

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe



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Latest portrait of one of the most famous women in America, taken at her home at Newport, R. I.

HAS THE OLDEST PULPIT.

DESK AT ALBANY, N. Y., WAS IMPORTED IN 1650.

Is Property of First Reformed Church
Built in 1793—President a Member While Governor of the State.

Albany, N. Y.—This city has the honor of owning the oldest pulpit on the continent, along with that of being the oldest chartered city in the United States. The pulpit stands in the First Reformed church, which was built in the year of the building of the old California missions, 1793, but, unlike them, it is as strong and in as good repair as it was when the builders left it.

The pulpit was brought over from Holland by the Dutch in 1656 to stand in their new church, which was just building. Twenty-five beaver skins were sent to Holland as part payment, but they became damaged in transit, so the pulpit was donated by the Dutch West India company. The building served as a fort as well as a church, cannon being mounted upon the roof, and while the service was going on within sentinels watched for signs of a foe.

To-day the old hour glass and ancient Dutch Bible are still in their accustomed places, while in the olden time the pews in front of it were occupied by Col. Peter Schuyler, Albany's first mayor; the patrons of the Van Rensselaers, who owned land along both shores of the Hudson river for 24 miles, and Gen. Philip Schuyler, one of the first three major generals in the revolutionary army, also first United States senator from New York.

Within its shadow the famous Iroquois chieftain, King Hendrick, who with Sir William Johnson defeated the French and Indians in the battle of Lake George, was converted to Christianity and Col. Aaron Burr, United States senator from New York and vice president under Thomas Jefferson, was married to Theodosia Provoost.

President Roosevelt sat before it

and listened to the preacher's words as a member of this church when governor of New York state.

The old pulpit is rich in years and honors; its history is Albany's history, the church's members having taken part in all the events of interest that have happened in "ye olde towne" since its founding.

FEELS PAIN IN BURIED HAND.

Relief Comes When Fingers Are Exhumed and Straightened Out.

Gallipolis, O.—The case of Robert Wolf of Couch, W. Va., is another link in the theory that the several members of the human body do not rest painlessly in the grave unless put away in a perfectly natural position.

Mr. Wolf, while out hunting, shot his right hand, mangling it badly. Doctors from Point Pleasant were summoned and amputated the hand above the wrist. The member was buried, but for some time afterward the injured man was restless and could not sleep, and was worried. He did not complain about his arm hurting him, but said that his hand pained him very much. He showed his relatives with his left hand the shape his right hand was in when it was buried.

The pain increasing, and Mr. Wolf still complaining, Mr. Phillip Wolf, a brother, and another went to the place where the hand was buried, dug up the box, and found the hand cramped in exactly the position described by Mr. Wolf. The fingers were carefully straightened out and the hand placed back in the box in such manner that there was no pressure anywhere and reburied. The injured man at once became easier and said that his hand did not hurt him except for a slight feeling above the thumb.

Physicians explain that the sensation of a severed arm or foot being in place, when in fact it is cut off and buried is caused by the nerves at the end of the wound. They do not explain, however, how a man may think his fingers hurt him when he no longer has them.

"New states may be admitted by congress into the union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress."

This will involve a lot of work. It means also that a "community of sentiment," unanimous among the people, must be created in the three state legislatures to secure their united action.

Heir to Vast Mexican Wealth.

Helfress apparent to \$200,000,000, Senora Creel, wife of the new Mexican ambassador, is the richest woman of the diplomatic set in Washington, where many are rich. Enrique C. Creel, the ambassador, is far from poor, but his \$24,000,000 dwindles to paltry insignificance when ranged beside his wife's huge fortune. She is the daughter of Gen. Luis Terrazas of Chihuahua, owner of gold mines and broad acres.

Send Music by Wireless.

New York.—Through a slight accident to an electrician in the employ of the De Forrest Wireless Telegraph company on the roof of the Yale club it became known that Dr. De Forrest is attempting to transmit music through the air without the use of wires as he now transmits messages. He is working in connection with the Cahill Teleharmonic company, which sends music by wire to any point.

HAULING FARM CROPS

FIGURES ON TRANSPORTATION BY WAGON.

Interesting Statistics Prepared by Department of Agriculture—Average Cost of Carrying Wheat 19 Cents Per Ton Per Mile.

Washington.—At an early date the United States department of agriculture will issue Bulletin 49 of the bureau of statistics, prepared by Frank Andrews, transportation expert of the division of foreign markets. This bulletin is a report on the cost of hauling crops from nearly 1,900 counties and cover practically the entire farming area of the country.

The average cost to the farmer of hauling wheat from farms to shipping points is given as nine cents per 100 pounds, the average distance hauled is 9.4 miles, and the average wagon load of wheat weighs 3,333 pounds, thus containing about 55 bushels. For cotton the average load is 1,702 pounds, distance from shipping point 11.8 miles, and cost of hauling 16 cents per 100 pounds. Reduced to terms of cost per ton per mile, the rate for wheat is 19 cents and for cotton 27 cents.

The highest cost of haul is for wool, which is carried on an average 39.8 miles from farm or ranch to shipping point at a rate of 44 cents per 100 pounds for the entire distance. The lowest cost for any one product is for hemp, which is hauled from farms to shipping points at an average cost of six cents per 100 pounds, the distance hauled being 5.2 miles and the average load of hemp weighing 3,333 pounds.

For the entire distance from farm to shipping point corn, oats and barley are each hauled at an average cost of seven cents per 100 pounds; hay, flaxseed, rye and timothy seed, eight cents; wheat, potatoes and beans, nine cents; tobacco and live hogs, ten cents; rice, hops and buckwheat, 11 cents; apples and peanuts, 12 cents; vegetables (other than potatoes) and cotton seed, 15 cents; cotton and fruit (other than apples), 16 cents; and wool, 44 cents.

Except in the case of wool, practically all costs represent the expense incurred by farmers in hauling their own produce. Wool is hauled in the Rocky mountains largely by regular freight wagons, and the wool growers pay for the hauling at varying rates per 100 pounds.

The total tonnage of farm products hauled on country roads in the United States is not known, but of 12 leading products it is estimated that nearly 50,000,000 tons were hauled from farms during the crop year 1905-6, at a cost of about \$85,000,000, or more than five per cent. of their value at local markets. Of this traffic, 40,000,000 tons represent the weight of corn, wheat and cotton, and the cost of hauling these three products was \$70,000,000.

CURFEW LAW HITS WOMEN.

Indian Territory Teachers Rebel at Nine O'Clock Order.

Muskogee, I. T.—"We won't stand it! Let them go and get old maids if they want old maid school teachers," said a petite young school teacher to a group of her fellow teachers, and she stamped her foot when she said it.

This was all because the school board has applied the curfew law to school teachers of Muskogee. From Tulsa and McAlester comes information that the school board at each place has made a similar order.

The boards of education in these towns have decided that the teachers in the public schools must cut society five nights out of the week at least. The boards have given it out that they do not expect to see the teachers out after nine o'clock at night through the school week, and they do not add that the teachers are at liberty the other nights.

This order has created a storm in the towns mentioned. Some of the teachers are in open rebellion, and say they will go where they please and when, and some of them have done so, but it is noticed they are waiting with some apprehension for the next meeting of the board.

GIRL BARBER IS BUSY.

Young and Old Men of Ohio Town Are Acting Real Giddy.

Hamilton, O.—After completing a course of study in a torsorial academy in Cincinnati, Miss Minnie Boone, aged 23, a prepossessing young woman of Maud's Station, Butler county, returned to her native village last week and opened up a neat torsorial parlor in the staid old Butler county hamlet.

Success marked the first day's business, and Miss Boone has made a ten strike. It is even hinted that the men of Maud's Station love to linger in the comfort of the barber chair, and the run on hair tonics made by some of the bachelor residents has been a matter of comment.

Sea foams are all the rage, and the old time shampoo is being revived. Facial massage is also growing popular, and instead of the hitherto weekly Saturday afternoon visit to the man barber of the village of Maud's it is said that some of the youths and "old bucks" have taken to having their faces shaved and whiskers trimmed two and even three times a week.

MAIL-ORDER WAYS

A BAD ADVERTISEMENT FOR CATALOGUE HOUSES.

AT SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

Sooner or Later It Teaches Every Mail Order Patron the Error of Sending His Money from Home.

The methods of the mail-order houses are their worst advertisement. Sooner or later there will come a time in the experience of every purchaser of their goods when he will wish "he hadn't done it," when he will wish he had spent his money with his home merchants. This is not only because he will see the ruin wrought in his own community by the nefarious practice of sending the money of the community to the city, but also because of the practices of the mail order concerns.

The story in the catalogue sounds well. It sounds like you would get the identical thing you wanted and at a much lower price than you had imagined it could be bought for, and you order it. The purchase arrives and when opened you feel that some mistake has been made, that the concern has sent you the wrong goods; it is not what you ordered.

Ah, but it is! The difference is between the way it actually looks and the way it sounds in the catalogue.

You explain that the goods you received are not what you ordered and ask for an accounting, and are told that it is you that is in error, that you got just what you ordered, and then if you are wise you buy of the

better to call upon our local dealer and look over his stock where we can see the goods before buying. There are then no errors in change or refunds to be hadgaged over across a 300-mile stretch.

Yes, it is better to trade at home. Our home merchant's guarantee upon an article means something, as he wants our good will. Keeping the money at home benefits home industries and thus, indirectly, us. We cannot expect to sell our products to the local merchant and do our trading in Chicago. It is all one-sided and some time we would have no local merchant to do our buying.

Catalogue houses, I have found from bitter experiences, are tricky. If those who are dealing with them will watch their purchases, they will find it so sooner or later. Our last deal, had it occurred here at home, would have been straightened out in five minutes and without feeling, but with you it takes me all winter to get my money back when the goods are not satisfactory, and even then I get only a credit card which is lost through studied carelessness upon the part of someone in your concern so that I have nothing to show for my claim.

Every man should trade at home if conditions admit of purchasing a good article at reasonable prices. If not, then he had better trade at the next town or city that his money may go to build up the country around him. He sends it to Chicago that it may go into profits of some big mail-order house until there, is enough sucker money to build and endow some great charitable institution as a monument to the greatness of the mail-order man and the gullibility of the easy public.

I have already asked that you adjust the matter of our last deal. I want my money returned without further

DOES YOUR BACK ACHIE?

Cure the Kidneys and the Pain Will Never Return.

Only one sure way to cure an aching back. Cure the cause, the kidneys.

Thousands tell of cures made by Doan's Kidney Pills. John C. Coleman, a prominent merchant of Swainsboro, Ga., says: "For several years my kidneys were affected, and my back ached day and night. I was languid, nervous and lame in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away, and the great relief that followed has been permanent." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BURRO DRIVERS CARRY CANDLES.

In Mexico all vehicles, be they handcart, automobile, or anything between, must carry a light at night. This rule or law is rigidly enforced. Even the drivers of the poor little burro or mule carts, on their two wheels, must carry a light.

So, rather than buy lanterns, which cost money, they take a dip candle, and wrapping it in a bit of newspaper to shield it from the wind, carry it in their left hand as they drive along homeward from work after evening has fallen. The effect is striking, as the light, falling strongly on the Indian driver, throws the face of the man into strong relief against the darkness.

CLOVER & GRASS SEEDS.

Everybody loves lots and lots of Clover Grasses, Clovers, Oats, Barley, Corn, Potatoes and Farm Seeds in America. Operate over 5,000 acres.

FREE

Our mammoth 148-page catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers; or send

SC IN STAMPS

and receive sample of "perfect balance ration grass seed" together with Fodder Plants, Clover, etc., etc., and big Plant and Seed Catalog free.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

POSTAGE STAMP PAPER.

All the paper for the millions of postage stamps used in the United States is manufactured at Mechanic Falls, Me. Once a month the firm receives a requisition for 1,000,000 sheets of the paper, and each sheet will make 361 stamps.

Especially worthy of notice is Garfield Tea, Nature's remedy for constipation, sick-headache, liver and kidney derangements. It is made wholly of Herbs.

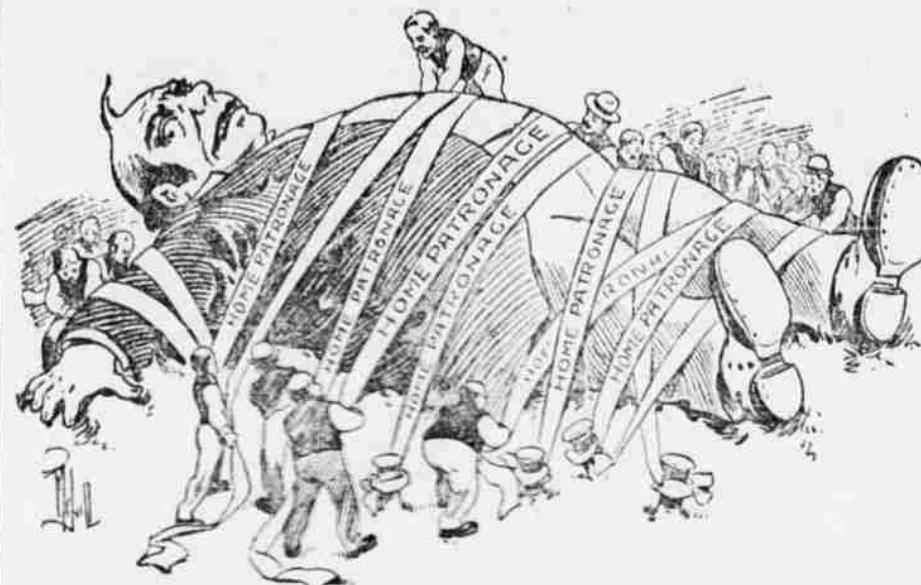
Affection consists not in use of carefully prepared utterances.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

An opinion carries conviction only when expressed with force.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves wind colic. 5c a bottle.

All thy virtue dictates, dare to do. —Mason.



The one sure method of curbing the mail-order giant is to bind him with the thongs of home patronage. Are you helping in this work? Are you spending your money at home and helping your town to grow, or are you sending it to the city to swell the fortunes of the mail-order man?

home merchant next time, and know what you get when you pass over the money for it. He may not be able to sell you what you thought you were buying from the mail-order house at the catalogue price, but he can sell you, if he has it, the same goods you get from the mail-order houses at an equal or less price than they ask for it, and what is more, he can sell you what you really want at a reasonable price as you can get it for elsewhere.

The following letter, written by a Michigan farmer, explains in a clear and unmistakable way the danger of buying of mail-order concerns. It was addressed to one of the largest of this class of institution in this country:

Baldwin, Mich., Jan. 12, 1907.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of recent date, and also your catalogues and accompanying circulars offering premiums for distribution of the same among my friends. I have no doubt that, as you say, I will thereby confer a great favor upon you, but I am compelled to follow the mail-order man's lead to trouble for yourself and destruction for your community? Do not wait for that evil day when you have learned wisdom in the expensive school of personal experience, but profit by that purchased by others. You will find it far cheaper and more satisfactory in the end.

In my dealings with you, extending over some time past, I have received no favors from you—I paid for all I got, and the length of time I traded with you, instead of establishing friendly relations and gaining me additional favor as it would in a home store, gave you the opinion that, unlike a new customer, to whom you give your very best, so will come again, I was a steady comer and any old thing would do for me.

Our last deal opened my eyes and convinced me of your policy. Your catalogues offer some apparently great bargains. But let us draw up our chairs and see if there are not a few things very essential to the rural citizen that are not mentioned within its voluminous bulk.

For instance, there is no reference to paying cash or exchanging goods for wheat, oats, corn, beans, butter, eggs and hay.

How much will you pay for cattle, sheep and hogs, f. o. b., at Baldwin?

How much will you pay to support the Lake county schools and educate our children? How much for improving our roads and bridges? For supporting the poor? For the general public expense?

On what page do you offer to contribute money to the support of our churches?

What line of credit will you extend to me when my money is low because of sickness, or poor crops? What do you provide in the way of entertainment for the public and in the way of providing those things that make a town desirable and thus keep up the value of my property?

As a matter of fact, do you do anything to help locally, or do you merely take the money out of a community, returning nothing whatever, beyond the value of the goods bought? Thinking it over carefully, I believe it is

A SQUELCHER.

"I gave that odious Mrs. Dough-

purse something to think of this after-

noon," says Mrs. Bankfull to her hus-

band, who was amusing himself by

tossing \$20 gold pieces into the arti-

ficial lake in the drawing room for the

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