

THE FARM AND HOME.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT HORSESHOEING.

The Perfect Shoe—Objects of Mating—Early Lambs—Home-Grown Beef—Nature's Manner—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Horseshoer's Suggestions.

I was in the war nearly three years; and handled a great many horses and mules; have seen horses shamefully abused, and I can truthfully say I don't think that one in a hundred times it was the fault of the horse, or the best way to manage the case.

To illustrate: An old German came to my place, quite a distance, to get a "bad one" shod, and told me he had heard I shod bad horses and did not abuse them. I replied that abuse did not do the shoeing.

When the young colt first stands alone it stands on the frogs of his feet, as they are large, prominent and like jelly. They gradually dry and harden and press the quarters apart (which are close together at birth, thoroughly contracted, as we call it in the adult horse).

Don't put anything on your horse's feet but cold water with a little bran or salt in it. If he is sick keep his feet damp with warm, wet cloths. Don't put corks or calks on his shoes to keep his frog from touching the ground.

I never saw a horse that had never been shod have navicular disease, unless it had been kept tied up in a stable and its feet kept dry. Don't have him shod unless he needs it; don't have the calks on his front shoes more than half an inch high, and have them thin, so they will cut in and let the frog have pressure; have the web of the shoe narrow, so that the sole will get pressure to keep it tough and healthy; nail the shoe on near the toe, so that the foot can have the natural spring without his sensitive foot pressing sideways against the nails.

I never saw flat-footed horses have navicular disease, and they get the most frog pressure; it is the strong-hoofed, high-heeled horse that is sure to get it if not handled carefully. Drive the nails as low and as far from the quick as possible, to keep the shoe on as long as it should stay on; the higher you drive the nail and the closer you drive it to the quick the more damage to the hoof.

The horn is the heaviest or thickest at the toe, and gets thinner toward the heel or quarters, and is often quite thin on the inside of the foot within an inch of the heel, where it gets thicker and is quite as thick as it is at the toe, where it turns front along the frog and gets so thin at the point of the frog that it is scarcely noticed, and many men think there is no horn around the point of the frog.

The perfect shoe rests only on the horn to defend the hoof from wearing out; and it should not cover the sole or frog of the healthy foot. Have the shoe just as wide at the heels as the heels are apart and no wider. If the shoes are wider apart at the heels than the quarters they will act as a lever when he steps on stones or on uneven ground, straining his pastern joints, causing them to stock when he stands over night.

Some men—who think they know more about the horse than the creator—cannot get their horses' shoes wide enough at the heel, and the consequence is the hoof crushes down between the heels of the shoe, and the whole weight of the horse comes on the weakest part of his hoof, until his quarters and the frog touch the ground between the heels of the shoe, pressing his heels together.

There is nothing like experience, if you can learn by it. The second horse I owned was a two-year-old colt, very fine-haired, and consequently had very thin horn on her feet. Her feet were good, but rather flat; but I "knew it all" then, and was going to have high heels on her. So I shod her with a heavy, strong shoe, with wide web at the toe, and I nailed it on so that it did not touch the heels, to make the heels grow high. The effect was just the opposite to what I wished. Her heels grew weaker, and in eighteen months she could scarcely walk without her shoes, and her hoofs grew in the shape of a claw by the pull of the shoe on the toe.

If you wish to turn your horse barefoot take the shoes off as soon as the fall rains soften the ground; with sharp pincers cut the horn to within half an inch of the sole; rasp off the sharp edges so they will not split when he goes over rough roads; or

you can turn him barefoot any time if you don't use him on hard roads until his feet get hardened or tough. It makes a horse's feet soft and tender to shoe it, the same as a person, and by going I refoot the feet of man or beast will get tough and sound.

A horse doesn't need to be shod unless the horn is worn off even with the sole, so he will slip around on the slippery places; and wear his feet out very fast; but so long as the horn comes below the sole, so that he stands on an even surface nothing touches but the horn, your horse is better off without shoeing; but don't let him go without shoeing until the horn and sole are worn so thin that you can press on them with your thumb and make him flinch; don't risk your horse on icy roads unless he is rough shod.

I have shod many horses that were lamed by leaving the shoes on too long. If shod about the time the hair quits shedding in the fall, a horse can carry the shoes twice as long without injury to the feet as he can in the spring or summer, as the hoof grows at least twice as fast when he is shedding his coat. Men are apt to forget how long a time it is until a shoe is cast, and men would say the shoes had only been on a month, and I would show them the dates on my books; it would be three months, and I have known them to leave the shoes on six months.

A shoe should not stay on more than two months on any horse, and forty days is about the average, if the feet are dressed properly. A horse resting for a month should have his shoes taken off, as he is better without shoes; if they were taken off every day and put on only when he goes to his work it would be best for his feet. All horses for all work would be better without shoes, only that they would wear their feet out or slip; so if we can keep his feet from wearing or slipping the purpose is accomplished.

A young horse before he is shod will step high and springy like a cat, but after he is shod a few months he will thunder his feet down so you can hear him a mile away; jarring his joints from the hoof up. Let any one who disputes this try it by breaking to ride without shoes, and then get him shod; he will be convinced.

Clothes brushes should be kept clean by washing them occasionally in cold water. Ribbon bows may be kept stiff and fresh by stuffing them with tissue paper before they are put away. Ten drops of carbolic acid melted into mutton tallow and applied at night is recommended as a good cure for chapped face and hands.

Windows should not be washed when the sun is shining upon them; they will be cloudy and streaky because dried before polished off. A lump of fresh charcoal placed in a clothes press will often prevent the unpleasant smell which clothes have when they have been long put away. Girls should not bite their lips, says a writer, in their efforts to create a dimple. It is claimed that the practice will destroy the symmetry of the mouth.

Avoid going into the presence of any contagious disease when perspiring or when the system is not properly fortified by food. An empty stomach and open pores increase the susceptibility to take the disease. Plushes and velvet and the heavier kinds of brocade silk should be protected from the pressure of the buttons by having tissue paper under each button before the garment is laid away for even a week's time.

Only tin pails should be used in milking. Use only the purest salt for salting butter. The food given to animals should vary with the objects to be secured. When they can be secured conveniently, fruit leaves make good bedding. The quality of the food certainly has much to do with the quality of the milk. Liberal and abundant feeding is the most economical and is saving of time in fattening. To a considerable degree our fault is not so much in not knowing as it is in not doing. The owner of good stock has a right to feel a just pride in the ownership of choice animals. With good care a farmer can always breed a better beast for himself than he can buy. Breed and feed, blood and care, are inseparably connected with progressive stock feeding. Young animals of all kinds are very sensitive of the treatment they receive while growing. The richest mess of milk is not at ways the largest nor, on the other hand, is it the smallest. The productive capacity of land should determine its real value rather than the price asked for it. The productiveness of the farm depends very largely upon the management given it by the farmer. In the fall and winter is the time to commence feeding so as to economize feed to the best advantage. On very many farms the owner works harder than any of the hired help in order to make the farm pay. Every farmer that keeps any considerable number of stock should have and study a good stock doctor book. Bran, in feeding, can be used to the best advantage with coarse fodder or straw, and especially so if they are run through a cutter.

ERECTED HER TOMBSTONE.

Eccentricity of Character Displayed in an English Graveyard.

A remarkable, but perfectly reliable story comes from Wales which throws a strange light upon eccentricity of character. In the graveyard of the parish church at Church-toll, a small village in Montgomeryshire, there is to be seen a gravestone which bears an inscription recording the death of a maiden lady who, nevertheless is actually living in the village referred to, and within a short distance of her tombstone.

Her brothers and sisters died in the early part of this century, and a single stone announces their deaths. It stood undisturbed until 1886, when it was renovated, and at that time the lady referred to, who was then in her 68th year, gave orders to a local stone mason to insert her name at the foot of the stone. This was done, but he was rather surprised to receive a further order to add the words "Died 1889."

At first he hesitated, and afterward complied with this request, although he did not credit his customer with any remarkable degree of prophecy. Year after year passed by, and when 1889 came the eccentric lady was still living, perhaps contrary to her own expectations. The epitaph now confronts her every time she wends her way to church service. So robust is she that since 1889 she has visited America, and apparently derived considerable benefit from the voyage.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the stone: "In memory of Edward Lockley, stonemason, son of John and Mary Lockley, who died July 30, 1843, aged 36 years. Also John, their son, who died December 7, 1846, aged 35 years. Also Thomas, Richard and Joseph, their sons, who died in infancy. Also Sarah, their daughter, born August 8, 1819, died 1889."

WASN'T CONFIDENTIAL.

His Mistake Was in Thinking That He Could Keep It From Her.

Now that her husband was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for poisoning his mother-in-law she declared she would insist upon a divorce as provided by statute.

He reproached her with lack of affection, but she was obdurate. He pleaded, but her heart was like stone.

"What a spectacle!" The few minutes during which they were to be left alone were almost spent and he was becoming frantic.

"—of devotion it would be were you to wait patiently for my release. What a rebuke to the world's condemnation."

She tossed her head impatiently. "Deliberately—"

She spoke with seeming nonchalance.

"You have destroyed the confidence that should subsist between husband and wife. You—"

He would have interrupted, but her glance commanded silence.

"went to work and killed me without saying a word to me about it."

Then the guards came and led him away.

NOT HIS FATHER.

He Wouldn't Be Called "Papa" in Business Hours.

It is whispered among a certain gay young set but lately entered into society that one of its members, a college graduate, but a regular "mamma's boy" for all that, is feeling a trifle sore over an episode that marked his first day in business.

His father, the president of a prominent insurance company had made a place in the office for his son, and the young fellow was eager to take it. It so happened that his first dip into the great sea of worldly ambition occurred on the same day as a meeting of the directors of the well-known corporation.

Being sent on an errand to the president, the young hopeful burst into the room where the magnates were assembled and in the familiar parlance of the home began "Papa—" The august president with a look of absolute horror, turned to the agitated messenger, and to the intense amusement of the others present, and to the everlasting chagrin of the dunder, roared out, "I'm not your father—at least in business hours."

A Lucky Cat.

Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt's cat, Koko, is said to have cost, counting original price paid and cost of importation, close upon \$1,000. He was born in the palace of the mikado, and is the most beautiful, as well as the most costly cat in this country. Of unusual size, he is like a maitre cat in color and intelligence. His mouse-colored coat is like heavy satin, so rich and showy and sleek. Every morning he has his bath and is combed and fed before he is allowed to present himself in Mrs. Vanderbilt's rose-colored morning gown. His breakfast of cream and grilled bones is served in a delicate china bowl and soup plate, very like those used by children for their oatmeal. One of Koko's accomplishments is the delicate way in which he partakes of his meals. He never spills a drop of cream or touches the delicate carpet with a piece of meat or bone.

Curious Bequest.

The Italian journals state that a wealthy person of Florence, just deceased, has left a singular will. It declares that the greater part of his fortune shall go to the man with the largest hump on his back in all Tuscany, and that the person entrusted with the duty of selecting him shall be himself twelve humpbacks. To recompense the latter for their trouble he directs that, in addition to traveling expenses each shall be presented with a gold medal, bearing the effigy of Esop, their prototype.

MODERN REFORMERS.

The world has had reformers, men who were stern just. Who smote the tyrants of wickedness and laid them in the dust; Mock, tender men, made mighty by mankind's blood and tears. Strong men whose words were thunderbolts to smite the wicked's ears.

Who all these stern reformers of a breast too weak to bear? Did all the great men of olden times and periods in the past? Did their dust a loathing battle were they encountered in the dust? Way are there no reformers fighting in the world to-day?

Well, 'tis but a tale of fables: their reformers have not gone. But their reforms with the people with misdeeds and pleasures on: For we placarded them "fanatics," "visionaries," "cranks" and "fools"— Men denounced by clubs and churches, by the journals and the schools.

There are men who bear those placards daily in the market-place, Heroes of the ancient lineage, kings and saviors of the race. But we never see their greatness through life's trivial events. But our children's eyes will read it on their granite monuments.

—Sam Walker Foss in Yankee Blade.

A Bargain.

The Wayne Journal, one of the best papers in Wayne county, Nebraska is offered for sale at a great bargain. Mr. Simon, its editor and proprietor, expects to go south and for this reason offers his plant for sale at a bargain. Terms to suit. Address, C. W. SIMON, Wayne, Neb.

Clubbing Rates.

To those of our readers who wish to read the Dakota Ruralist (Pres. Loucke paper) we can save nearly half the subscription by ordering that paper with your renewal to the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. We will send both papers one year to the same or different addresses for only \$1.60. Send all subscriptions to THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln Nebraska.

For Sale.

LORD LAMBERT English Hackney stallion, winner of first prize at Lincoln state fair 1890, and imported Shire stallion STONEHENGE, now owned by the Greenwood Horse Co., Greenwood, Nebraska. Will sell cheap or exchange for land or live stock. Address, C. D. CURRY, Sec'y., Greenwood, Neb.

When I turn my Footsteps Homeward. A new song dedicated to workmen. Single copies 25 cents, one dozen or more 15 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. A. H. HOOK, 121 South Ludlow st., Dayton, Ohio.

On another page of this paper may be found the advertisement of Mr. John Harris of Eutaw, Alabama. He comes before us with many and very high recommendations as a curer of cancer. We believe him to be an honorable gentleman who will perform all he promises. Mr. Harris was the people's party candidate for presidential elector for his district and came very near being elected.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Notice is hereby given that the County Board of supervisors of Harrison County, Nebraska will receive sealed bids for the erection of an Iron Bridge across the Republican river about two and one-quarter miles east of Republican City, at a point known as Horn's Ford; said bridge to consist of four (4) spans of sixty (60) feet each, and to rest on iron tubings, the road bed to be 16 feet wide in the clear and floored with 2 1/2 inch oak flooring. Also for one wooden combination bridge at same place and of same dimensions in every respect except that same is to rest on stone piers. Sealed bids must be filed with the undersigned on or before noon of March 18, 1893, and must be accompanied by a bond with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of \$1,000, or the contract price in case the contract is awarded. The board, however, reserves the right to reject any and all bids. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county this 25th day of January A. D. 1893, THOMAS J. HARRIS, County Clerk.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Saunders County, Nebraska, until noon of the 7th day of March, 1893, for the furnishing of all material and labor necessary for the construction and completion of all pile bridges twenty feet long and over that may be built during the year 1893 in said county. Said bridges to be constructed of White or Burr oak, except the railings which shall be of pine, and the joists which shall be long leaf yellow pine 2x12. All material must be of the best quality, all piling must be White or Burr oak and of the necessary length for the respective bridges and not measure less than ten inches in diameter in center of length and when measured in the twenty-six feet in length must measure fourteen inches in diameter in center of length, and must be three pile to the bent. Said bids must be on fourteen foot road way and must state the price per lineal foot. Each bid must be accompanied by plans and specifications of the same will not be considered. The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. No bid will be considered that is not accompanied by a certified check in the sum of two hundred dollars as an evidence of good faith on the part of the bidder. The party receiving contract to execute a good bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the same. All proposals should be addressed to W. O. RAND, County Clerk, and marked "proposals to bridge builders." By order of the County Commissioners of Saunders County, Nebraska, Wahoo, Neb., Jan. 25, 1893. W. O. RAND, County Clerk.

Homes and Irrigated Farms, Gardens and Orchards in the Celebrated Bear River Valley on the Main Lines of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific R. R. near Corinne and Ogden, Utah.

Splendid location for business and industries of all kinds in the well known city of Corinne, situated in the middle of the valley on the Central Pacific R. R. The lands of the Bear River valley are now thrown open to settlement by the construction of the mammoth system of irrigation from the Bear lake and river, just completed by the Bear River Canal Co. at a cost of \$3,000,000. The company controls 100,000 acres of these fine lands and owns many lots and business establishments in the city of Corinne, and is now prepared to sell on easy terms to settlers and colonies. The climate, soil, and irrigating facilities are pronounced unsurpassed by competent judges who declare the valley to be the Paradise of the Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser. Nice social surroundings, good schools and churches at Corinne City, and Home Markets exist for every kind of produce and garden produce in the valley. The city of Ogden and Salt Lake City are within easy reach. Office of the City of Corinne, 151st

J. W. CASTOR, Pres. J. P. ROUSE, Vice-Pres. E. E. MOTT, STATE AGENT. W. B. LINCH, Secy. A. GREENAMIRE, Treas.

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FARMERS, we invite your attention to the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska. If you are in want of Insurance you can not afford to insure in any other company, and if you do not want insurance now, write and get a copy of our By-laws and Constitution and learn what we are doing anyway. Remember we are for Farmers only.

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Reference: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago.

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