in the state. Everything is in our favor. Like the Twin Falls farmer who is assured of a crop when he intelligently applies the water to his land, so the citizen of the city of Twin Falls and of the Twin Falls tract are assured of prosperity if they elect to have it. Opportunity is knocking at our doors. Let us open the portals.

In its issue of January 4, 1907, the News, in commenting on a letter addressed to the Twin Falls Canal association by counsel for the Twin Falls Land & Water company, said: "Mr. Hays is correct in assuming that the proposition of the company to turn over the canal has been greatly misunderstood. It is still misunderstood. It has been twisted and compressed in many ways until the settlers are dazed. To facilitate matters the company should first have taken the question up with the settlers. No doubt there would have been a great deal of waste talk but the settlers would have obtained at least a clear understanding of the proposal. They would have been able to object through the newspapers, and they cannot be blamed for hesitating. It takes two to make a bargain and the settler must be brought into the bargain. President Buhl of the Twin Falls Land & Water Co. has probably done more for Idaho than any one man. He demonstrated the great project he encouraged the investment of millions in other irrigation enterprises in the state. He has been fair and liberal from the beginning and he is entitled to the squarest kind of a deal. The trouble is that the settlers are ignorant. They have no means of acquiring information in this matter of such vital importance to them. They will not be found unreasonable, but they should not be concerned for objectives by combining parties to an agreement of which they know so little. If the question were put before them properly and by the proper authorities they would be found ready to meet the company half way."

These were the conditions as the News viewed them one year ago. The citizens of the Twin Falls tract may judge for themselves what changes have taken place. The company might with propriety urge that it is not to blame for the lack of information on the part of the settlers. Who is? The state land board cannot organize the settlers into a compact body with a responsible head. This should have been done long ago and every feature connected with the transfer should have been made plain so that when the time came to turn over the operation of the canal system there would be no misunderstanding. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Get together, gentlemen.

While kissing his best girl good-night, a Connecticut lover broke his collar bone. It is a good thing that strangle holds are barred under the Carey act.

HOLIDAY Suggestions. Diamonds Watches Rings Brooches Bracelets Toilet Sets Silverware China Cut Glass Clocks. Rich American Cut Glassware \$1.00 to \$12.00. Hand-painted and Japanese china. Make your selections early and have the choice of a complete stock. We will set aside any article you wish upon the payment of a small deposit.

M. MUSGRAVE, THE JEWELER

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.

SECRET SOCIETIES

TWIN FALLS LODGE NO. 46, A. F. and A. M. Regular meetings held the first Monday of each month. M. W. A. CAMP NO. 10890. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. J. M. ROGERS, Consul. D. W. BRUNK, Clerk. Phone 123 Idaho Dept Store Bldg. TWIN FALLS CHAPTER, O. E. S. Meets second and fourth Mondays in every month in K. of P. hall. Matron, MRS. J. B. ELLIS. TWIN FALLS LODGE NO. 23, I.O.O.F., instituted 1905. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30. Visiting brothers always welcome. E. A. LITTLER, H. A. CRYDER, Noble Grand, Secretary.

DR. J. D. HUME. Osteopath. Office - Hotel Waverly. Chronic diseases a specialty. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DR. J. R. MORGAN. Physician and Surgeon. Graduate of Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago. Office in Smith-Bradley Bldg. opp. Hotel Perrine.

E. V. BERG. General Engineering. Drafting. Blue Printing. Manufacturer's agent for standard power and drilling machinery. Over First National Bank.

HAWLEY PUCKETT & HAWLEY. Rooms 1-8 Odd Fellows Bldg. BOISE. Attorneys at Law. Practice in all state and United States courts. James H. Hawley, W. H. Puckett and Jess Hawley.

Lost - 33 Reward - Lost in Twin Falls, on Friday or Saturday last, a \$25.00 gold piece, bearing the date of 1907. \$5.00 reward for its return to the News office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. W. CLOUCHEK. Physician and Surgeon. Two Years Resident Physician at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. TWIN FALLS CITY, IDAHO. DR. D. BROWN LEWERS. DENTIST. Bradley & Smith Block, Opposite Hotel Perrine. Graduate of Maryland. Licentiate of Pennsylvania. Phone No. 109. DR. BAKER and MCATEE. Dentists. Office in Idaho Department Store Bldg. - Telephone No. 14. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO. DR. H. T. BILLINGTON. Osteopath. Consultation Free. Office in Stothard Bldg. Phone 63. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

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LIVERY. FEED AND SALE STABLE. Roadsters and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses bought, sold, boarded and exchanged. Best of care guaranteed. Good vehicles. New management. C. H. LOWE. M'FALL BARN, TWIN FALLS.

Sagebrush Grubbing and Plowing. Done by Traction Engine. For terms write to Elam Cheney & Sons. 3 Miles East of Twin Falls, on Phone Line.

Home Grown Trees. Fruit, Shade and Ornamental. Seasoned and acclimated stock, thoroughly tested and suitable for the Twin Falls tract. Inspection invited.

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

ROCK--SAND--GRAVEL. C. CAMP. Leave Orders at TWIN FALLS CEMENT COMPANY.

O. K. Candy Kitchen. Best and Purest Candies. 25c and 40c per Pound Box. Try it.

KIMBERLY LIVERY STABLE. Good Rigs at all Times at Right Prices. Call and See Us. M. Eignor, Prop. KIMBERLY, IDAHO.

ACCLIMATED IDAHO Nursery Stock. All varieties of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, most suitable to this section of the state. Pronounced by State Inspector free of pests or diseases. BOISE VALLEY NURSERY, Caldwell, Idaho. CHARLES P. HARTLEY, Prop. H. T. PHIPPS, General Agent, Twin Falls.

Sheep For Sale. 200 Head. Rambouillet Ewes BRED TO REGISTERED RACES. Good chance to get choice stock close to home. ADDRESS James Port, Oakley, Idaho.

BREVITIES

Dr. H. W. Clouchok left last Saturday for New York where he will spend the next three weeks.

Mrs. O. M. Gaut and daughter, Fern, will receive New Year's day from 2 until 5.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Hughes of Blue Lakes dropped dead while tied to a hitching post on Shoshone avenue Saturday afternoon.

The annual Old Fellows' ball was held at the rink on Tuesday night. The rink was crowded with dancers until early in the morning. Prof. Bunn's orchestra furnished the music and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Jimmy Cameron has returned from Mexico, where he went to look over some fruit land which he owns there. He traveled extensively during his absence and said that were it not for the would have pawned his watch to get back to Twin Falls.

Mrs. A. J. Peavey went to Boise on Wednesday for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Swedger of Burley spent Christmas in Twin Falls.

An excursion for Twin Falls will leave Chicago on January 7.

W. G. Taylor is spending the holidays with his wife and daughters in Boise.

J. E. Dodds and wife spent Christmas with relatives in Buhl.

The condition of Charles M. Smith, who was confined to his house with pneumonia, is said to be quite serious.

E. C. Lavering was called to Caldwell by a telegram announcing the illness of his daughter. He is expected back today.

Miss Genevieve Williams, who has been confined to the hospital with pneumonia, was removed to the hospital the first of the week.

The break in the low line canal, caused by the formation of an ice gorge, has been temporarily repaired and the canal can now carry water until.

The members of the Sunday school of the Dunkard church had their Christmas treat from the Buhl cafe last Sunday. Candy and oranges were distributed to the little ones and a pleasant time was had by all.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Kinnison, who have been in Salt Lake City for some months, have returned to Twin Falls by the winter train. They occupy a room in the Bedford building.

E. W. Davis has exchanged his building on Main street opposite the Hotel Perrine for A. R. Moore's splendid quarter section at Kimberly. The farm is in a high state of cultivation. Both gentlemen insist that they made good bargain and the chances are that they did.

Fifty members of the Sunday school of the Christian church gave a most delightful performance of the cantata "Santa Claus" at the church on Tuesday evening. The children had worked hard rehearsing for two weeks and the way in which they sang the choruses and solos was very commendable. The music for the cantata was played by Master Willie Colburn. C. D. Thomas had the arrangements in charge.

Fred Anliker of Frederick, South Dakota, lost a team of valuable horses on Wednesday evening in a peculiar manner. Mr. Anliker, who owns a farm east of Twin Falls, engaged his team from an emigrant car which arrived on the freight train, and started to lend them across the wagon argument. The animals, however, broke away, running over the Rock creek bluff and breaking their necks. They were 6 to 8 years old and weighed 1600 pounds each.

Through the kindness of Messrs Alexander & Tschumy, managers of the Minnie theatre, the children of the Presbyterian Sunday school were given a treat in the way of a special performance of the moving pictures at the theatre on Tuesday afternoon. The hall was crowded with children and their parents and the little ones had a lot of enjoyment in watching the pictures. After the performance the children were treated to a Christmas dinner. The hall was crowded with children and their parents and the little ones had a lot of enjoyment in watching the pictures. After the performance the children were treated to a Christmas dinner.

Santa Claus appeared on time at the Methodist church Tuesday evening and little happy more than a hundred little children. A large Christmas tree at one end of the platform was beautifully decorated with many electric lights and loaded down with lots of good things for the children. Before the distribution of the presents the following program was given: Rev. Parker, pastor of the church, read in prayer; song by Mrs. L. P. Jones; class; declamation by Emma Waters; song by Mrs. F. P. Osborne's class; Puritan Christmas customs by three little boys from E. L. Ashton's class; song by the members of the infant class; recitation by Blanche Puckett; song by Ora Pendleton and Master Miller; recitation by Leslie Scheffel; recitation by Georgia McMaster; recitation by Florence Humphrey; song by Miss Mabel Duff; song by the members of the Dutton Scheffel and Alta Jones. Following the program E. L. Ashton impersonated Santa Claus and distributed the gifts from the tree.

W. H. Cox has gone to Broken Bow, Nebraska, for a visit.

C. E. Carl won the big Teddy bear given away at Booth's Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Seebeck are to entertain their friends in K. P. hall on New Year's eve.

Sweet, Gaut & Co. have laid a candy trail on Main street in front of their building.

The holiday bill at the Majestic theatre was a job as proving very acceptable and large crowds have attended every performance.

German Lutheran services will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Schnake in the Christian church, Twin Falls, next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Jako Fritz, the mayor of Hollister, came in this week to get his annual haircut. He reports that the grass is long and green down there and the financial stringency is not working.

Judge and Mrs. Stockinger are guests at the Hotel Perrine. Judge Stockinger is counsel for the Twin Falls Canal association and is here to represent the "clients" in the proceeding now pending in the district court.

J. C. Bauer of Twin Falls brought some staminateas on Christmas which were grown in his garden. The berries were well formed and of commercial size. All they needed was a touch of sun to ripen them.

Judge S. H. Hays, counsel for the Twin Falls Land & Water Co., arrived yesterday from Boise to be present at the hearing in Judge Watson's court today on the application for an order restraining the company from turning over the canal system.

Donald McKay, father-in-law of I. B. Perrine, presented the latter with a fine gold nugget for a watch charm. After wearing the charm for a few hours Mr. Perrine had the misfortune to lose it. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.

An Illinois man 27 years of age, married, wishes to come west and wants a job. He is an A. No. 1 bookkeeper and a salesman with a prospect. If you can use an address Illinois, Caro. The News.

Woods, Evans & Thomas have money to loan on farm property at 10 per cent on long term.

We have a little money to loan on short time with good security. Brunk Brokerage & Realty Co.

For Sale at a Bargain. One 16 by 28 ft. tent good floor and walls a bargain. If taken at once. Call at the Disbee Electric Studio, Commercial and Savings Bank building.

Notice. North Side collateral notes accepted in payment for merchandise and on account Perrine & Burton, Twin Falls, Idaho.

For Rent. 120 acres 3 miles from Buhl. Also 40 acres 1 mile from Twin Falls. Liberal terms to right person. F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Twin Falls, Idaho.



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Dr. Driver is one of the greatest lecturers on the platform today, and no one in this city should let pass by the opportunity of hearing him. "To see him and hear him is an inspiration and a cherished memory. He is one of Chicago's greatest men, most widely and most favorably known."

Reserved seats are on sale at Sprague's Drug Store. PRICE \$1.00.

Any member of the upper grades and High School will be admitted to this lecture for 50 cents.

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Cream Separators at factory prices should apply to

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Imported Stallions FOR SALE

One black registered stallion percheron, 5 years old, weight one ton.

One black grade percheron stallion 5 years old, coach, weight 1600 lbs.

Two Kentucky Jacks, 7 and 9 years old, weight, 1000 lbs. each. Also 4 Jennets all with foal, all guaranteed getters. Can show colts.

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Boys' nobby patent leather shoes \$2.00
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Berry & Swank, Phone 107

HABITAT OF THE HARDY ALFALFA

FOUND IN SNOWY-STEPPEES OF NORTHERN SIBERIA.

N. E. Hansen of the Department of Agriculture Tells of His Efforts to Secure the Seed of This Remarkably Hardy Forage Plant.

Alfalfa has been truly termed the life of the farm in the arid and semi-arid regions of America. It is the basis upon which the entire agricultural structure rests. So far as the development of the plant since its first introduction into America, 300 years ago, is concerned, little effort and less progress has been made in breeding it up to a degree which will enable it to withstand the frosts of winter. What little betterment has been made is due principally to the mutation of nature rather than the scientific work of man. Recently the government realized the immeasurable value of the alfalfa plant and sought to determine the habitat of the species and their localities. Unlike corn and wheat, alfalfa cannot be acclimated and bred except by slow process. Obviously it was necessary to locate the hardy varieties and introduce them to those regions of the United States where climatic conditions were similar to those in the European or Asiatic countries where these varieties were grown. About one year ago, N. E. Hansen, who was detailed by the department of agriculture to make the investigation, reported having found the much sought for plant in northern Siberia. The details of his search are set forth as follows in the Breeder's Gazette:—

My third trip to Russia began June 28 of last year and continued until Jan. 2 of the present year. The principal object of this six-months' journey was to complete the work which I began in my 10-months' trip to Russia and Central Asia in 1897-8 in determining the northern range of the alfalfa plant on the Asiatic continent. The journey turned out to be a trip around the world, ranging from 70° to 50 degrees north latitude.

One of the objects of Secretary James Wilson, department of agriculture, in agricultural explorations is to conquer the "Great American Desert" by introducing economic plants from the dry regions of other continents. In 1894, in the course of a trans-siberian trip through the continent of Europe, I spent three weeks in Russia studying the horticulture and agriculture of that empire. The trip served to direct my thoughts into unusual lines, especially in the work of breeding hardy fruits. In this work I have been busy ever since and after raising seedlings by the hundreds of thousands have some remarkable hybrids as one result of the work, including hybrids of our native Sioux Indian sand-cherry and plum with a Chinese apricot and Japanese plum. This line of work has led me to the manner and original distribution of many economic plants and to do considerable work in exploring our western wilds where an occasional rattlesnake rattles and the rest is quiet. The wise counsel of my teacher, Prof. J. L. Budd, now of blessed memory, and his observations from his trip through Russia gathering fruits in 1882, were remembered with great profit.

Soon after Secretary Wilson entered the cabinet in the spring of 1897 he mapped out a comprehensive system of agricultural explorations, by which the list of economic plants now in cultivation in various parts of the United States has been augmented by importations from other continents with similar conditions of soil and climate. I was appointed the first agricultural explorer and in the 10 months from June, 1897, to March, 1898, an effort was made to secure fruit and cold-resistant plants from eastern Europe and western and central Asia. The trip included Russia, Transcaucasia, Turkestan, Bokhara, and other parts of Turkestan, an immense country east of the Caspian Sea and north of Persia; the province of Ill in western China and western Siberia. The trip through Turkestan and Siberia included an overland journey by wagon and sleigh of 2,000 miles, from Tashkent, Turkestan, to Omak, Siberia, via Kaidin, western China. My object in this year's winter effort was to trace the northern distribution of alfalfa in Asia. I found the chief fodder crop of Turkestan from time immemorial to be a hardy form of the common three-flowered alfalfa.

As a result of that journey Turkestan alfalfa was imported to this country for the first time. The seed was secured from eight different sources. Careful tests have shown this to be superior in its ability to resist drought and cold to the common alfalfa grown here by the farmers of the South America from northern Africa or further southeast, perhaps 300 years ago. At one time I was 1000 miles from railroad where every month's delay was stopped by snow after 1200 miles had been traversed in a wagon drawn by from three to five horses. I started the homeward-bound journey of 700 miles by sleigh to the nearest railway station. Some terrific blizzards were encountered. In one of these I started out all night in the whole caravan, consisting of myself and interpreter with three drivers, eight horses and two sleighs, was lost and we had a very narrow escape from death. Two men in another caravan perished in the cold. As near as I

could determine, the northern limit of the Turkestan form of the common alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), was near Kopal in latitude 45 degrees and 10 minutes, longitude 79 degrees east, western Siberia. Although it was a very narrow escape I did not find that the work was completed, but I had more than enough for the time being. Over five carloads of seeds and plants of many kinds were brought home.

The problems of other parts of the United States now had to be solved as congress from time to time made but very long appropriations for a work which promised hundreds of millions of dollars in return. The Spanish-American war, the Russo-Japanese war and the revolutionary troubles in Russia all served to postpone further effort in this line. Meanwhile as a result of other explorers sent by Secretary Wilson, in milder parts of the world, the date palm industry was put on a firm foundation in our arid southwest, the rice industry of our southern gulf states was given a tremendous impetus, the durum wheat industry was placed on a successful basis in the regions where the common bread wheats fall too often from drought—these and many more introductions added many millions to the agricultural wealth of the United States.

Finally the time appeared ripe for another effort, and this determination was made known by Secretary Wilson in his address of dedication at the new state fair grounds at Huron, S. D., in September, 1905. But very little of the revolution in Russia broke out, with such force, many thousands of people being killed in various parts of the empire, that it appeared hopeless to postpone the trip indefinitely. However, there were some other problems to take up in other parts of Europe and the Russian part of the journey was left as an option in case conditions made it appear feasible. After attending, as a delegate from the United States, the International Conference of Plant-Breeding and Hybridization of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, the journey was continued through the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, including capital of that part of Norway and Sweden lying north of the Arctic circle. The red clover was traced to its northern limit in Lapland and many other interesting plants were secured. Meanwhile I informed myself as often as possible concerning political conditions in Russia. I know from my very friendly to American citizens and generous and kind in their treatment of strangers. I knew the Russian officials would be courteous and obliging and that part of this revolution there would be no telling what would happen. The trip would also involve going into the wilderness where the government authority necessarily cannot be as strict as closer to the seat of government. The time now came for me to decide whether to retreat or advance. I solved the question by purchasing a ticket for Helsinki, Finland. The warships in the harbor of this and one other point on the Finnish coast with which I cleared for action, made it evident that the government was ready for

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 New Rigs, Good Teams, Reasonable Prices.
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 Choice Farm Lands and City Property.
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to make a long story short I went back to where I left the trail nine years before and went wherever it led me, which proved to be clear through Siberia to the Pacific coast, so that the return journey was not nearly so interesting a fact was established that I was very nearly right in my judgment as to the northern limits of the common blue-flowered alfalfa in Asia in 1897. But a wonderful new fact was soon brought to light and my theory of nine years ago was realized. This line of work has led me to the manner and original distribution of many economic plants and to do considerable work in exploring our western wilds where an occasional rattlesnake rattles and the rest is quiet. The wise counsel of my teacher, Prof. J. L. Budd, now of blessed memory, and his observations from his trip through Russia gathering fruits in 1882, were remembered with great profit.

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The recent announcement made by Hugo de Vries, of Holland, on his theory of mutations, marks an epoch in our experimental work in Europe and America. It appears as a result of de Vries' experiments that new varieties of plants and animals may originate as freaks or sports which are capable of reproducing their own kind. This is termed a mutation. The writer has summarized this in the statement that evolution is a kangaroo and not a rabbit in his ability to transmit his perfect points. By very serious and careful observation Dr. Nilsson and associates at the experiment station at Svalof, Sweden, are producing mutations in cereals as being produced in immense numbers. The Swedish selection imported by the United States department of agriculture from Russia is one of the results of this work. It may be stated in another way by saying that elementary species are being selected from systematic species. Dr. Nilsson believes that the so-called eliminating of cereals really means that

(Continued on Page Seven)

(Continued from Page Six.)

An ordinary variety usually consists of a number of elementary species or distinct mutations. These have in the course of years adjusted themselves in a more or less constant proportion to meet the conditions of any given locality. When now the seed is transported to a new environment the relative proportions of the mutations are rearranged to meet new conditions. For example, if a variety of barley is taken northward the extreme early mutations which furnish the limits of the variety soon outnumber the later maturing mutations, and if taken too far north the late sorts are so entirely eliminated that the selection believes that a very early variety which will be adapted to far northern conditions may be originated far south, because the early mutations will surely appear whether the variety is raised north or south, and it is mainly a matter of leading these early mutations when they appear.

In Sweden, Latvia, and other of the five years barley and oats, the main cereals in this region, are injured by early frosts in autumn or late frosts in spring. Hence the selection of a variety in that region two inches have been constructed, one for cooling and one for freezing, and so arranged that the comparatively early mutations are accurately. The cereal plants are grown in boxes of ordinary soil and at the appropriate time are put in these houses, where the indications of the time is saved from the plants which best endure the frost and still mature the grain and from extra-early mutations which are not so hard on the frost. It will be noted from this work the belief that there is no real process of acclimatization, but that the elements of a new environment are isolated, and the appearance of mutations encouraged.

It is worthy of note that the many failures in farming in the cold semi-arid regions of the west are due to the fact that the plants cultivated were from a milder climate of western Europe; in other words, it is unwise to farm in dry, cold climates with wet, warm-climate plants. This is a very fundamental proposition and the farmers of America have spent hundreds of millions in the vain effort to acclimate certain plants. Let it now be placed on record that my study of horticultural problems in the prairie northwest had taught me to have no faith in the possibility of acclimating a perennial plant to a greater degree of cold than that to which it is accustomed in its original habitat, and that the best way of attempting to acclimate the alfalfa brought over from Africa by the Spaniards to the conditions of our prairie northwest was starting on a 6,000-year journey to the north.

This is applying De Candolle's law to agricultural problems. Hence my overland trip of 20,000 miles in 1899, to western China and southern Siberia in the endeavor to find a hardy form of the common alfalfa, I believe to be the only hope of acclimating a perennial plant to a greater degree of cold than that to which it is accustomed in its original habitat, and that the best way of attempting to acclimate the alfalfa brought over from Africa by the Spaniards to the conditions of our prairie northwest was starting on a 6,000-year journey to the north.

Trees and shrubs extending over a wide geographical range vary greatly in hardness according to their locality. Hence great care should be taken in the selection of seeds and plants. This variation in hardness points to a slow process of acclimation by nature. De Candolle writes in "The Origin of Cultivated Plants": "The northern limits of wild species have not changed in the historic times, although the seeds are carried frequently and continually to the north of each limit. Periods of more than four or five thousand years are needed apparently to produce a modification in a plant which will allow it to support a greater degree of cold."

Hence we should take full advantage of this great work done for us by nature in selecting plants, and cultivate for the north the hardiest form of any species instead of the form adapted in the course of thousands of years to a milder climate. This fundamental thought, to work with and not against nature in the adapting of plants to our prairie climates, should underlie all efforts in the improvement of our alfalfa.

It should be carefully noted that De Candolle's law applies only to plants that must endure the winter and not to annual plants like Indian corn, in which the season has been very naturally shortened by selection. My belief concisely stated is that plants cannot be bred to endure a greater degree of cold in any noteworthy extent—that hardness cannot be bred into plants by selection alone. The only way in which it might possibly occur is by some accident, such as so far out of many instances, as in the case of the apple, raspberry, grape, alfalfa and clover, no noteworthy progress has been made in raising plants harder by selection from tender stock. The occasional test winters such as that of February, 1899, which millions of dollars worth of alfalfa were destroyed, indicate that it is not feasible to get hardy plants by selecting from tender stock. In each and every case it is striking on a job that may take many thousands of years for completion, and the test winters may compel us to begin all over again. Nature takes a century of centuries to make her experiments; let us leave such work to her.

I presented this line of thought at the International Conference of Plant Hardiness and Acclimatization of the New York Horticultural Society, New York City early in October of the present year. Furthermore it would appear to be a sensible proposition for the United States, in the task of developing our natural agricultural resources, to take advantage of the work of nature through countless ages in other regions of the world. National or patriotic sentiment has no reference to plant life. We should be cosmopolitan and get as many kinds of plants from as many regions as possible, and let the fittest survive. Uncle Sam will be satisfied with nothing less than the best of everything. That is the fundamental principle of the natural cultural exploration work which has been planned and carried out on so magnificent a scale by Secretary Wilson.

It is hardly necessary to state that the work of an agricultural explorer is not an easy one, and demands men who are willing to go into the wilderness, to farm in dry, cold climates, and where no letters can reach them for several months at a time. But it is a work of tremendous interest and fascination, and the hardships are forgotten in the joy of discovery. The announcement of the discovery of this northern alfalfa went out in the Associated Press November 16, 1898. Since that time I have received more letters than my limited office facilities will permit answering in a manner satisfactory to myself. All I need is the consent of the government of the journey will be made by the department of agriculture, and that no seed is available for general distribution until such time as I have received more letters than my limited office facilities will permit answering in a manner satisfactory to myself. All I need is the consent of the government of the journey will be made by the department of agriculture, and that no seed is available for general distribution until such time as I have received more letters than my limited office facilities will permit answering in a manner satisfactory to myself.

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Notice for Publication—Notice of Proof of Application of Water to Beneficial Use.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, 1908, at Rock Creek, county of Twin Falls, state of Idaho, proof will be submitted of the application to beneficial use of 6.4 cubic feet per second of the waters of Dry Creek in accordance with the terms and conditions of permit No. 597, heretofore issued by the state engineer of the state of Idaho.

1. The name and postoffice address of the person holding said permit is Sarah D. Bower, Rock Creek, Idaho. The use to which said water has been applied is irrigation and domestic use.
2. The amount applied to beneficial use is 6.4 cubic feet per second.
3. The place where said water is used is lots 3 and 4 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 31, township 11 S., range 20 E., lot 3 of section 32, township 12 S., range 20 E., B. M. 1.
4. The name of the canal or ditch or other works by which said water is conveyed to the place of use is Sarah D. Bower Ditch.
5. The right to take the water from such works is based upon permit No. 597, heretofore issued by the state engineer.

Department of the Interior.
General Land Office, Idaho, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1907.
Notice of Restoration of Public Lands to Settlement and Entry.
Notice is hereby given that the acting secretary of the interior has issued departmental order of withdrawal in so far as the same are not withdrawn for irrigation purposes under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 stat. 388), for use in connection with the Minidoka project, Idaho, of the following described lands in the state of Idaho, and by his authority such of said tracts as have not been heretofore finally restored, reserved, or appropriated, will be subject to settlement under the public land laws of the United States on and after September 24, 1908, but shall not be subject to entry, filing, or selection until March 25, 1908, at the United States land office at Halley, Idaho, bearing in mind that the person will be permitted to gain or exercise any right whatever under any settlement or occupation begun on or before November 27, 1907, and on or before February 24, 1908, all such settlement or occupation being forbidden:

Lots 1 and 2 of section 21; lots 1, 2, and 3 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 22; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 23; and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of township 6 S., range 16 E., Boise principal meridian.
R. A. BALLINGER, Commissioner of the general land office.
FRANK PIERCE, Acting secretary of the interior.
Administrator's Notice.
In the Probate court of Twin Falls county, state of Idaho.

Order to show cause why entry should not be made for the sale of real estate.
In the matter of the estate of Arthur C. Pratt, deceased.
Irving R. Barrow, administrator of the estate of Arthur C. Pratt, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said Arthur C. Pratt, as therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the judge of said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said Arthur C. Pratt, do appear before the said Probate court on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the court house of said county, in the city and county of Twin Falls, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks in the Twin Falls News, a newspaper printed and published in said city and county.
Dated this 18th day of November, 1907.
F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Probate Judge.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.
I, Christ M. Arstein, of Twin Falls, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho, assignee of Clinton D. McKinley, who made entry No. 1747, and assignee of the "Carey act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces NE 1/4 of section 28, of township 11 S., 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 or cultivated said land as required by law, before E. B. Williams at Twin Falls, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho, on the 11th day of January 1908, by the following witnesses: W. B. Hoag, A. Holcomb, J. H. Day and William Zeller all of Twin Falls, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho.
CHRIST M. ARSTEIN, Entryman.

It is wise for the Twin Falls farmers to buy their trees from the Twin Falls Nursery and avoid danger and delay in shipment and risk of trees not being acclimated. I grow my own trees and I am not a tree broker. JAMES A. WATERS, P. O. Box 694, Telephone 4A, Twin Falls, Idaho.

My J. W. Craven has some very fine Merino ewes and bucks for sale in lots of 50 head at farm, 14 1/2 miles east of town, in the heart of the range, young horses and mules for sale cheap. If interested call or write. Spaulding sporting goods, magazines, and smokers supplies, at The Liberal.

Notice of Attachment.
In the district court of the Fourth Judicial district of the state of Idaho, in and for the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, vs. S. S. Wheeler, Wm. Hoops, A. D. McKinley, J. T. Willis, Geo. Bassett, John F. Peters, T. C. McClung, Clark Stanton, H. A. Kollog, E. G. Cheney, Wm. Cheek, H. H. Jacobs, W. W. McMillan, Wm. Humphrey, Roy Ashworth, P. H. Smith, and J. W. Craven co-partners in the Twin Falls Horse company, defendants.
Notice is hereby given that writ of attachment was issued out of the above court in the above entitled action against the property of S. S. Wheeler, Wm. Hoops, A. D. McKinley, J. T. Willis, Geo. Bassett, John F. Peters, T. C. McClung, Clark Stanton, H. A. Kollog, E. G. Cheney, Wm. Cheek, H. H. Jacobs, W. W. McMillan, Wm. Humphrey, Roy Ashworth, P. H. Smith, and J. W. Craven co-partners in the Twin Falls Horse company, on the 21st day of November A. D. 1907, commanding the sheriff to attach the property of the said defendants for the sum of three hundred and seven and 6/10 dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum since the 2nd day of July 1907, ever and above all legal set-offs and counter claims.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 23rd day of November A. D. 1907.
(Seal) H. T. WEST, Clerk of the District Court.
Geo. W. Smith, Deputy.

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Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 23rd day of November A. D. 1907.
(Seal) H. T. WEST, Clerk of the District Court.
Geo. W. Smith, Deputy.

Notice for Publication.
Desert land—final proof.
United States Land Office, Halley, Idaho, Nov. 27th, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that Albert W. Conover, of Roseworth, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof on his desert land, section 11, 11 1/2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113 for the SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 26, township 12 S., range 20 E., Boise principal meridian, in the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 11th day of January, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete reclamation and irrigation of said land: Harvey C. Frakes, Jerry Emery, Garret G. Conover and Ida E. Conover, all of Roseworth, Idaho.
A. I. McMAHON, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Desert land—final proof.
United States Land Office, Halley, Idaho, Nov. 27th, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that Ida E. Conover, assignee of Henry S. Lower, of Roseworth, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho, has filed notice of intention to make final proof on her desert land, claim No. 1078, in the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 11th day of January, 1908. She names the following witnesses to prove the complete reclamation and irrigation of said land: Harvey C. Frakes, Jerry Emery, Garret G. Conover, all of Roseworth, Idaho and Albert W. Conover, of Paesette, Idaho.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.
I, John Dohse, of Kimberly, Idaho, who made entry No. 156, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces NE 1/4 of section 22, and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 22, township 10, range 18, 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 E. B. Williams at Twin Falls, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho, on the 11th day of January 1908, by the following witnesses: S. W. Newland, Joseph Winn, Ira Crandall and F. B. Thomas all of Twin Falls, Twin Falls county, state of Idaho.
CLARENCE E. CRANDALL, Entryman.

Notice of Attachment.
In the district court of the fourth judicial district of the state of Idaho, in and for the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, vs. G. J. Nelmever, defendant.
Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was issued out of the above court in the above entitled action against the property of G. J. Nelmever on the 19th day of December A. D. 1907, commanding the sheriff to attach the property of the said defendant for the sum of two thousand and one hundred dollars, over and above all legal set-offs or counter-claims.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 21st day of December 1907.
(Seal) H. T. WEST, Clerk of the District Court.
Geo. W. Smith, Deputy.

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Geo. W. Smith, Deputy.

The Electric Mills
KIMBERLY, IDAHO
Will Pay or Contract the Highest Market Price for Wheat, Oats or Barley. Call, write or telephone us.
THE T. & K. MILLING CO.
W. H. THOMAS, Manager.

Coal==Coal==Coal
Plenty of Coal
Illinois and Ohio Coal
Filer Coal Co.
PHONE NO. 4, TWIN FALLS.
Orders left with the TWIN FALLS TRANSFER CO., Phone No. 13A, will receive prompt attention.

Commercial Orchards
MY SPECIALTY
Will grow trees upon your own ground from the start on yearly payments and insure a better tree than can be obtained in any other way, and at about half the usual cost. Will also furnish anything wanted for the home orchard or yard.
W. O. WANN
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Strinway, Voss & Sons, Mason & Hamlin and Jewett Planes
Mason & Hamlin Organs
Knabe Angulus
Emerson Angulus
M. A. SWIFT
Pianos and Organs
COLUMBIA THEATRE
BOISE, IDAHO

For Irrigation or Pumping
of any kind at the least expense use
Fairbanks-Morse
Gasoline Engines and Pumps
S. R. P. to 800 H. P.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Sall Lake City, Utah
Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. X 587
I want a..... H. P. Engine to run.....
Name..... Street No.....
Town..... State.....

The Salt Lake Herald
THE BEST PAPER IN
UTAH TELLS ALL THE
NEWS EVERY DAY.
85 cents A MONTH \$10.00 A YEAR
SUBSCRIBE TODAY

Stands Like a Stone Wall
Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs—Is Practically Indestructible
AMERICAN FENCE
Buy your new fence for years to come. Get the big, heavy wire, the hinge joint, the good galvanizing, the exactly proportioned quality of steel that is not too hard nor too soft.
We can show you this fence in our stock and explain its merits and superiority, not only in the roll but in the field. Come and see us and get our prices.
Twin Falls Hardware Co.

THE FARMERS CORRAL
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD
GOOD FEEDING CORRAL. PHONE 3E.
D. A. SEAMAN, Proprietor.

Nibley-Channel Br. Co. Ltd.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber, Coal, Lime, Portland Cement, Fence
Posts, Builders' Hardware
Yards at RUPERT, BURLEY, KIMBERLY, TWIN FALLS, FILER.

HOLIDAY Candy

Bonbons and Chocolates, per lb. box.....40c
Assorted French Creams, per lb.25c
Mixed Nuts, 2 lbs. for 45c.
OUR GOODS ARE STRICTLY FRESH AND WHOLESOME.

The O. K. CANDY KITCHEN

Thousands of Dollars Lost in Railroad Wreck

One of the most serious railroad wrecks of recent years, occurring on the Continental line, has caused a tremendous loss to fruit shippers. A freight train laden with fancy Del Monte California peaches was wrecked in such a manner as to damage 30,000 cases of these fine quality peaches. The fruit was not injured but the cans being badly smashed made them unfit for the eastern market. These cans have been beautifully relabeled and are offered for sale at a big sacrifice. We have the sole agency for the Twin Falls-Treat of this consignment of fruit and while they last will sell at a saving to you of 50 per cent. Call on us. Buy them by the can or case—Every can guaranteed finest quality.

YOURS VERY SINCERELY,

FLORY & NEHER
General Cash Grocers.

Irrigated Lands Co., Ltd.

Twin Falls, Idaho

OFFICE, NORTH WIND HOTEL PERRINE.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms.
Real Estate. Insurance.
Investments made for Non-Residents. The Benefits of 20 Years' Experience in Farming by Irrigation at the Service of our Customers.

A. McPHERSON.

Twin Falls, Idaho.

GEO. F. SPRAGUE.

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.

Twin Falls Transfer and Storage Co.

General Dray Work
Pianos Moved--Household Goods Stored
We employ only COMPETENT HELP.
Orders taken for Coal. Your patronage solicited.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Office Phone No. 13 Barn, 121. Residence, 22

McCORNICK & CO., Bankers

Branch of McCornick & Co., Salt Lake

Transact a General Banking Business.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

HAPPY THOUGH MUDDY IN BUHL

CITIZENS ENJOY CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

Delightful Entertainment Given By the Sunday School Children--Social Happenings Galore--Landscape Artists Are Numerous.

BUHL, Ida., Dec. 26--Buhl wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the world.
Mr. and Mrs. Andy Wilson returned the latter part of last week from their pleasure trip. They visited friends and relatives in Montana, Nebraska and Utah, and had a pleasant time, but they were glad to get back home, sweet home in Buhl. They saw no place in their travels that looked as good as Buhl to them.

The Sunday school children gave a Christmas cantata in the schoolhouse last night, which was a grand success. The decorations were the work of Mrs. Geo. H. Ewelath and were beautiful. Mrs. E. A. Wyatt was responsible for the training of the children for their parts, and secured a complete success in that capacity. The work done was perfect, the children performing their parts like professionals. Every Sunday school pupil received a present of a box of candy and was happy.

Gretchen and Linnie Milner are home from Pocatello where they are in attendance at the academy. They spend the holidays with their father and sister, E. A. Milner and Edith Milner.

William Ringert was in from the ranch Tuesday on business.

Dr. James Monroe has accepted a position with the North Side Land & Water company, an company physician and has moved his office over to the north side, temporarily. He left Sunday to take charge of the camp.

J. Warren White and Miss May Eden were united in marriage Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Merton.

Mrs. D. P. Albee is visiting her parents in Rock Creek and the Doctor is doing the hatching of the heads into the Buhl hotel once in a while to get a square meal and to forget that he is lonesome.

Amos Howard sold his farming implements Saturday, and will give up farming for the present. He is going into the horse show season with John Taylor.

Buhl had a green Christmas. The few inches of snow that fell last week is all gone and in its place there is mud galore. The day was almost as warm as May.

The numerous friends of Earl Knight gave him a surprise party Wednesday night at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Marshall, Mr. Knight was out when the crowd arrived, every member of which was armed with a pair of socks. It is understood a sock shower which they proposed to sock to him. When he entered the room he found socks pinned all over

everything to which one could lay his hands. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Provia, Misses Agnes Villers, Edith Farlow, Edith May, Day Shank, Laura Griffith, Katie Groman, Anna and Alma Lindstrom, Sophie Kleih, Eva Albee, Nancy Vance, Messers Samuel Farlow, Harold Keyes, Clarence Provia, Harry Fisher, Earl Totten and R. H. Cost. The company indulged in card games, High Five being the most popular of the games played. Elegant refreshments were served at midnight and all departed after declaring that they had a most enjoyable time. Mr. Knight left for his old home in Strawberry Point, Iowa, to visit his relatives for a few months.

Mrs. E. S. Marshall visited Mrs. A. B. Baker in Twin Falls last week. Geo. Iole of Butte, Mont. was a new homecomer on this end of the tract last week.

H. J. Shirk and E. M. Slaton of Butte, Mont. were among the prospective land purchasers in Buhl Saturday.

H. G. Myron of Filer was a business visitor in Buhl Saturday. W. H. Dyket and J. A. Dyket of Twin Falls were in Buhl the latter part of last week on business.

S. A. Martin of Omaha, Neb. was a guest of Hotel Buhl one day last week.

Joseph Nigler came in from his ranch last week for Christmas supplies.

J. W. Jackson of Ferguson Blats was on the sick list last week, but he is now wholly recovered and able to be about his business again.

D. B. Titus of Rupert, Idaho, was a Buhl business visitor Saturday.

Count Camille G. L. Croker spent Monday in and around Buhl on county business.

J. M. Jenkins of Twin Falls came up from town Tuesday to see his Buhl friends.

James H. Loyd, an attorney of Charles City, Iowa, and a friend of A. J. Milner is in Buhl on business. He is favorably impressed with the country and will not only buy land but lots in Buhl. He said he is thinking of opening an office in Buhl in the near future.

Eugene H. Holbrook of Charles City is another who is in love with Buhl and its surroundings and will buy a piece of the country in a day or two. James A. Babco of Twin Falls and R. E. Newbery of the same place registered at Hotel Buhl Sunday.

W. R. Hinesley was in from the surveyors camp last week to locate a good piece to get a Christmas dinner. Work on the canal system up this end of the tract is suspended for the winter.

William Belges came up from Clear Lake Monday for a doctor for his mother, who was very ill.

E. W. Peck was under the weather last week with the grip, but is around again and attending to business.

Geo. L. Lane moved his family into the Geo. McDonald dwelling house in

On account of the bad weather and inability of country people to take advantage of our SUIT SALE we will give the same terms for one more week. All suits ranging from \$15 to \$20 for

\$11.50

We also have a number of odd sized hats of the latest fall and winter styles which we will sell at cost. YOU ARE SURE TO FIND ONE TO SUIT YOU AND IT COSTS BUT

\$2.00

Come and have a look whether you intend to buy or not. It will cost you only your trouble. If you buy you get a rare bargain.

YOURS TO SERVE

The Hub Clothing & Tailoring Co.

\$11.50 a suit--For one week more

THE HUB CLOTHING AND TAILORING CO.

Main Street, Twin Falls.

Satisfaction or Your Money Back

Reduced Rates for the Holidays

Via Oregon Short Line

Dec. 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 31st and January 1st

Final Limit January 6, 1908

See agents for further particulars

D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Pass. Agent D. S. SPENCER, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent

Park View the latter part of last week.

Jack White gave a bachelor's banquet on Friday night to 28 members of the Bachelors club. It was a swell affair. The tables in the dining room of Hotel Buhl groaned under the good things heaped upon them, which included the best of everything the market could supply, not excepting wine. After the foot, fancy free and wholly independent though lonely creatures had gorged themselves until they could eat or drink no more, the toasting began. Samuel Farlow acted as master of ceremonies and proposed the health and happiness of the future Mrs. White, which was responded to with a hearty good will, the bachelors draining their glasses to the dregs. Many eloquent speeches were made and regrets expressed at the loss suffered by the club in the desertion of its Adonis to the ranks of the benedicts, but as it was realized that the inevitable must come to pass, E. A. Milner managed to pass himself off as a bachelor and was present, but this was overlooked

for the reason that datum rumor has it that the time is short in which he will be able to claim such an honor. P. W. Monahan, the oldest in years and supposed to be the Nestor of the club, was unavoidably absent, being in Twin Falls attending the session of the district court. His absence was criticized but pardoned. The most impassioned address of the evening was made by W. E. Harris who responded to the toast of the Bachelors' club. He rose bravely to the occasion and started out manfully but he spoke only a few words when he glanced at the host; his tongue refused to perform its office, his voice became fear stained and he took his seat amid showers of applause. Roy Hayford was not quite as emotional as Mr. Harris. He responded to the toast: "Is Marriage a Failure?" and from the manner in which he treated the subject it was evident that although he is now a staunch club man, no one need be surprised should he desert. Jake Shank gave a witty description of the woes of the father of a family which kept the guests in an uproar. M. D. Osgood started to

tell of the pleasures flowing from the dandling of a baby on the knee but he was ruled out of order on the ground that he knew nothing about the subject. Jim Patton attempted to tell of the unalloyed joys of courtship but the fierce glances of suspicion that darted toward him from all parts of the room caused him to blush violently. He stammered a few incoherent words and took his seat in a state of confusion. John Talley paid a noble tribute to the rosy cheeks, red lips and bright eyed daughters of the anachronist, but declared that he felt secure from their bewitching charms and expressed his determination to remain loyal and true to the club. Ben Howard, being long in the legs, straddled the fence, his feet touching on both sides. He thought there was something good in both single blessedness and also in married life, but he had some doubts as to which side he had resolved to take the safe side and stick to the club. The speech making and fun continued until a late hour, when the guests arose from the wreck they had made and bade their host goodnight.