GREAT MAN'S TENDER HEART.

An Incident of Lord Lawrence's Sea Voyage to India.

Lord Lawrence, viceroy of India, was a blunt man of action, impatient of contradiction and thoroughly self-reliant. Yet, like many of the truly great, he had a heart as tender as a woman's. The night on which he started from London to govern India he gathered all his family in the drawing room and made each child repeat a favorite hymn to him. His youngest son, ten years old, nestled in his father's arms. Suddenly the strong man burst into tears.

"I shall never," he cried, "see Bertie a child again."

It was not of the hardships before him, or of his own death he thought, but of the fact that Bertie would not be a child to him on his return.

On board the steamer with the governor general of India was a lady with her infant child. She neglected the baby, which revenged itself by crying day and night. The passengers complained in language more forcible than polite.

"Steward, throw that baby overboard!" was petulantly shouted from sleepless berths.

At last Lord Lawrence, seeing that the child was left motherless by its own mother, took it, showing it his watch and anything that would amuse it. The child took to the great strong man and was always quiet when he held it.

"Why do you, my lord," asked one of the relieved passengers, surprised to see the governor general of India playing nurse to a crying baby, "why do you take such notice of that child?"

"Because, to tell you the truth," answered Lord Lawrence, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that child is the only being in the ship who I can feel quite sure does not want to get anything out of me."—Pastimes.

Half a Bottle Cured Me

"About thirty years ago I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling out. One-half a bottle cured me. A few days ago my hair began to fall out again. I went to the medicine shelf and found the old bottle of Hair Vigor just as good as when I bought it."—J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill., Sept. 27, 1899.

Keeps Thirty Years

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

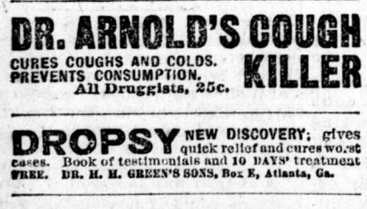
Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. **CLOVER**

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. wnu



Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. All Druggists, 25c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, Atlanta, Ga.

CARTER'S INK

Is THE BEST Ink.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

N W N U —No. 2.— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ANCIENT SCIENCE.

FACTS ABOUT ENGLISH BUILDING IN 1577.

Most of Them Were of Wood and Chimneys Were Few and Far Between—"Commonlie Strong and Well Timbered."

It may appear strange to those who are acquainted only with the present state of English towns to be told that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth William Harrison, chaplain to William Lord Cobham, in his "Description of England" prefixed to Holinshed's "Chronicles," stated that "the greatest part of our building in the cities and good townes of England consisteth onelie of timber, for as yet few of the houses of the commonaltie (except here and there in the West Countrie townes) are made of stone, although they may (in my opinion) in diverse other place be builded so good cheape of the one as of the other." Here, we see, brick is not even hinted at; but when the writer comes to speak of country mansions, he mentions it as recently introduced. "The ancient manours and houses of our gentlemen," he says, "are yet and for the most part of strong timber, in framing whereof our carpenters have beene and are worthilie preferred before those of like science among all other nations. Howbeit, such as be latelie builded are commonlie of either bricke or hard stone, or both." "There are old men," he afterward adds, "yet dwelling in the village where I remaine which have noted three things to be marvellouslie altred in England within their sound remembrance; and other three things too, too much increased. One is the multitude of chimnies latelie erected, whereas in their young daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses and manour places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great personages), but each one made his fire against reredosse in the hall when he dined and dressed his meat." The second change was "the great amendment of lodging," that is, accommodation and furniture for the night's rest; the third, "the exchange of vessell, as of treene platters into pewter, and woodden spoones into silver or tin." The same writer in two places sets forth a very marked distinction between the dwellings in the champaign and the woodland parts of the country. "The houses in the first lie uniformlie builded in everie towne togither, with streets and lanes, whereas in the woodland countries (except here and there in great market towns) they stand scattered abroad, each one dwelling in the midst of his owne occupieng." Again, there was this important difference in the materials and style of construction: "In the wooddie soiles our houses are commonlie strong and well-timbered, so that in manie places there are not above foure, six or nine inches between stud and stud; but in the open and champaign countries they are inforced, for want of stuffe, to use no studs at all, but only frankeposts, raisins, beames, prickposts, groundsels, summers of dormants, transoms or such principals, with here and there a girding, whereunto they fasten their splints or radels, and they cast it all over with thicke clay to keep out the winde, which otherwise would annoie them." Of cottages built in this miserable fashion there are many specimens remaining in some of the midland counties, as well as the memorable cob-walls of the west; and of the ancient timber manor-house of "post and pane" many exist in Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, etc.—Architect, of London.

WORLD'S COTTON FACTORY.

No Reason Why the South Should Not Lead the Market.

The extension of the cotton-mill industry in the south is a conspicuous phenomenon of the time. Five counties in the Carolinas have for several years past spun and woven more cotton than is produced within their borders. Rome, Ga., has hitherto been the shipping point for the cotton grown in 20 counties round about. This year Rome has shipped not one bale, because her manufactories have used it all in the making of cotton cloths. This means that instead of selling cotton at from 5 to 8 cents a pound the south is selling it, as a manufactured product, at from 18 to 50 cents a pound. This is a development upon natural lines. The south that produces the cotton will ultimately manufacture it. It has cheap waterpower, cheap labor, and the adjacency of the cotton fields to stimulate its industry. And under modern conditions of travel and investment there is absolutely no reason why the south should not take to itself the stupendous profits of cotton manufacture, hitherto absorbed by New England and the English mills. Without doubt New England capital will share in the profits of the revolution by investing itself in the south. That is one of the privileges granted by our constitutional system of absolute free trade between the states.—New York World.

A Happy Thought.

Mother—What has become of Charlie? I haven't seen him this morning. Daughter—He is in Uncle John's room. Uncle John is taking Charlie's photograph by the instantaneous process, and that always takes several hours.—Tammany Times.

Phoebe Had Heard Her Sing.

Frances—I understand Bessie has offered to sing at the charity concert. Phoebe—I should call that more of a threat than an offer.—Stray Stories.

"DRUV INTO DECENCY."

Policeman's Story of the Change in London's Wicked Slums.

I stood at Seven Dials and heard the policeman's account of what it used to be. Seven Dials is no more like the slum of old than is the Five points today. The policeman's story rambled among the days when things were different. Then it was dangerous for an officer to go alone there at night, says the Atlantic. Around the corner there came from one of the side streets a procession with banners, parading in honor and aid of some church charity. In it marched young men and boys with swords and battle-axes, and upon the outskirts skipped a host of young roughs—so one would have called them, but for the evidence of their honest employment—who rattled collection boxes, reaping a harvest of pennies from far and near. I looked at the battle-axes and the collection boxes and thought of forty years ago. Where were the Seven Dials of that day, and the men who gave it its bad name? I asked the policeman. "They were druv into decency, sor!" he said, and answered from his own experience the question ever asked by faint-hearted philanthropists. "My father, he done duty here afore me in '45. The worst dive was where that church stands. It was always full of thieves"—whose sons, I added, mentally, have become collectors for the church. The one fact was a whole chapter on the slum. London's way with the tenants we adopted at last in New York with the slum landlord. He was "druv into decency." We had to. Moral suasion had been stretched to the limit. The point had been reached where one knockdown blow outweighed a bushel of arguments. The rear tenements were chosen for this purpose. They were the worst, as they were the first of New York's tenements. The double-deckers had, with all the evils, at least this to their credit, that the death rate was not nearly as high as that of the old houses. That was not because of any virtue inherent in the double-deckers, but because the earlier tenements were old, and built in a day that knew nothing of sanitary restrictions and cared less. The mortality of the rear tenement had long been a scandal. They were built in the backyard, generally back to back with the rear buildings on the adjoining lots. If there is an open space between them, it is never more than a slit a foot or so wide, that gets to be the receptacle of garbage and filth of every kind, so that the windows in these walls become a source of greater danger than if there were none.

THE TSETSE FLY.

Has Become a Serious Problem in South Africa.

There is a fly in South Africa whose bite is very fatal to oxen, and as these are the drawers of the great wagons of the travelers, this very tiresome insect often prevents important journeys. The tsetse is not much larger than a common housefly, and is nearly of the same color as the honey bee. The after part of the body has three or four yellow bars across it; the wings project beyond this part considerably, and it is very alert, avoiding most dexterously all attempts to capture it by hand. The peculiar buzz when once heard can never be forgotten by the traveler whose beasts of burden are domestic animals, for it is well known that the bite of this poisonous insect is certain death to the ox, horse or dog, though it is perfectly harmless to man and wild animals, and even calves, so long as they continue to suck the cows. The insect sticks its long proboscis into the spine and sucks the blood until its body swells up, when it departs. In the case of oxen no immediate effects of the bite come on; but in a few days the eyes and nose begin to run. After a while they die. The tsetse keeps to certain places, otherwise no cattle could exist in South Africa.

He Was Mistaken.

The young man was telling the young lady that he believed there must be some sort of affinity between them. And he went on to say that the other day when he was walking up the street he felt that she was coming up on that next car, nay, he knew she was in that car. Sure enough, when the car rolled by there she set, and not only that, but she turned and saw him walking. A few days afterwards the young man was forced to make a confession to the young lady. He had told her about "feeling" that she was coming up in another car on another day. He knew that she was coming, and as the rumbling and roaring of the car grew nearer he was more and more curious to see if his premonition was correct. "Well," said he, "that came right along and I was as sure as could be that the next instant I would turn around and see you." "And then?" she asked. "And then," he went on "that rumbling and roaring and bumping came by and—no you weren't there. It was a freight car full of cabbages."

What Preserved Him.

Here is a good story of the late C. H. Spurgeon and Dr. Clifford: One day Mr. Spurgeon genially said to Dr. Clifford: "I cannot think how it it, Clifford, that you do not become more of a Calvinist, seeing that you meet Calvinists so frequently." "Well, Mr. Spurgeon," replied Dr. Clifford, "I see you only once a month, but I read my Bible every day, and that keeps me straight."—Home Magazine.

Keeping on Safe Ground.

Kansas City Independent: Dasherly—He's all the time harping about Ladysmith. Flasherly—Well, that's the only name over there in the Transvaal that he knows how to pronounce.

NEW WAY TO PRESERVE CIDER.

Subnitrate of Bismuth and Citric Acid Will Keep It Sweet and Clear.

This year's large apple crop has made cider abundant and cheap, and by reason of processes discovered in recent years cider made early in the fall when apples are cheapest remains palatable all winter. With this improvement in the method of preserving cider has come a change of theory as to the wholesomeness of the beverage. Twenty years ago cider was denounced as a dangerous drink; now it is recommended especially to persons suffering from some stomach disorders, and to those of a rheumatic or gouty tendency. The French have made a medical study of cider, doubtless partly because it takes the place of wine in parts of France, and the result of such study has led the French experts to the conclusion that the presence of malic acid and of tannin in cider makes it of great hygienic value. Some dyspeptics cannot drink it, but in some forms of intestinal trouble it is helpful. It is recommended especially to gouty persons. To be wholesome, however, cider must be in good condition, and especially it must not be too hard. The old method of putting up cider in a strong and securely corked bottle, along with three or four raisins and a tablespoonful of sugar to a pint is still practiced in this country, and the result is a delightful beverage with all the effervescence of champagne; but this method of preserving cider is expensive and troublesome. The French have discovered a cheaper method, and that is to place in cider that is to be preserved from hardening a small quantity of the subnitrate of bismuth. It is found that a partly consumed barrel of rapidly hardening cider may thus be preserved for many months. The hardening process is not altogether arrested, but in goes on very slowly. The French have also discovered a method of preserving the bright transparency of cider. Most cider when exposed to the light becomes clouded and brown. This change is due to the chemical action of tannin and sometimes of iron contained in the cider. Save in appearance the beverage is none the worse for the change, and indeed a cider that quickly turns brown is regarded as especially wholesome for some persons because of its being rich in tannin. To preserve the clear beauty of color, however, the French use citric acid in quantities varying with the natural acidity of the cider, usually about 60 grains to the gallon. With citric acid and subnitrate of bismuth cider may thus be kept indefinitely not only fine in color but almost at a uniform condition of fermentation.

NOT FISH STORIES.

But Tales of a Hardened Mountain Climber.

Fish stories are all very well in their way, observes the New York Commercial Advertiser, but when it comes to an out and out "yarn" the man of the woods can outdo any fisherman who ever pulled a sea serpent aboard while fishing for black bass. Bear, deer and wildcat yarns enliven the cool evenings in the Adirondacks just now, but the other day an Englishman who has a passion for climbing added his mite to the fund of romance. He is climbing all the mountains of America systematically. Pike's peak, Mount Washington and Whiteface, he considered worthy of his skill. But Blue mountain is an ant hill. He went up on its crest one morning to see the sun rise, and after trotting home to breakfast and spending the day fishing he went up again to see the sun set (most people start at 5 in the morning and come home at 7 in the evening when they climb Blue mountain. "Of course, I'm a hardened climber," said this energetic Briton, as he stirred the fire of pine boughs, "and I've had some funny experiences. Climbing isn't dangerous out here, that's why I get about so quickly. I remember once, years ago, when I was quite a young fellow, my two brothers and I were clambering about the Gorner glacier with an elderly uncle of ours. He was a roly-poly old chap, and he slipped and got wedged up to his waist in a crack in the ice, so firmly that we almost dispaired of ever geting him out again. We pulled and tugged and nearly dragged all his clothes off; then we gave him our flasks to drain. He said he didn't know what was the use of writing and talking so much about the St. Bernards when a fellow could get in such a plight as his and not be able to get any assistance. Then he called the whole party together and began to dictate a codicil to his will, cutting out any legatees 'who might happen to be present on the occasion of any accident resulting in his demise.' I remember the wording of it to this day—it made such an impression on me at the time!" "How terrible! And then I suppose he perished miserably?" broke in an awed voice. "Oh, dear, no," said the bold Briton, cheerily. "My brothers and I made a super-human effort and hauled him to the surface just in time."

Buller Dismissed the Guest.

Sir Redvers Buller is credited with being of that type of officers whose "butcher's bill" is rather more likely than not to be large. That he is not a person who will allow any ordinary considerations to swerve him from what he thinks is his duty was shown at a dinner in his house not long ago. A certain well-known man was present, and told an anecdote which was so "off-color" that the ladies were excessively displeased and distressed. When the dinner was over Sir Redvers rang the bell. "Mr. A.'s carriage," he ordered when the butler appeared. "I do not expect my brougham so early," said Mr. A., and and there was a gleam of defiance in his eyes. Sir Redvers did not reply, but he took Mr. A. by the arm, and led him gently into the hall. "It is time for you to go," he said quietly and his guest went.

U. S. SENATOR ROACH

Says Peruna, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Senator Roach's home address is Larimore, North Dakota.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systematic remedy for catarrh but Peruna. Address the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman.

All That Is Necessary.

"In fair weather we should lay up something for a rainy day."

"And in rainy days we have got to lay up something for fair weather, if we expect to keep going."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

John Chial, Lake Park, Minn., straw stacker; John K. Christy, Minneapolis, Minn., shaft tug; David H. Houston, Hunter, N. D., magazine camera; Mike M. Jerdee, Dawson, Minn., harrow tooth; Chauncey E. Richardson, Duluth, Minn, seal lock; Herbrand O. Simle, Manvel, N. D., thill coupling; George Wetherby, Duluth, Minn., apparatus for boring and disintegrating earthy matter.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul

Observation.

As the west-bound train dashed in the young hopeful in the Pullman gazed out upon the animated platform.

"What do you see, Frankie?" inquired the stately woman by his side.

"Oh, mummy!" he shouted, "I see the Chicago platform, but I don't see Bryan."—Chicago News.

$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.

That Was All.

Mr. Northside—Who was that friend you had with you this afternoon?

Mr. Shadyside—That wasn't a friend. That was my father-in-law.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 100,000 new customers, and hence offer:

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earl'st Emerald Cucumber,	10c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	10c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	10c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 rarest earliest Tomato Giant on earth. wnu

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world; thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. Hon. Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

FREE GRANT FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat 327 Millions Short As compared with the World's crop of 1899.

Send for our booklet "How to Sell a Crop and Have It," and you will then know how large fortunes are made in Wheat speculation. Phone 6262.

W. H. HAMMOND & CO., Brokers,

Bank References, Corn Ex., Minneapolis, Minn.

PLEASE TRY **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC REGULATE THE LIVER 10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists

Wt. 75 pounds. Write for prices. O. H. Hanson - - Litchfield, Minn.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., etc.,** or any disease for which we recommend it. **"5 DROPS" is the name and the dose.** "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

NEURALGIA

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your "5 DROPS" medicine is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your "5 DROPS." I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your "5 DROPS" for the cure of NEURALGIA.

L. R. SMITH.
El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

RHEUMATISM Your "5 DROPS" came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for RHEUMATISM and got no relief until I got your "5 DROPS," which gave me immediate relief as above stated. MARTAN BOWERS, Box 83, Caraghar, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable suffers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 25c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Don't wait! Write now!

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.