

SALZER'S SEEDS

BEARDLESS BARLEY

Seedless barley is a specialty of Salzer's. It is the only barley that grows in the West. It is the only barley that is so productive. It is the only barley that is so easy to grow. It is the only barley that is so profitable. It is the only barley that is so popular. It is the only barley that is so well known. It is the only barley that is so highly valued. It is the only barley that is so much in demand. It is the only barley that is so much in vogue. It is the only barley that is so much in fashion. It is the only barley that is so much in style. It is the only barley that is so much in demand. It is the only barley that is so much in vogue. It is the only barley that is so much in fashion. It is the only barley that is so much in style.

20th Century Oats

The oat harvest, producing from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Salzer's Oats are guaranteed to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best! That pays.

Three Eared Corn

Yields 100 bushels per acre, is extremely productive at present prices. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat

Yields 60 bushels per acre. It is the only wheat that is so productive. It is the only wheat that is so easy to grow. It is the only wheat that is so profitable. It is the only wheat that is so popular. It is the only wheat that is so well known. It is the only wheat that is so highly valued. It is the only wheat that is so much in demand. It is the only wheat that is so much in vogue. It is the only wheat that is so much in fashion. It is the only wheat that is so much in style.

Speltz

Greatest cereal food on earth. It is the only cereal that is so productive. It is the only cereal that is so easy to grow. It is the only cereal that is so profitable. It is the only cereal that is so popular. It is the only cereal that is so well known. It is the only cereal that is so highly valued. It is the only cereal that is so much in demand. It is the only cereal that is so much in vogue. It is the only cereal that is so much in fashion. It is the only cereal that is so much in style.

Victoria Rape

Makes it possible to grow rape, sheep and cattle on a single acre. It is the only rape that is so productive. It is the only rape that is so easy to grow. It is the only rape that is so profitable. It is the only rape that is so popular. It is the only rape that is so well known. It is the only rape that is so highly valued. It is the only rape that is so much in demand. It is the only rape that is so much in vogue. It is the only rape that is so much in fashion. It is the only rape that is so much in style.

Bromus Inermis

Most wonderful grass of the West. It is the only grass that is so productive. It is the only grass that is so easy to grow. It is the only grass that is so profitable. It is the only grass that is so popular. It is the only grass that is so well known. It is the only grass that is so highly valued. It is the only grass that is so much in demand. It is the only grass that is so much in vogue. It is the only grass that is so much in fashion. It is the only grass that is so much in style.

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Chicago coal barons have pushed the price of hard coal up to \$7.25 a ton. Every cold wave adds a quarter to the price.

The proposed snow shovel trust will not scoop in much of a dividend in the west. In this region the picturesque "sons of winter" barely suffices to rub the rust off sleigh runners.

Many and varied are the paens annually sung on St. Jackson's day, yet there stands on the famous battlefield of Chalmette an unfinished monument as a mute rebuke to hot-air patriotism.

"Anxious Reader" and several others are informed that the name of the empress of China was not derived from Cheyenne. The capital of Wyoming is always abreast of the times, if not a few laps ahead.

The first of Chicago's tall steel buildings, erected about fifteen years ago, is to be torn down to make way for something bigger. Antiquity does not have much chance to get in its work in these restless times.

Chicago is up against a school revenue deficit of \$2,000,000 and a shortage of \$2,000,000 in the revenue available for municipal purposes. The question now is whether the taxpayers or the taxpayers will let go.

Whenever the occasion requires mention of the prayers of the chaplains of congress, a note of lofty deference to the clergymen is observed in the reports. Between the chaplains and the newspaper men there exists mutual esteem of a high order. On a recent occasion the chaplain of the senate in his opening prayer petitioned the throne of grace to bless "those accomplished gentlemen who are sending forth the reports of the proceedings of this body."

The New York World almanac for 1902, just issued, is a mine of information on every subject of current interest. It is an abridged encyclopedia suited to the needs of busy people. A novel feature of the present number is a list of the millionaires of the United States, arranged in alphabetical order by states. Iowa is credited with twenty-seven millionaires, Kansas with nine, South Dakota with two, Wyoming two, Colorado fifty and Nebraska sixteen. Of the latter number thirteen are residents of Omaha.

The Christian Register reports that the question, "What was the general character of Moses?" drew from one child in the Sunday school the reply: "A gentleman." Not understanding, the inspector asked why. "Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water, the shepherds were in the way; but Moses helped them, and said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please.'"

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Aztec language, in use in Mexico, lacked the sounds indicated by our letters b, d, f, g, r, i, j and v.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil knocks the spots off your throat when it is sore, and prevents diphtheria, quinsy, etc.

There are thirteen thousand policemen in London drawing salaries of \$6,469,760, while there are 6,000 in New York, drawing salaries of \$10,550,000.

Stop guessing! Try a certain cure for painful ailments by getting at once a bottle of Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

The first surgical operation ever rendered painless by ether gas was performed only fifty-five years ago in Boston, Mass., by Dr. Morton.

We are not to blame because you have rheumatism; but you are—if you do not try Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

TELLS OF THE BRAVE BOERS AND THEIR ARMY.

Boer Soldier Who Has Just Arrived Here Tells of Conditions in South Africa.

H. C. VAN MEDENBACH DE ROOY, late adjutant of the Foreign Legion under the Boer Gen. Delarey, is in St. Louis and hopes to raise funds to help clothe and feed the burghers during the coming winter. The young soldier was born at Arnhem-on-the-Rhine. Eight years before the outbreak of the war he went to the Transvaal, and when hostilities began gave his best for the cause of the republics. He served with Delarey and Botha in the battles at Coleburg, Abrahamskraal, Vet river, Sand river, Koonstad, Rhenoster river, Klip river, Pretoria (Irene), Donkershoek, Bronkhorst Spruit and Delamutha.

He was with the Boer army as it fell back before Roberts' advance and was an eye witness to the last interview between President Kruger and his lieutenants. He has studied British army field tactics and draws an intelligent comparison between the armies that opposed him, his own and what observation and history has taught him of American military ability.

HAN Medenbach de Rooy is boarding at the northwest corner of Third and Convent streets. He reached St. Louis December 29 from South Africa. He was a railroad clerk and an assistant station master in Pretoria before the war. He hopes to remain here during the World's Fair, and then, with what money he has saved, return to his fighting countrymen.

There is no question in his mind that the Boers will be battling them, if some powerful nation has not loosed Britain's grip.

De Rooy was one of a company of 384 Germans, Portuguese, Austrians, Irish, Americans and Burghers, who, when pressed by the British in November, 1900, fled into Portuguese territory, and were shipped from Delagoa Bay to Trieste, Austria. He went to Hamburg and sailed from that port to New York.

He was in Chicago a short time, preaching the cause of the Boers, but he had a letter to City Registrar Fitzgibbons in St. Louis and was anxious to deliver it. While in this city Mr. de Rooy will assist in arranging a number of pro-Boer meetings. Mr. De Rooy says:

The Boers are much stronger today than they were a year ago and the war in South Africa is far from an end.

The Boers' purpose has never wavered, no matter how heavy the clouds; it is the independence of their country. Their only hope today is in fighting until the time comes when a great nation shall in the cause of humanity and justice break Great Britain's destructive hold but what was once a peaceful and happy on God-fearing country as is in the world.

The haughty, insulting proclamations issued by Lord Roberts and his successors in command of the British forces in South Africa have made an honorable surrender impossible. Such degrading terms never were imposed upon a brave and honorable foe.

The great, magnanimous America would hang its head for shame if one of its generals copied the mildest of British methods.

Instead of offering terms consistent with the heroism and military ability demonstrated by the burghers, the British, smarting still with the stings of Colenso and Tugela river, must degrade us.

The oath of neutrality published in the Government Gazette at Pretoria, June 21, 1900, forces its takers to betray their comrades by disclosing hiding places of arms and ammunition.

Five days before that appeared there was a proclamation signed by "Roberts, F. M., Commanding in Chief, South Africa," which reads in part, "... whenever public property is destroyed or injured in the manner set out above (blowing up bridges, culverts and destroying wires) the principal civil residents in the neighborhood will be held responsible for aiding and abetting the offenders. The houses in the vicinity of the place where the damage is done will be burnt, and the principal residents will be made prisoners of war."

Below are verbatim copies of two more proclamations by the British army authorities:

NOTICE.

The town of Ventersburg has been cleared of supplies and partly burnt and the farms in the vicinity destroyed on account of the frequent attacks on the railroad line in the neighborhood. The Boer women and children who are left behind should apply to the Boer commandants for food, who will supply them unless they wish them to starve. No supplies will be sent from the railway to the town.

BRUCE HAMILTON, Maj.-Gen.
November 1, 1900.
By Order of the British Govt.
V. R. (Victoria Regina).

PUBLIC NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for information that unless the men at present on commando belonging to families in the town and district of Krugersdorp surrender themselves and hand in their arms to the imperial authorities by the 20th of July, the whole of their properties will be confiscated and their families turned out destitute and homeless. By order,

Capt. K. Horse, Dist. Supt. Police.
Krugersdorp, 9th July, 1900.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

In view of these authenticated proclamations posted in Pretoria and throughout the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Colony, what has the Boer to gain by surrender?

Can he return in peace to his farm, his warehouse, his store and unmolested restore his country to a land of plenty as the southern soldier was permitted to do after spending four years in rebellion against the powerful government of the United States?

No, the British are not built that way. He must humiliate, grind, de-roy. And yet there are many in this

world who ask in wonder: Why do they not accept an honorable peace? There is no honorable peace with Great Britain. If the hand of friendship is not soon held to the suffering Boers the words of Tacitus will apply to the results of British cruelty in South Africa: "Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant." (They create a solitude and call it peace.)

That is why we fight on, and why we will fight on until the bitter end. And what that end?

Away in the north of the Transvaal is the Bushveld, where the British do not dare to follow. Here the fortunate Boers have placed their women and children, and they know that they are safe. That wild, hilly, bushy country is to be the scene of the last stand. A commando of bushwhackers could massacre a division of British if it could be enticed there.

We are preparing for it. Already there are many horses in that country, and at any time the forces in the field could be withdrawn to this natural shelter.

And how well have we fought? The maps tell the most striking story. They are republished from Methuen's Peace or War in South Africa, an English review of the military operations.

The Boer force scattered over the territory indicated by the white, numbers 16,000 men and boys. In the Transvaal, Louis Botha, commander-in-chief, is acting with General Christian Delarey. The Free State forces are being superbly handled by that grim, silent soldier, Christian De Wet. In Cape Colony Commandants Smuts and Fouché are harassing the British. These forces are being constantly switched about, so that the Boer force in one place is not the same figure a month at a time.

Opposed to us are 250,000 soldiers of the British empire, in command of the best generals the greatest military power on earth can furnish.

It mystifies the world how we can make such daring raids, almost under the very nose of the enemy. It is simple. Two-thirds of that great force is guarding the railroads and telegraphs. They dare not withdraw for a skirmish in the country or bridges and culverts would go in a minute. At the first they fell into our ruses to draw them into the hills, but after losing much valuable railway property while the guard was chasing a handful of elusive burghers, they learned better.

So it leaves but an inconsiderable force to be divided into many garrisons and dispersed throughout the large districts back of the railroads. These posts are far apart and we have no trouble getting away with stores, ammunition and prisoners, before reinforcements can possibly arrive.

The stupidity of the British soldier, even to this day, after their disastrous experiences in South Africa, is a constant source of wonder to the burghers.

The same foolhardiness that characterized the Buller expedition on Ladysmith is still conspicuous among officers and men, though naturally in a smaller way, yet the results are the same—disaster.

A little surprise seems to rout their judgment. Strategy seems to be a dead letter in the British army code. If your attack is unexpected 99 times out of 100 it is won. They fight, but seem to have no eye to saving life. I have seen officers, conspicuous in their swords and straps, stand stolidly by their guns in the trenches until killed by the burghers.

The British army today is supporting the Boer forces. The country has been ruined. Homes, farms and cities have been destroyed by the ruthless hand of the invader. The soil can yield nothing, there is none to cultivate it.

In the simple manner in which the Boer forces are fed we can generally capture in a night enough provisions to last one force a month or so. On one occasion General De Wet picked up a British supply train that gave him men food for three months. In the same way we get clothing. The khaki uniforms made excellent Boer uniforms when the British buttons and colors are cut off. But the army most needs shoes, and I was instructed before leaving South Africa to impress this upon the American people who desired to lend assistance in this heroic struggle for liberty.

The first thing a British prisoner loses is his shoes. A Boer may offer his soles ones in exchange and he may not.

At first our army was supplied with the latest firearms and guns from the continent of Europe. Of late we have been compelled to discard these and use the guns and rifles captured from the English, because the ammunition we take from them cannot be used in

our firearms.

There is a man in South Africa, though, that the British government would rather take than De Wet. His name seldom appears in print, yet he is one of the most daring and successful soldiers of the two republics. His name is Daniel Theron, a commandant.

It has often been asked why the Boers did not destroy the Johannesburg mines, and thus prevent such a rich prize falling into the hands of the British. French and German capitals are largely interested in these mines. The Boers in protecting them while they occupied the town kept the sympathy and good will of those powerful nations. Had they been destroyed or injured during burgher occupation the republics would have had a heavier burden to carry. European capital would have demanded reimbursement.

When the British entered Johannesburg Commandant Theron and a small force of patriots did not retire with the regular burgher army.

They hid about the city and planned to destroy the mines, which were then in the keeping of Great Britain, and she would be held responsible for any damage.

As the world knows, three mines were blown up with dynamite. Theron and his band escaped. A greater price is on his head than that of any other enemy of England's in South Africa.

After the battle of Donkershoek the British gathered all women and children into the western district and sent them from there on trucks to our lines—hoping that we would take them with us as poor Cronje did, and that an occasion would arise that we would prefer surrender to a bombardment of the helpless, as that old warrior did. They did not permit the women to take sufficient clothing to warm their bodies, or enough food to last the journey. Their excuse was no time, but they had time enough to burn houses and farms.

One instance of British brutality I witnessed. While scouting around Middleburg one morning we came on two English lancers roughly treating two native girls, who could not have been over 16 years old. We killed the Englishmen.

The retirement of President Kruger from active participation in South African events is made much over by the British; and it has even been charged that he appropriated the government funds to his own use. A baser lie was never told. The burghers understood why he left, and every one loves him more today than ever, and they are glad that he is not there to see and suffer.

It was my great good fortune to be present at the last interview between President Kruger and his chief advisers. It occurred at Nelspruit, east of Pretoria, on August 30, 1900.

Since evacuating Pretoria the president lived and the government business was transacted on a train. Mr. Kruger, 80 years old, his eyesight failing, scarcely left his car. He was guarded by a large detachment of the Pretoria police, the best equipped and the best soldiers in the republic's armies.

Nelspruit is in what is known as the low country. It is swampy and reeks with malaria and fever. Soon Mr. Kruger and those about him were ailing.

He could not return westward, where the British were thick, and he could not exist long there in the swamps, and the Pretoria police were badly needed on the firing line.

On the eventful morning President Steyn of the Free State, Vice President Schaburger (now acting president of the Transvaal), Secretary of State Reitz and General Louis Botha, commander-in-chief of the army, met in the president's car. I was then attached to the staff of the commanding officer.

Mr. Kruger seemed very feeble physically, but his mind was clear, and his replies were given in a voice full of vigor.

And all could see that he was not the man he was when a few weeks before on hearing of the relief of Ladysmith he secretly mounted a horse and slipped away to the front.

This incident spread more consternation among the burghers than did even the fall of Pretoria. Messengers were sent posthaste after the aged executive.

He was apprehended within a few miles of the firing line and within a few range of the British big guns.

"By the Lord, sir," he thundered, "if the burghers won't fight any more, I will!"

It was with the greatest difficulty that he was persuaded to return to a place of safety.

Yet this bent old man before us on that August morning was not the same Kruger. His eyes had grown weaker and he wore a pair of big blue goggles, which gave him a rather savage look.

General Botha spoke.

"Mr. President," he said, "we have discussed the proposition that you go immediately to Europe and then on perhaps to the United States. Tell them what we are doing, what we have done, and hold their sympathy, and may it please God secure intervention."

Mr. Kruger made no reply, but sat bent forward, peering straight out far over the unhealthy swamps.

Secretary Reitz and President Steyn each urged it earnestly.

Tears trickled down the aged man's face.

PICTURES OF MEMORY.

(Alice Carey)

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks golden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet
Cowslips.
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep,
In the lap of that dim old forest,
He lieth in peace, asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We rowed there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the Autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a last embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the treetops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures,
That hang on memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest,
Seemeth the best of all.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Strings of pearls are fastened on bodices and form shoulder straps.

Rhinestones and jet are combined in some of the ornaments seen on the latest models in millinery.

The going-away gown of a recent bride was of heliotrope cloth, with vest made of moleskin, one of the season's novelties in fur.

Moire antique and gros grain silk are no the fashionable list again, and wraps, gowns, separate skirts and waists are made from these much prized silks of a generation and more ago.

By a process known only in Paris, light, tawny sable can now be transformed into an exact imitation of dark Russian sable, the transformation being accomplished by a clever system of indelible stain.

Block pad calendars, mounted in colored leather, bronze, nickel and burnished brass are among the moderate priced and expensive desk ornaments that are now considered essential in most households.

One of the newest pendants is a quaintly shaped pearl that has been converted into a swan, finely enameled on the observe side. A novelty in a brooch is in the form of gold feathers on which turquoise and rubies are set.

An attractive and handy book rack for the table or floor is of leather in a dark green or brownish tint. The rack revolves on a wooden pivot set in a wooden base matching the color of the leather. A dozen books can be accommodated on this rack.

The latest velling is more apt to meet with approbation from the oculist: than some of the styles which we have been accustomed to of late. It is elaborate, but the elaboration is confined to the top and bottom, the veil being plain across the eyes.

Chic waists for afternoon wear are fashioned of strips of embroidered and required net and black velvet ribbon an inch wide, both made up on a crepe de sole lining and fastening over to the left with low-cut collar. They have a small habit basque, and all the edges are finished with a tiny plaited frill of black chiffon.

A striking feature of the skirt waists for smart wear is the fine hand-work with which they are finished. Delicate hand embroidery is seen in color and white, both the plain and Mexican hemstitching embellishes some of the most elegant affairs, and French dots add a touch of their own to a great many of the daintiest waists. Fine heading also outlines the shoulder and arm seams of some of the most stylish models.

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For STEPHEN'S

Prolific Drouth Withstanding Corn.

Mammoth crop good years, but crop dry years. Yielded 50 bushels to the acre on high ground with three cultivations this year, and adjoining corn, with five cultivations, yielded ten bushels.

Send 25 cents for 25 grains—enough for a start and examination.

Stephen's Prolific Corn Co.
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Free Book! We will send our elegant 90 page book to any one who is afflicted and in need of request of information. Our book is the finest book of the kind ever published and is of great value to any one whether in need of medical treatment or not. We send the book in plain envelope sealed. Write for it today—by postal card or letter—Address **DRS. FELLOWS & FELLOWS,** 321 W. Walnut St., Des Moines, Ia. Please mention this paper.

150 Kinds for 16c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in every garden and on more farms than any other in America. There are 150 kinds of seeds we own and operate over 500 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to indicate you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

20 kinds of rarest lettuce varieties,
22 magnificent earliest melons,
18 sorts of glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
12 splendid hot peppers,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds.

In all 150 kinds positively furnishing hundreds of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables. Together with our great catalogue telling all about Tomato and Pea, Out and Broccoli and Speltz, onion seed at 50¢ a bushel, etc., all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

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SALZER'S SEEDS

Great catalogue, with large number of seed samples, mailed on receipt of 20 cts. Worth \$10.00 to get a start. Salzer's Magic Crushed Shells. Best on earth. \$1.35 per 100 lb. bag; \$3.75 for 500 lbs.; \$5.50 for 1,000 lbs.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Co-education on American lines is growing in popularity in England. Another large school, where boys and girls will mix in the classes, is shortly to be opened at Keswick. The King Alfred School society, a body the aim of which is to promote co-education, has issued a report showing signs of good progress and giving particulars and plans of several new schools. The dean of Durham is one of the warmest supporters of the movement.

Money talks, but it has precious little to say to some of us.

15 Cents.

Send 15 cents in 2-cent postage stamps and secure a copy of our large **BLUE RIBBON HOLIDAY EDITION** to be published Jan. 15, 1902. Thirty-six pages beautifully illustrated and replete with information. \$1.00 will secure the large Blue Ribbon Holiday Edition and the Weekly Spirit of the West one year. Address,

SPIRIT OF THE WEST,
Des Moines, Ia.

A bronze statue of Theodore Parker has been placed on the lawn of the First parish (Unitarian) church at West Roxbury by that society, of which Mr. Parker was the pastor when it worshipped in the old meeting house in Center street, near South, in West Roxbury.

The little town of Marmatown, Kan., is practically run by women. It has a woman school teacher, a woman telegraph operator, a postmistress, a woman pastor in charge of its only church and a woman letter carrier.