

THE RICH HILL TRIBUNE.

VOLUME 13

RICH HILL, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

No. 33

TWICE EVERY WEEK

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Four or five thoroughbred Poland China hogs, at my farm 7 miles east of Rich Hill.
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Homeseekers will find that they can get all the information about the country and lands for sale, that they want, from us. We are dealing in lands in that country, and we will be pleased to call and see you, or will send you all the literature that you may want in reference to the country. We would be pleased to have you call and see us, or send us word to call and see you. Excursion rates at any time.

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INDIAN SQUAWS.

Are Adepts in Art of Lace-Making—Have Wealthy Patrons.

One of the many practical memorials to the late Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is the firm establishment of lace-making as a means of livelihood for the Indians among whom he labored so devoutly for years.

It was his belief, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, that if given proper encouragement North America's aboriginal tribes could make an honest and comfortable living at the liberal arts. Sharing his belief and willing to execute his plans was Miss Sybil Carter, who ten years ago started the industry of lace-making in the very heart of the Minnesota prairie.

The field of her first labors was the Ojibway region set aside for a national park. Here, by nursing in the hospital and making herself indispensable to the Indian women, she sowed the first industrial seeds.

The women were inclined at first to view the work with more or less suspicion, but gradually they saw in it the opportunity to earn the trifling pin money which their lords and masters were not inclined to allow them from the government's bounty, and finally, after several years of experimenting with their indomitable teacher, they found themselves in the position of regular breadwinners.

Thus encouraged, Miss Carter moved on from the Ojibway reservation, and opened schools for lace-making at Leech Lake, Wild Rice Lake and Red Lake. The fame of her work spread into southern Minnesota and the Sioux Indians petitioned that a school be established at Birch Coulee.

Women of all ages now undertake the work, and often beg for instruction, for they have learned that it makes possible many comforts for their primitive log cabins and birch bark wigwams.

The lace is not only made, but designed as well, by the Indians. It has an individuality so strong and a workmanship so delicate that it has attracted the attention of foreign buyers and women of wealth. Large orders come from dealers in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Honolulu, while such women as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Bayard Cutting are regular patrons. At the Pan-American exposition the work attracted much attention, and many of the orders now being received are the result of the excellent showing the schools made at Buffalo.

Many of the younger lace workers have the advantage of an education received at an agency, but some of the finest work is done by aged squaws who utilize the artistic impulse which once found voice in bead work. This, in common with other Indian handicrafts, is now nearly extinct. A favorite conceit with the workers is conventional designs of canoes and teepees, and they appear in all but the narrowest edgings. The Indian love of symbolism is particularly displayed in the manufacture of choice ecclesiastical laces.

Each lace school is supplied with a teacher, and the sale of laces made by pupils or apprentices pays all expenses. At Birch Coulee are made the beautiful bedspreads, of pillow or bobbin lace, in rare, old designs, which sell as high as \$300 apiece. The needlepoint known as Battenburg is the special pride of the Ojibway agency, and at the Leech Lake school, under Miss Pauline Colby, the only white woman living at the agency, a most difficult honiton is made.

One of the first lessons, and perhaps the most difficult of all to master, is that of keeping the lace clean. Compared with this, the arrangement of beads and the various stitches are as mere child's play. What the Indian student of lace work lacks at deftness she keeps up in perseverance, and she keeps at the work with a dogged determination that would put many of her white sisters to shame. When she has served her apprenticeship she receives wages at the rate of ten cents an hour. A rapid worker can make from \$10 to \$12 per week.

Many of the women, particularly the old squaws, work at home. When the thermometer hovers close to the zero mark these women stalk back and forth through the pine forests with their work bolted safe from the ravages of storm. Many an Ojibway has been known to walk miles through tangled forests and over frozen streams to beg for work, or to deliver the flimsy edging, or the rich bertha, jackets and bodices formed beside the fires of her own wigwam.

Learning.
Only the unlearned man ever boasts of his learning.—Chicago Daily News.

BREVITIES OF FUN.

Master (gently to new boy)—"Smithers, my boy, can you tell me what a noun is?" New Boy (anxious to please)—"No, sir; but I'm sure my father could."—Punch.

Won by Waiting.—She—"Father's salary is to be doubled the first of the year." He—"Good! At last we can afford to get married."—Chicago Daily News.

Kitty—"Theodore tells me all his thoughts are of me." Blanche—"Yes, that's very pretty; but they do say that Theodore never thinks."—Boston Transcript.

The True Tell-Tale.—Jones—"It's a mistake to judge a man by his clothes." Mrs. Jones—"That's so; he ought to be judged by his wife's clothes."—Detroit Free Press.

He—"Miss Workman, I'm going to propose to you." She—"Really, Mr. Phony, I'm sorry, but"—He—"That we have some ice cream." She—"O! I shall be delighted to." He—"Some evening when the weather gets warmer."—Philadelphia Press.

Extreme Case.—Mrs. Pennywinkle—"If we could only induce him to eat something so that he might gain a little strength." Mrs. Appleby—"And has he no appetite at all?" Mrs. P.—"Oh, not the least bit. Why, he doesn't even crave things he knows he can't have."—Kansas City Journal.

Sibyl—"How did you come to accept Jack? I thought you said 'no' once." Beryl—"So I did; then he proposed again and I said 'no' a second time." "Well?" "He asked me to name the day, saying that in school he had been taught that 'two negatives make an affirmative.'"—Baltimore Herald.

A GREAT CRIMINAL LAWYER.

Once Remitted a Fine Against Himself for Contempt of Court.

"One of the greatest criminal lawyers in the south in his day," said a member of the party who had just been seated, as he sipped an amber fluid, according to New Orleans Times-Democrat, "was John P. Sale. While you are talking about lawyers, I will tell you about this unique character. He was truly a great lawyer. He never lost a case. He died with that record. Sale lived in Memphis, but his practice extended throughout several southern states. He was almost a matchless orator. When I say he was peculiar it is not stretching the cloth. He was never known to pay house rent. He would more rather than pay a landlord. He never left home in the morning with more than 15 cents. And if he could get it, he never had less when he left his home. He always had a special use for that small sum. Sale, on one occasion, denounced a prosecuting witness so fiercely that the judge fined him \$50 for contempt. The story that I recall about Sale illustrates his character. Not many days after this scene in court he was called to the bench by the bar, the criminal judge being sick. He solemnly took his seat. Court being opened, he called the clerk. 'Look over the record, Mr. Clerk, and see if one John P. Sale, an attorney at the bar, was not fined for contempt several weeks ago.' The clerk perused his records for a little while and reported to the court, saying that it was true that the attorney had been fined for contempt. 'Remit that fine, Mr. Clerk,' said Sale. 'That d— scoundrel was never known to pay anything.' The clerk made the entry, as ordered by the court, and it stands to this day."

WHITTLES FIDDLES.

Boy with an Old Knife Makes Instruments of Fine Tune.

Merced county, says the Harrodsburg Herald, has a number of skilled whittlers; some turn their skill to cutting up numberless pine or cedar sticks in front of the courthouse on spring and summer days, while others employ their talent to better advantage. But the king of them all is a 16-year-old boy at McAfee. With an old knife that looks as though it would scarcely cut tobacco or hot butter Walker Parsons turns out violins as perfect in all details as ever a noted maker put on the market. He takes the wood directly from a sugar tree, and with no other tools than his knife he has made six fiddles in the past three months. The last one he made complete—box, bow and all—in four and one-half days for Dr. Powell Lapeley. The instrument is perfect in shape and of fine tone.

Here to Young Girls.

We regret to announce that, among 16-year-old girls, that man is still the hero who spends more than he can afford.—Atchison Globe.

A Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court of Indiana says that legislation has no more power to fix the price of labor than it has of material. The minimum wage law, providing that unskilled labor shall not be employed for less than 20 cents an hour by counties, cities and towns, and providing a fine or imprisonment for any person or corporation doing public work to employ unskilled for less than that wage, was held to be unconstitutional by the supreme court yesterday. In an opinion written by Judge Dowling it was held that the law interferes with the freedom of the contract, and that the legislature can no more fix the price of labor than it can the price of bricks.

Judge Jordan and Gillett concur in the facts, but not in the reasoning. The appeal grew out of a suit of a laborer named Frank Street, who, in the Wayne circuit court, sued the Varney electrical company for twenty cents an hour. The company refused to pay more than 15 cents an hour.

"No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborers should be left to secure to themselves such compensation, personal qualities, energy, skill and experience may enable them to do."

"The power to confiscate the property of the citizens and taxpayers of a county, city or town by forcing them to pay for any commodity, whether it be merchandise or labor, an arbitrary price in excess of the market value, is not one of the powers of the legislature over municipal corporations nor the legitimate use of such corporations as agencies of the state."

"For the same reason," the court continues, "an act fixing the price of unskilled labor at all public works at not less than 20 cents an hour is a legislative interference with the liberty of contract by counties, cities and towns, which finds no sanction or authority in the doctrine that counties, cities and towns are municipal subdivisions of the state."

The court finds the act deprives a citizen of property without due process of law in the case of labor on public improvements for which assessments are made. Citizens are entitled to have such work done at rates the municipal subdivisions are able to secure.

Lastly, the court finds it to be class legislation, for "unskilled labor" is a classification "unnatural and unconstitutional."

"The leading men of the state," says the opinion, "may, for some purposes, constitute a certain class concerning which particular legislation may be proper, and this classification has been recognized and sustained in statutes requiring the payment of wages in lawful money of the United States; forbidding the assignment of future and unearned wages and in similar acts."

The law was enacted at the request of labor interests. Since its enactment the demand for labor has increased, and it is said that there is very little labor that does not receive 20 cents an hour or more today.

Every county, city and town in Indiana has had more or less controversy about the law.

Home Seekers Excursions.

On March 3 and 17, April 7 and 21, May 5 and 19, June 2, 16 and 30, we will sell home seekers excursion tickets to the following states and territories at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, final return limit 21 days from date of sale:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, for one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

R. A. BAILEY, Agt.

Railway Expansion.

If the plans of the railway companies of the United States are carried out, there will be built 15,000 miles of new railway this year—three times the mileage added in 1902. The railway construction of this country since the expansion of business began is: 1898, 3,265 mi.; 1899, 5,569 miles; 1900, 4,594 mi.; 1901, 5,358 miles; 1902, 6,026 mi.; 1903, estimated, 15,000 miles. The demands of the country's commerce are greater than the railway facilities. There is a lesson in this for voters which they will do well to heed. Congressional legislation cannot create prosperity, but it can give an adequate condition for the growth of prosperous times. And, conversely, foolish legislation can destroy that basis, and thus open the way to panic and stagnation of business.

Vernon County Assessment.

State Auditor Allen has sent the following report of the State Board of Equalization to County Clerk Isbell relative to Vernon County's assessment:

Land increased 10 per cent, valuation \$4,812,317
Town lots, no change 1,377,979

Total value real estate \$6,185,296

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Horses increased 20 per cent, valuation \$328,148

Mules 76,530

Asses and jennets 5,035

Cattle increased 40 per cent, 593,355

Sheep 2,879

Hogs 57,390

All other live stock 426

Money, notes and bonds 350,421

Corporate companies, banks and insurance companies 206,719

All other personal property 354,426

Total valuation of personal property \$1,975,129
Total valuation of real and personal, \$8,160,425.—South West Mail.

In the eyes of the law the rights of the humblest individual worker even though he may be called a "scab," are as important and as deserving of protection as those of the most numerous and powerful organization. This is one of the principles of free government that is not yet as well understood in this country as it should be.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Daisy Target Gun for the Boy

THE LAD who desires some fun CAN GET A TARGET GUN FROM THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL AS A PRESENT.

The name of this gun is "THE DAISY," and it is well named. This gun is thirty inches in length from the end of the barrel to the end of the stock. The barrel and breach are finished in nickel. The stock is made of walnut. In fact, the gun is a beauty throughout. This gun breaks in the center and will shoot a bullet or target as straight as a bee-line. Here is a gun that the boy can have fun with.

Our proposition: Any boy who will get EIGHT new subscriptions for The Kansas City Weekly Journal at 25c each, making a total of \$2.00, and will send us a list of the names together with the money, we will ship to his address by mail or express, charges prepaid, this beautiful target gun. Send money by postoffice order or draft.

Boys, here is a chance to get the fun of your life. Rustle a little and get this gun as our proposition only holds good for sixty days, from December 1st.

Address all communications to The Kansas City Journal, Kansas City, Mo. Send five sample copies of the Weekly for canvassing.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

The Education of Women.

In an article in the May Deliberator, Miss Clara E. Laughlin defines the ideal education of women, as: first, to realize herself as a woman; second, to learn what there is for her to do; and third, to study how to do it. This is an evident deduction from the principle of the "higher education." The mistake of some of our modern educators that women need a given number of requirements, a given amount of languages, science, literature, art, etc., etc., and, rightly, for unless these conditions be made one a more worthy woman, a more useful member of society, they are as nugget. A little more of the wisdom of our grandmothers and less of metaphysics and economics in the feminine educational system will work for its betterment.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

All our former readers should take advantage of the unprecedented clubbing offer we this year make, which includes with this paper, The Live Stock Indicator, its Special Farmer's Institute Editions and The Poultry Farmer. These three publications are the best of their class and should be in every farm home. To them we add, for local, county and general news, our own paper, and make the price of the four one year only \$1.25. Never before was so much superior reading matter offered for so small an amount of money. The three papers named, which we club with our own, are well known throughout the West, and command themselves to the reader's favorable attention upon mere mention. The Live Stock Indicator is the great agricultural and live stock paper of the West. The Poultry Farmer is the most practical poultry paper for the farmer, while The Special Farmer's Institute Editions are the most practical publications for the promotion of good farming ever published. Take advantage of this great offer, as it will hold good for a short time only. Samples of these papers may be examined by calling at this office.

EXTENSION OF COLONIST RATES TO THE NORTHWEST AND CALIFORNIA.

The Burlington extends until June 15th the period of the greatly reduced one-way Colonist rates to the Northwest and to California. This is a good way to save fifteen to twenty dollars.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

Round trip tickets at one fare plus \$2.00 are sold on the first and third Tuesday of each month, to the West and Northwest, including also Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Puget Sound.

Cheap Round Trip Tickets to California.

Round trip rates to California, May 3d and May 13th to 15th inclusive, with sixty days' limit, at \$17.50 from St. Louis; \$15.00 from Kansas City; \$10.00 from Chicago.

California Excursions.

Join our personally conducted through Tourist sleeper excursion to California on frequent dates during each week, via Denver, weak Colorado and Salt Lake City.

Main Traveled Road.

With its great trunk lines and its connections, the Burlington takes the best care of you. The map shows how directly the Burlington's lines reach the entire West and Northwest region of the country.

Describe to us any one-way or circuit trip you propose and let us advise you the least cost and the best way to make it.

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