

THE HOME MAKERS LOCATION In the Great Snake River Valley in Southeastern Idaho—The Best Watered Region in the West

The president and secretary of the Home Makers Company, after a careful inspection of the various available locations in Idaho, have decided on accepting and building a contract for a tract of fine land on the Upper Snake river valley. It was impossible to secure as large a body of land as we had hoped. Large enough tracts could have been secured, but the cost of the water rights alone in one case ran up to \$20 per acre, besides the canals were not completed and there was a question if they would be ready by the time next spring's crops require watering. Numerous irrigation projects are under way, but cannot possibly be completed for a year or so even if financial aid is at hand. Therefore after full investigation and a careful consideration of all phases the location was made on the Upper Snake river. The tract is watered by two large canals already built. Considerable neighboring land is under improvement and in fine crops.

GENERAL FEATURES. The lands secured for the Home-makers lie wholly on the first river bottom. All of it is smooth and with the exception of the natural fall of the valley, which is about one foot to the mile, is perfectly level. Aside from the canals the lands are unimproved. It was deemed impracticable to include improved farms in our holdings owing to the higher price and the difficulties which would be encountered in making equitable distribution of the allotments. The entire tract is covered with a good growth of sage brush averaging perhaps three feet in height. By the methods in use little if any labor is required to remove the brush and clear the land, but what can be very easily done with a team and after the soil breaks up mellow and fertile and a good crop is raised from the first year. The soil is composed of disintegrated lava, and is extremely rich and produces large crops from the time it is put under cultivation and watered. The depth of the soil is from three to eight feet and is underlain with a stratum of coarse sand and gravel. When broken up the soil is of a dark brown or cone color.

WHAT IS PRODUCED. Wheat is successfully grown and yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. While fall wheat is sown, the greater portion is of the spring variety. The berry is sound and hard and owing to the fair weather during harvest time is seldom injured as in eastern states. Corn is not considered a profitable crop owing to the cool nights, yet a moderately fair yield can be produced. However, little effort is made in raising corn.

Cats are a sure crop and produce heavily, ranging from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. They mature early and the grain is heavy, weighing about 45 pounds per bushel. Barley yields about 40 bushels per acre and finds a ready market. For the successful production of barley the climate could not be better.

Alfalfa produces enormous crops where properly watered. It is claimed that a fair average crop for the season is 7 tons per acre. As much as 150 tons has been harvested from 10 acres in one season. Alfalfa hay is contracted for in the stack by the stock-owners of the surrounding ranges. The supply is not equal to the demand. This season's crop was contracted for during the last winter at \$1.50 per ton cash down at the time. Prevailing prices at the present time are, however, much higher. The raising of alfalfa brings much profit to the farmer and is as a consequence one of the chief crops.

Potatoes thrive exceedingly well and we were told of yields as high as 800 bushels to the acre. Our members we feel sure will be content with a much smaller yield since the quality is of the best.

Of the other crops which are successfully grown are hops, rye, flax, peas, canaries and vegetables of all kinds. Vegetables from this region are now being shipped as far as St. Louis and Chicago and are in great demand. Fruit—it is not claimed for this section to be what is termed an exclusive fruit country such as is found in the western part of the state and where the altitude is about 2,000 feet. But with the exception of a very few of the more delicate varieties of fruits of all kinds thrive on the Upper Snake river valley. Fine orchards are started and small fruit yields abundantly.

The surrounding country for hundreds of miles is elevated and in the distance forms into mountains. The entire region being government land affords free range for stock. Of this range our members can take advantage, the settlers of the valleys being entitled to the adjacent ranges. The thousands of horses, cattle and sheep roaming the ranges of Idaho answers the question regarding adaptability to stock raising.

Hogs are raised at a good profit and find a ready market at good prices. It is stated that hog cholera does not exist in Idaho.

Butter and the products of the dairy find a very good market and we advise our members to not fail to make provision to engage to some extent in this occupation. A creamery should be an early acquisition to our settlement.

Foultry and eggs are another source of great profit in this mountain region, the supply of the home product never equaling the demand. More profit is to be derived from the raising of poultry and eggs in the Snake river valley than from any other occupation of like investment.

Fish and game are plentiful, large game being found to the north and northeast of our settlement. The greatest copper producing region in the world, the Oregon Short Line, which traverses the Upper Snake river valley, is managed by progressive men who take a personal interest in every newcomer and endeavor to do what lays in their power to promote his best interests. The train service is excellent and no discomfort will be experienced in re-

moving to our new homes. LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT. The location of the Home Makers Settlement lies 1 1/2 miles west of the Oregon Short Line and extending 8 miles south and west from Idaho Falls, in Bingham county, Idaho. The entire tract is located in an irrigation district and is watered by two large canals. Idaho Falls is a thriving city of over 2,000 inhabitants, has large business houses, a large newspaper, water by power, electric lights generated by water power, gravity water works system, seven churches, large school houses, two good hotels, two newspapers, one brewery; is a junction point of the Oregon Short Line, and in short, is a city in keeping with the rich and rapidly developing surrounding country. Much of the land under canals is under cultivation and yields magnificent crops.

VALUE OF IRRIGATED LANDS. The history of irrigation is the history of scientific farming. Fifty years of irrigation in the arid regions of the west have demonstrated certain facts, beyond the possibility of a doubt, and good crops, perfect development, large yields and never a failure. For once man is independent of nature. The returns are larger on irrigated lands than those dependent on rain and it is known that 10 acres will produce more than five times that area in a country where the farmer waits for showers, which do not always arrive on time.

Speaking from a strictly business point, what would an eastern farmer give in hard dollars for water on his fields at the time he wants it and provided he could get all he wanted of it? The senate special committee some years ago, speaking of Utah farms, in general terms it is safe to say that the climatic conditions are not much unlike that of Utah's. "The glorious climate of California" has been much vaunted, but the citizens of Idaho believe they have a clearer atmosphere than the far-famed Golden State. It is hard to realize that in a region where perpetual snow shines on the surrounding mountain tops 100 degrees is reached in the valleys in summer and from 1 to 2 degrees below in winter, and occasionally dropping as low as 12 degrees below. The state is in the same latitude as France, Switzerland and parts of Portugal, Spain and Italy. The great Japan current streams up the Pacific coast, and the wind, born of this warm water, blows inland for many hundred miles, modifying an otherwise ungenial climate. The winters are short and outdoor work is carried on the year round. The following remarkable table compiled from U. S. government statistics, gives a true picture of Idaho weather.

Number of clear days..... 129 Number of fair days..... 145 Number of cloudy days..... 90 Number days on which rain fell. 75 Number inches rainfall..... 10 Average rainfall for 10 years..... 13 The number of rains or storms during the summer season, while crops are maturing and being harvested. No cyclones, floods or destructive storms.

CHANGES. Making the change from locating on what is termed "dry farming" to farming under irrigation made it necessary to pay much more for our lands. While it has been necessary to pay these advanced prices we have secured land worth four times the former in productiveness. It is a well known fact that as much and more can be produced by proper handling, under irrigation, and with almost absolute assurance of annual crops can be raised on four times the amount of land dependent wholly upon rainfall.

After a meeting of the directors of the company at which the entire ground was carefully gone over it was decided to adhere to the original plan as given in the prospectus, except that was found necessary to reduce the number of acres to be allotted to members and to eliminate the rebate bond feature from the present settlement. By making these two changes we will be able to make an entire success of our undertaking. Every member will receive the same value for his money, less in acreage, but more in value. The amount of shares required for the various allotments will be found further on. With the two exceptions above noted the plan of the Home-makers settlement remain the same as heretofore.

COST OF LOCATION SHARES. The cost of location stock remains as before, namely \$25 each. The following allotments include water rights. ONE SHARE gives you a city residence lot. TWO SHARES gives you a city business lot. THREE SHARES gives you a five-acre tract adjoining the city. SIX SHARES gives you a ten-acre tract. ELEVEN SHARES gives you a twenty-acre tract. TWENTY SHARES gives you a forty-acre tract.

Application for location stock should be accompanied by an advance payment as follows: First Sub. of To be placed on payment. 1 share, Residence lot..... \$25.00 2 shares, Business lot..... 25.00 3 shares, 5-acre tract..... 25.00 6 shares, 10-acre tract..... 50.00 11 shares, 20-acre tract..... 75.00 20 shares, 40-acre tract..... 100.00 WHEN TO REMOVE TO THE NEW SETTLEMENT.

Under the present arrangement, the canals being completed our members will be enabled to move onto their holdings this fall if they so desire. Buildings can be erected, the fields cleared and everything put in readiness for spring plowing. The small laterals can be plowed out and the water led to the proper places on the land. When all this can be done during the winter months the farmer's time can then be wholly devoted to his crops the coming season. No member should undertake to remove to the new location until we have filled the entire membership—but few shares remain un-sold—and until we have made a careful survey of the tract and made the allotments to the members. Nothing can be gained by going in advance. We will look after the welfare of all alike. Special rates will be secured for the members and their effects when we are ready to place them on the lands.

AS TO OUR OWN LANDS. Members desiring to do so will be given an opportunity to rent the com-

pany lands adjoining their own on rent for a year or two. The company's alternate tracts are held at a minimum price of \$20 per acre and will not be sold for a less amount. Land under cultivation and some improvement readily brings from \$20 to \$40 per acre at the present time and we feel confident that in less than three years our lands will be worth \$50 per acre. The tract is especially adapted to sugar beet growing and efforts are now being made to secure the location of a sugar factory in our vicinity. The immigration into the Snake river valley of Idaho during the past year and at the present time is so great that in one more year the entire valley will be filled and every available tract occupied. The entire absence of alkali in the soil is a feature much prized.

The membership is growing at rapid rate and the great enterprise is now an assured success. Many have held back until the location was determined upon and these are now coming in with a rush. Members who subscribed for location stock under the old plan, before irrigated lands were determined upon for location, are given an opportunity to change their applications to the amount of irrigated lands their subscriptions will purchase. Those who do not desire to make the change will have their money refunded on application.

Subscribe for The Nebraska Independent and keep in touch with our great Home Makers' enterprise. When you have read your paper hand it to your neighbor, he may become interested.

If after a careful reading of our plan of home-making it meets with your approval, send in your application at once for such amount of location stock as will meet your requirements and means. Send remittance to the INDEPENDENT HOME MAKERS CO. 1245 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

Memo Makers' Notes To the farmer who has always been dependent upon unequal and irregular rainfall for maturing his crops, farming by irrigation has many charms. Next to having a sufficient supply of water at just such time and place as each crop may require, the great advantage of being free from rainstorms during the season of harvest and hay-making. To be able to "turn on the rain" in one field and "turn it off" in another will be the system which brings results not to be obtained by any other method.

The advantages in favor of irrigation cannot be stated in figures, but this much can be said, that there cannot be any possibility of failure of crops, either through drought or drowning, as is too often the case in the great agricultural states. It is estimated that the land irrigated year by year throughout the productive season of land in the east. The natural fertility of the soil is enhanced by the fertilizing influences of the irrigating waters which keep the land perpetual fresh, so that not only a better quality of crops, but a larger yield per acre year by year can be raised on irrigated lands. The constant combination of sun and moisture (moisture at the roots and sunlight at the top), thus the two essential conditions of vigorous plant life are always present.

Parties desiring to join the Home Makers need not hesitate because they do not understand the science of irrigation. They will have plenty of neighbors close by who will teach them and by close observation will learn it quickly. They will soon realize that the man who owns a farm equipped with irrigation canals and a sufficient supply of water is master of the elements.

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G. W. Moore, a member from Fullerton now looking over western lands, writes praisingly of the irrigated sections of Idaho visited by him.

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We are in receipt of a number of communications in which the writers remind us that as soon as the members are located on their lands our allotments will immediately be worth four or five times the price members pay for their holdings. This is admitted and hoped for by both members and the company. The members' improved land will be more valuable

than our alternate tracts—that is what co-operation in settling a country makes possible. That is what we point out in our prospectus. Don't stand in your own light.

Since the announcement of the location has been made, an enormous interest is being shown in the Home Makers' undertaking. From all sections will have to be crossed where water and grass will be short. Therefore care should be taken that a good route is selected.

No allotments will be made until the membership is filled. We are doing our utmost to finish this part of our work at the earliest possible date. Members can help much by securing their friends and neighbors. Nothing will be gained by rushing in advance, remain where you are until we are ready.

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Shopping Hours Two bills to regulate the hours of British shopmen and salesgirls are before parliament, while an amendment offered by Lord Salisbury himself foreshadows the probable tenor of a measure satisfactory to the cabinet. This amendment provides that "provisional orders" fixing hours may be passed by local authorities, subject to revision by parliament.

This law will be the first step in Great Britain to regulate the hours of male adults, and will be closely scanned as a possible precedent. Of its necessity, the report of the Lords' committee permits no doubt. Says the Saturday Review:

"It was already known that eighty, eighty-four, often ninety hours a week are worked in many shops, not including hours worked after closing. One of the members of the House of Commons spent in surroundings insanitary, in bad atmosphere, in circumstances causing that dread disease known popularly as consumption, and others of a tubercular character."

The life of a London shopman is made even more unbearable than this

statement would indicate by the "living-in" system, under which clerks spend practically the entire twenty-four hours upon the premises. And the unions of shopworkers confess their inability to secure better conditions. In New York long hours of labor are still too often exacted. But in the great retail shops working-time never exceeds sixty hours per week, except in December; and to compensate for Christmas overwork but fifty hours per week are usually required in mid-summer. And this policy pays.—New York World.

Knighthood There is lively excitement among the mayors of the new municipal boroughs included in the district of London, for it is intimated that King Edward will confer knighthood on every one of them when their terms expire in November. His majesty's desire is to commemorate the first term of these mayoralty offices, and to emphasize for future candidates that the offices carry with them possibilities of high honors. Heretofore these mayors were not very highly thought of by the great ones of London town.

The king's action will make some curious additions to the list of knights. One of the mayors across whose shoulders the royal sword will be laid is an East End saloon-keeper, another is an advertising agent, and the majority are comparatively humble wage-earners. That a saloon-keeper should have a chance of knighthood is a great shock to the fastidious, who forget that so many members of the house of lords are brewers.—Ex.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you will feel the need of a good laxative. Cascarets is the best, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Breaks every day's work, cleans the system, keeps the bowels open, and is well. Force in the shape of a little sugar, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The LINCOLN SUPPLY CO.

MAIL ORDERS



READ ABOUT IT; IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT, INVESTIGATE

Are you coming to the state fair? It is well worth your time and money to come, as the fair this year will surpass anything ever held before. Eighteen thousand dollars have been spent in erecting new buildings, painting the old ones, and beautifying the grounds generally. Lincoln itself has been greatly improved in the last year. Several miles of asphalt paving has been laid and several new buildings have been erected. Besides several new business houses have started up whereby the whole state of Nebraska has been benefited, among them being the Lincoln Supply Co., formerly called the Farmers Supply Association, is doing a fine business in the mail order line; they ship goods of all descriptions, everything you need in the house or on the farm, all over the state. The business has grown from nothing to \$30,000 in the first nine months of its existence. The following are a few testimonials regarding their manner of doing business and the class of goods they sell:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in being able to say that the goods I bought of you last April were satisfactory in every respect. Your steel range is the best I have ever used. Yours truly, L. M. UFSON.

Wilsonville, Neb., July 29, 1901. Lincoln Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sirs: The business transacted by me with your company has been in every way satisfactory. The goods were just as represented and shipment prompt. I know that the farmers can save money by buying of you. Yours truly, L. J. LOMAX.

Raymond, Neb., Aug. 6, 1901. Lincoln Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sirs: The combination writing desk and book case arrived O. K. Will say I am much pleased with it. Any one desiring fair treatment and their money's worth should buy of the Lincoln Supply Co. You will receive our orders in the future. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours truly, H. W. DETWILER.

Rockford, Neb., July 25, 1901. Lincoln Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb. Gentlemen: Some time ago I ordered a \$65 top buggy and set of double harness from you and will say in your behalf the goods were entirely satisfactory and I am well pleased with them. The buggy has been in constant use since purchase and looks as good and bright as it did the first day out. Very truly, J. M. DAVEY.

(This buggy had been in use about eight months when this letter was received.)

LINCOLN SUPPLY CO. (5 stories and basement.) 128, 130, 132 N. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.

cost of irrigated lands, with their water rights, had been \$77,000,000, and that their value at the time the census was taken was \$28,850,000, an increase of about 283 per cent.

When land is purchased under canals, a water right for it must be secured. By a water right is meant the perpetual right to demand from the canal at any time a sufficient amount of water to irrigate the land, the quantity, of course, being limited, but which is the maximum amount required for successful irrigation. For illustration: A completed canal will carry sufficient water to irrigate 20,000 acres of land. Under the law no more water rights can be sold than the canal covers, and every one buying these rights in our settlement owns a proportionate amount of the carrying capacity of the canals, which cannot be alienated or separated from the land. It must be understood that the land is valueless without water to irrigate it and that the value is more in the water than in the land.

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Malcolm, Neb., July 30, 1901. Lincoln Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb. Gentlemen: I have gotten a good many things from you and always found them to be first class in every respect. GEO. HANSON.

Aurora, Neb., July 29, 1901. Lincoln Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb. Gentlemen: I received a bill of furniture from your house which came to me fully as good as represented and at a less price than it could have been bought in the city of Aurora. I think I received this bill last February. I can say I am well pleased. Yours, C. C. LING.

We have letters enough like these to fill this entire paper, but we believe the above are sufficient. We are located just one-half block north of the corner of 13th and O sts. By going east on O st. to 13th we may be easily found.

We will absolutely give away FREE a \$45 driving wagon during fair week. This applies only to our out-of-town visitors. If you will call at our exhibit on the grounds or at our store you can learn full particulars. All we ask of you is simply to call and see us whether you buy anything or not.

Remember we handle furniture, carpets, stoves and ranges, hardware, tinware, granite wash, buggies, wagons, harness, farm machinery, etc. Everything you need in the house or on the farm. Come and make our store your headquarters during your stay in the city. Use our free check stand and enjoy a few moments' visit with us.

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