

THE RICH HILL TRIBUNE.

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No. 9

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Why remain in the North and stay indoors six months in the year consuming what you raise during the other six months? Go South where you can work out doors every month in the year, and where you are producing something the year round. If you are a stock raiser you know your stock are now "eating their heads off" and, besides, have to be protected from the rigors of winter by expensive shelter.

Economical stock feeding requires the combination of both flesh-forming and fattening foods in certain proportions. Alabama and Florida produce in abundance the velvet bean and casava, the first a flesh producer, and the latter a fat producer, and they are the cheapest and best fattening materials known to the world. More money can be made and with less labor, in general farming, fruit and berry growing and truck gardening along one road in the South than in any other section of the Union.

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THE DIARY OF A LADY.

A Gentle Satire on the Curse of the Times.

Through the indiscretion of a person who must not be named, I have become possessed of the following pages from the Diary of a Lady, writes Andrew Lang, in Longman's Magazine. They contain what may be called her temporal budget; her account, for a day, of the expenditures of her balance of Time:

June 24—Dined with Violet Lebas; literary party, never saw any of them before. I sat next Mr. Macprig, the celebrated Scotch author whose name everyone has heard of, and whose books nobody has read. I tried to talk to him about my boys, of course, not that he has ever seen them or heard of them, but, I suppose, from force of habit. When he found out that they were not in their school eleven, he became morose, and wanted to talk about his nephews, as if I could possibly be interested in them! I knew that, like all authors, he only wanted to talk about his books, so I asked him how he managed to do such a tremendous lot, and said that I supposed he must work 20 hours a day. How did he find time? He said that where he lived, in some Heaven-forsaken slum in the suburbs, time could be picked up quite easily, and I heard him mutter something about knowing a bank where the wild time grows. I said that I never had any time, when he asked me if I kept a motor, which ought to economize time very much. The owners of motors, he said, ought to have about an eighth of time daily more than people who go about in omnibuses. He knew that women had no time to speak of, and asked me if I had read somebody on "Time in Relation to Sex." I said that I wanted to read it, but had no time. He said that, Eve having been created after Adam, she was about half a day short at the start, and that women had never made up their ground. He was extremely dull, and seemed very much bored, so I began to talk to Freddy Azure, and left him to make himself happy in his own way, in solitude. However, what he said about time made me think of writing out a kind of budget of how much I have and how I spend it, and it is plain that I really have none, as follows:—10-30. Breakfast. "Daily Mail"—11-15. Molly came in and chattered. Went to Fanchotte's, dresses. Went into the Park.—2 p. m. Luncheon, till 4.—4-5-30. Went about in motor, shopping.—5-30. Tea.—6-30-8. Dressed.—8-30-11. Dinner at the Blocher's.—11-3 a. m. Went round.—3-30. Bed. There, I literally had no time. I never have.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

When He Was an Expert Carpenter at Port Byron in 1830.

About the year 1830 Brigham Young and family settled in Port Byron, says the Rochester Post-Express. It was then known as Buckville, and boasted of 100 inhabitants. There was no canal or railroad in those days, and the settlers had to hew down trees in order to make a clearing in which to build a house. During the first few years of Young's stay he made his home with Squire Pine, who lived on the corner of Pine and South streets. The Pine house is now about 100 years old. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Dixon.

Brigham Young was a carpenter, and old residents of Port Byron say that he was an expert at his trade, but work was scarce, and he was always hard up. It was a long time before he saved money enough to buy lumber to build his own house. It was his intention to build himself a fine house, but it turned out to be a very ordinary frame structure. It was built soon after the Erie canal was put through, and was located near the heel path side of the canal. The Young house has long since been moved. A part of the original structure now stands back of the Newkirk livery stables, and is unoccupied.

Brigham Young's family comprised his wife and one son, Brigham, Jr., who died recently at Salt Lake City. Young at that time was a firm believer in Mormonism. He left Port Byron, or Buckville, in 1839, and went to Seneca Falls. From there he went to Utah and subsequently became famous as the leader of the Mormons. In after years, when he was famous, one of his old acquaintances wrote to him and asked him if he was the Brigham Young, of Port Byron, and if he were could he pay Squire Pine for a large board bill. Squire Pine was then an old man and in poor circumstances. In a short time Squire Pine received a letter from Young, and inclosed was the money in full for his board, with interest. Young was then a rich man, and said he was very glad to pay up his old debts.

Farmers' Institute.

Columbus, Mo.,
Oct. 29, 1903.

EDITOR TRIBUNE,
Rich Hill, Mo.

My Dear Sir:

I do not want to leave anything undone that will insure the success of the Farmers' Institute meeting and County Corn Show to be held in your county under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and the World's Fair Commission.

I am sure that the farmers who attend the meeting will find the lecturers interesting and instructive. Hon. Matt W. Hall, of Saline county, will be present and address the people on Missouri at the World's Fair, 1904. Mr. E. E. Chester, of Champaign, Illinois, will discuss Corn Improvement. Mr. Chester is President of the Illinois Corn Growers Association and a prominent institute worker of that state. He is a practical man in every sense, and eminently qualified to lecture on the subject assigned him. I am sure that the farmers who do not attend this meeting will be disappointed.

Yours truly,
Geo. B. Ellis, sec.

Railroads as Empire Builders.

Railroads are the empire builders of this age. These great agencies of civilization, development and progress are doing more to-day for the good of humanity than all the schools of classics and laws since the garden of Eden went out of business. No system of philosophy, no school of abstract science, no creed, no cross-bearing, crown-bestowing religion ever promulgated by the doctrinaires ever gave to Adams race a tithe of the happiness or real benefits that are created daily by the track and tracks of the railroads.

In all directions in the west and southwest, the northwest and the south, vast areas of country are being opened up for man's habitation. The railroads are the pathfinders; they discover the country and make it accessible, and they bring to it the people who are the builders of worlds. The immigration agent of any one of the great railroad systems finds homes for more people in a year than all the preachers and politicians in the world ever provided with a fig tree. But for the railroads and their evangel of progress, the immigration agents, whole states and territories that are fast developing into empires would remain impenetrable forest land or wild desert. The railroads level the mountains and bridge the gorges; the railroads discover the resources and the riches; the railroads subjugate the earth to man's dominion, and then the railroad immigration agents bring man to his inheritance and place him in possession thereof. All hail the railroad builders, from the section hand to the magnate. All hail the rails, and spikes, and ties, and fish-plates. All hail the iron horse, the freight car and the Pullman. All hail, thrice hail, the immigration agent, the greatest personal embodiment of civilization influences known since the cave dweller doffed his skins and furs and swapped his stone axe for the keen cutter with which G. Washington smote the cherry tree.—Ex.

Fifty Years the Standard



Improve the flavor and add to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO

In reports of the production of lead and zinc in the United States for the year 1902, which have been prepared for the geological survey, the total output of lead for the entire country is placed at 220,000 short tons, and of zinc at 155,297 short tons. The lead production was about the same as in 1901, but there was an increase of about ten per cent in zinc production.

In the matter of lead the report notes a falling off in the production of the Rocky mountains, and an increase in the Mississippi region.

Colorado has been an important producer of zinc ore, the output for the year for that state being placed at 26,241 short tons valued at \$2,544,993. The production of zinc ore in New Jersey was 309,356 short tons, as against 191,221 short tons in 1901.

William Jennings Bryan, editor of the Commoner, says: "Let the ambitious young man understand that he is in duty bound to discard everything which in the least weakens his strength, and under obligation to do everything that in any degree does good. Good habits, therefore, are always important and may become vitally so. He can well afford to leave liquor to those who desire to tickle their throats or to please their appetites; it will be no help to him in his effort to advance the welfare of his fellows. He can even afford to put into books what others put into tobacco. The volumes purchased will adorn his shelves for a lifetime while smoke from a cigar is soon lost to sight forever. He does not need to swear; logic is more convincing than oaths."

One of the sights at St. Louis in 1904 will be a complete plant for compressing air to the form of liquid. The peculiar properties of liquid air will be exhibited. Snowballs will be made in midsummer "fresh every hour."

Low One-Way Settlers' Rates to the Northwest and California.

From September 15 until November 30, 1903, the Burlington makes very low one-way colonist rates to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana. The reduction is from 25 to 40 per cent from the regular rates.

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The Burlington, with its strong main lines and free chair cars, best reaches the West and Northwest via Denver, Billings or St. Paul.

"The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express" is the great daily through train with chair cars and tourist sleepers via Billings, Montana, to Puget Sound and intermediate points.

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The Burlington's weekly personally conducted California excursions in through tourist sleepers are just the thing for casual tourists and settlers. The route is Denver, Rocky Colorado and Salt Lake.

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These are run the first and third Tuesdays of each month at approximately half rates for the round trip. It will be a pleasure for us to give you an accurate and informative reply to any inquiry.

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Boys and girls, here is a chance to get a very nice present.—Rustle a little and get this croquet set, as our proposition only holds good until Nov. 3, 1903.

Send money by postoffice order or draft and advise us of the name of your express office.

Address all communications to The Kansas City Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Send for sample copies of the Weekly for canvassing.

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Connects at Seligman with the St. Louis and San Francisco.—New time in effect Sunday June 29, 1902

MOVING TRAINS.

No. 1 Lv. Eureka Spgs.	6:59 a. m.
Ar. Seligman	8:40 a. m.
No. 2 Lv. Seligman	7:10 a. m.
Ar. Eureka Springs	8:07 a. m.

EVERING TRAINS.

No. 5 Lv. Eureka Springs	8:55 p. m.
Ar. Seligman	10:45 p. m.
No. 6 Lv. Seligman	7:15 p. m.
Ar. Eureka Springs	8:02 p. m.
No. 7 Lv. Eureka Springs	8:30 p. m.
Ar. Seligman	10:20 p. m.
No. 8 Lv. Seligman	9:50 p. m.
Ar. Eureka Springs	10:47 p. m.

Excursion from Rich Hill, Mo. via the Frisco via the Pacific at Carthage, or via the Memphis at Nichols Junction.

A handsome new Pamphlet Guide to Eureka Springs as a Health Resort has been issued, with new beautiful illustrations. A copy sent free to any address. Address all inquiries and orders to Geo. West, Manager Eureka Springs, Ark.

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STAGE COST LESS THEN.

Expenditures for Some 18th Century Performances in London.

In these days of extravagant theatrical expenditures, it is interesting to study the cost of performances given years ago. An industrious delver has found the record of some eighteenth century performances that are in marked contrast to the amounts spent to-day.

A performance of "Hamlet" given in September, 1785, in London, cost \$300, and the expenses of the night were \$85. The orchestra cost \$17.50, the advertisements in a newspaper four dollars, and for the service of the two soldiers who stood at either side of the proscenium arch to keep order the sum of \$3.50 was paid. The candles that illuminated the theater cost \$15.

Sometimes in these economical days there were expenditures unknown now. When the prince and princess of Wales, for instance, attended a performance of "Jane Shore," the manager was compelled to tip all the dunkeys that came in the royal retinue, and the cost of that was \$50.

Although some elaborate pantomimes were produced in those days, the scene painters received small salaries. The best known of these, an Italian imported to London on account of his skill in constructing scenery, was the highest paid of the scene painters. He was able to get only \$25 a week.

Some of the expenditures for costumes seemed extravagant to that age, although the prices would be rather moderate now. Much emphasis was laid on the cost of a gown and cape made for a popular actor of the day for which \$120 was paid. A crown for King Lear, on the other hand, cost only \$1.75, while for \$125 the costumes for all the dancers in the opera of "Diocletian" were obtained.

In those days \$700 was looked upon as an uncommonly good house. Salaries were low, for the highest recorded is \$80 a week. That was much above the average, which was about \$38 for the principal actors.

This Bean Explodes.

The "cigar bean" of Batavia is a wild fruit that was discovered in that country. The pod is like a cigar in shape and color, but only an inch long, and when put into water it rests on the surface for several minutes, then explodes like a torpedo, hurling the seeds in all directions. If allowed to ripen in a warm place the pod gradually splits lengthwise from point to base. If left to ripen on the plant it splits open more suddenly.

High Heels.

High heels, it is said, owe their origin to Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country.

Heather.

Heather will last longer out of water than almost any other flower. The stem transmits very little water to the flower.

Killed an Immense Eagle.

Charles Franks, who lives two miles west of Moundville, was in town Saturday with a great eagle which he shot and killed with a shotgun the night previous.

The bird was a rare specimen, measuring six feet and eight inches from tip to tip and is said to have been of the species known as the "golden" eagle, or the bird made famous by its adoption as the American coat of arms.

The bird was a beautiful light brown color, with an immense beak and talons and is a great trophy.

Where it came from nobody, of course, knows, but as the bird is supposed to inhabit the mountains, it probably came up from the Ozarks in search of prey.—Nevada Herald.

The Two Merry Tramps.

"The Two Merry Tramps" will be one of the big comedy successes of the coming season. At Opera House, Nov. 15.

PATENTS

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