

A NEW MOTOR.

Invention of a German—Heat Energy Turned Directly Into Motion by Electricity.

From Germany comes the design of a remarkable motor that turns heat energy directly into motion through the intermediary action of electricity. The machine is called a thermo-electric motor, and works on the familiar principle of the electric motor somewhat modified to meet the peculiar exigencies of the case. In action it is essentially an electric motor, but one driving its electrical energy from heat applied to it through thermo-electric couples. A thermo-electric couple is composed of two dissimilar metals, such as iron and copper. Any complete circuit made of two metals must necessarily have two junctions of the two in it.

If one of these junctions is heated more than the other an electric current will flow in the circuit, its amount and direction depending on the nature of the two metals, the difference in temperature between the two junctions and the resistance it encounters in its path. On the motor machine the couples are made of iron and nickel, firmly brazed together. They are arranged like the windings of the ordinary electric motor, with one set of junctions brought conveniently to the surface, where gas jets play upon them. The other set are cooled by a rapid circulation of air about them, engendered by the rotation of the machine. While the motor is of no practical value, it is an exceedingly interesting exemplification of the ease with which energy may be transformed and retransformed through the various forms of heat, electricity and motion.

LONG YEARS IN DIPLOMACY.

Great Britain Retains Her Foreign Ministers Until Age Over-takes Them.

Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador at Vienna, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, ambassador at Madrid, have been retired from the diplomatic service of England, both having passed their seventieth year, two-thirds of which time they have spent in the diplomatic service of their country.

The diplomatic careers of American representatives at the great capitals of the world rarely exceed four years. While Sir Horace Rumbold has been at Vienna only four years, he has been continuously in the diplomatic service of his country since 1840. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been at Madrid since 1892, and since 1846 has spent much of his life in the foreign service.

Among other veterans of the British diplomatic service may be mentioned the following:

Sir Francis Richard Plunkett has been at Brussels since 1893. In 1876 he was first secretary of legation at Washington. He has been connected with the foreign office since 1855.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand entered the foreign office service in 1874. He has been in Persia six years.

Edmund Constantine Phipps has represented his country at Rio for six years. His total foreign service has extended over 42 years.

Sir Henry N. Dering went to Mexico in 1894. He has done diplomatic work since 1859.

WANTED TO KICK A MAJOR.

Winston Churchill's Little Joke on a Pompous, Self-Opinionated Officer.

Among the assembled officers at a recent supper in South Africa was a very pompous, self-opinionated major, whose rank commanded for him a respectful hearing, but whose habit of instructing his brethren in matters military, both in and out of season, made him rather unpopular. Winston Churchill and the major sat side by side at the table, and the martial potentate voiced his opinions in the usual manner. Churchill bore the infliction dumbly for a season; then, taking advantage of a pause, when the major wanted to take a breath, he said, very complacently and irreverently: "Do you know, major, I met a man this morning who would gladly forfeit £50 for the pleasure of kicking you."

"Kicking me, sir!" roared the angry major; "kicking me! I must ask you to mention his name immediately!" "But the fact is, major, I am not sure that I ought to tell you," replied Churchill, with well-assumed caution. "But I insist on knowing his name at once, sir!" shouted the truculent officer, now red with rage. "Well, sir, I suppose I must tell you. It was a poor young fellow in the hospital who has lost both of his legs by the bursting of a shell."

Chinese Learning.

There is much to be learned after the world captures China. Many scientists believe that the nucleus of great events is imbedded amid the mysteries of that great region of country, which may not be so benighted as is generally supposed. The preservation of grapes, to make use of one illustration of Chinese industry, is one of the many things that is only known in that country. Millions have been spent in civilized countries in futile attempts to preserve this fruit. The Chinese have known the secret for many centuries and millions more have been vainly used in the effort to drag from them the recipe.

Only Two Methodist Papers Profitable.

It came out in the reports of the recent Methodist conference that only two of the 15 official journals of the church, published in different sections of the country under the common name of the Christian Advocate, had been conducted at a profit. The net loss on the others—\$106,000 in four years—had been borne out of the profits of the publishing business known as the Book Concern.



THE GREAT FAMINE.

IN INDIA there are, speaking generally, but two rainy seasons—the one in early summer and the other in the autumn. In the present case there was scarce any rain in the summer of 1899; virtually none in the autumn. The temperature also must be considered. The average temperature of the more densely populated portions of the famine district is hardly less than 80 degrees, as contrasted with New York state, with its less than 50 degrees; Virginia, with its 58 degrees, and the extreme south of Florida with its 72 degrees. When the rains fall in India, the strong sun takes all moisture from the rainless ground. Verdure disappears; cattle die; the famished people perish by the tens of thousands.

VICTIMS OF FAMINE.



DISTRIBUTING AMERICA'S BOUNTY.

are gathered, but also, doubtless, even afterward. Clothing and shelter are needed, and tens of thousands of orphaned and deserted children must be cared for.

The great civic and national agency of famine relief is the New York Committee of One Hundred, William E. Dodge, chairman, and Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York, treasurers. This committee, with which similar committees throughout the country co-operate, has received over \$200,000. Contributions are called weekly, without expense, to the American-Indian Famine Relief Committee at Bombay, United States Consul William T. Fee, chairman, and the veteran missionary administrator, Robert A. Home, executive secretary. The New York committee will send illustrated literature, without charge, to all who will co-operate in its work. Correspondence should be addressed to L. T. Chamberlain, 73 Bible House, New York.

This paper gladly opens its columns for the receipt and acknowledgment of gifts to be forwarded either to the New York committee or to some co-operating committee. From 2 to 5 cents a day will save a life. Six cents a day will give food and clothing and shelter. In such a work all can have a share.

CHRISTMAS GREENS.

Decoration of Evergreens and Flowers Is of Pagan Origin.

The Christmas decorations may have originated in the saturnalia or in the old Teutonic practice of hanging the interior of dwellings with evergreen as a refuge for sylvan spirits from the inclemency of the winter, but the Christmas tree is of German origin. It is their chief ornament and symbol. It is not used for the hanging of gifts, but it is used entirely as a bright ornament, being made to glisten with lights and tinsel.

It is kept throughout the 12 days of Christmas and at intervals is lighted and on New Year's eve is lighted for all night.

The custom of decorating dwellings and churches with evergreen was known by the Christians to be a remnant of paganism and was forbidden by the council, but it had too strong a hold to be given up.

Even in Boston Justice Samuel Sewall cried out against it, but it crept to its place by degrees. Holly and ivy were favorites in Great Britain, being regarded as sacred emblems of the season.

Holly used in churches was kept by families to insure a lucky year.

The mistletoe was held in so much veneration by the pagans that it was cut with a golden sickle by the prince of the Druids, with whom it first appears.

The introduction of flowers to the tokens of festivity seems to have existed universally and at all times of history. It was a pagan manifestation of rejoicing, and, although forbidden by the early church and denounced by the Puritans of New England, it became a general custom.

While obliged to give credit to early and heathen notions for much of the Christmas which we so fondly cherish, we can but remember our own Benjamin Franklin for the one motto as being American, "A good conscience is a continual Christmas."—Boston Globe.

Bearing Home the Yule Log.

In the Black mountains at the present day the custom of bearing home the Yule log is still carefully observed in all its ancient detail. The house-father fells the chosen trees. Then he utters a prayer and carefully lifts up his log and bears it home on his shoulder. His sons follow his example, each bearing a log for himself. The father then leans his log up against the house, being very careful that the freshly cut end is uppermost. The lesser logs of the other members surround it, and this is the Glavni Badnjak. As the housefather places each log he says, "Veseh badnji dan!" or "A merry log day!"

The fire thus kindled was not allowed to go out until the following year or great evil would befall the household. The fagots of the old fire lighted the new logs and then were carefully

RESCUE THE FAMINE CHILDREN

WHO bids for the little children, Body and soul and brain? Who bids for the little children, Young and without a stain? Will no one bid, says India, For their souls so pure and white And fit for all good or evil, The world on their pages may write?



RESCUED FAMINE GIRLS IN BOMBAY.

Thus, with but two words changed, once wrote Charles Mackay of the needy, neglected children of England. Today the plea for imperiled children comes from famished India. In the famine district are thousands of orphaned children homeless and helpless. Moreover, in sheer despair, many parents have abandoned their own offspring. Such abandoned children are found on every hand. They die by the roadside. They perish in the jungle. Sometimes wild beasts rend the living as well as the dead. The plea is for these orphaned, deserted children. The India government is doing nobly. The people of Great Britain are generously supplementing the governmental aid. Still it is our part to lend a helping hand. Six cents a day will rescue an orphaned or deserted child. Really rescued, set in the safe path toward good character and practical usefulness, they will become a noble element in India's future welfare.

The latest cablegram from the American consul at Bombay states that rains have ceased and crops are withering. The situation is appalling and the prospect gloomy. Millions face starvation. Let America maintain her splendid benevolence. This paper will receive and acknowledge contributions to be sent to the Committee of One Hundred, Brown Bros. & Co., treasurers, 59 Wall street, New York.

Fashions in Paris.

The woman who likes to attract admiration rather than criticism at the exposition is the woman who is dressed quietly in black or white or white and black, with a black hat or a white hat, with everything in keeping, says Harper's Bazar. If in white, with white shoes and white parasol and not a touch of color except in some jewel she may wear; if in black, by the exceeding severity and simplicity of her gown and the beauty of the different details with which it is carried out.

Sleepers For South Africa.

It is reported that the agent of a South African railway company is at present ordering, in the south of Russia, several millions of sleepers for a new railway in South Africa, says the Anglo-Russian, the total of the amount required being 3,500,000.

Leaders in Two Hemispheres.

Uncle Sam's soldiers and the Japanese of the orient and of the St. Louis Republic, in the Peking relief expedition.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by **Wm. D. SANDEL, PITTSBURGH**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of **Wm. D. Sandel, NEW YORK.**

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Sandel

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sheaf Real Estate Agency

C. S. HULL, Manager.

Warren, - Minn.

Choice Red River Valley Lands and Improved Farms in Marshall, Kittson and Polk counties bought and sold. Farms for rent or sold on crop payment plan. Houses and Residence Lots in Warren for sale.

LIST YOUR LANDS WITH THIS AGENCY.

Town Clerks and Treasurers of Marshall County, Minn., elected in 1900.

(The names of Clerks or Recordors come first, Treasurers second.)

CITY AND VILLAGES.

City of Warren	C. L. Stevens And. Meigaard	Warren.
Village of Argyle	C. S. Peterson J. O. Forest	Argyle.
Village of Stephen	J. A. Larson J. P. Lundin	Stephen.

TOWNS.

Name:		P. O.
Alma	John S. Rjorgaard Jorgen Halvorsen	Argyle.
Augsburg	O. B. Syverson Louis J. Smith	Stephen.
Big Woods	J. T. Insdahl Nels Malm	Big Woods. Argyle.
Bloomer	F. T. Sinkler James Dundas	Argyle.
Boxville	John Iverson W. N. Box	Warren.
Cedar	Clark Bradford Wm. Paetznick	Breeze.
Comstock	John Holm P. J. Turaland	Warren. Juvik.
Donnelly	E. H. Besancon Fred Besancon	Stephen.
Eagle Point	August Low J. P. Johnson	Drayton, N. D.
East Valley	John A. Sorum John Hanson	Holt. Hingbo.
Excel	Simon Warring E. W. Copp	Excel.
Foldahl	Otto S. Houg A. Bergstrom	Foldahl.
Fork	J. P. Lein Paul Durand	Fork.
Grand Plain	N. Bundhand T. C. Holvelso	Germantown.
Holt	Halidan Hanson Einar Engbreton	Holt.
Lincoln	C. M. Carlson F. E. Silberg	Land.
Marsh Grove	John Knudtson Feder J. Bakke	Fodyang.
McCrea	Christ. Johnson Christ. Olson	Warren.
Middle River	H. R. Metch Damas Roy	Argyle.
Nelson Park	E. E. Stromgren Nils Nilson	England.
New Falden	D. B. Bakke Gust Ekman	New Falden. Fodvang.
New Solum	Knute Nelson G. J. Vigen	Holmen.
Oak Park	J. H. Wang Mathias Peterson	Eckvoll. Vega.
Parker	Geo. L. Parker A. L. Nutting	Stephen.
Sinnott	Henry Hoper S. P. Jensen	Stephen.
Spruce Valley	D. D. Johnson Andrew K. Moen	Ingalls.
Rollis	Geo. A. Drew O. J. Rollis	Rollis.
Tamarac	John Hughes John R. Walters	Stephen.
Thief Lake	August Olson T. O. Moe	Ware.
Vega	Axel J. Lundquist Anton Hill	Gotland Vega.
Viking	Carl Nelson Mats Anderson	Hellem. Viking.
Wanger	T. H. Mack J. L. Robertson	Bend.
Warrenton	H. Dillabugh G. M. Wilson	Warren.
West Valley	Ole Thompson E. O. Hjelte	West Valley.
Wright	John Gratesk Peter Beckstrom	Stephen. Apple.

Do you want to buy, sell, rent or trade Farms or City Property? We have for sale the following:

320-acre farm, 7 miles from Warren, at \$6.00 per acre.

160 acres, 6 miles from the city, at \$12.50 per acre. 125 acres under cultivation. Good set of improvements.

3 dwelling houses in city, nicely located, to sell or trade for farm lands.

Also farms to trade for city property.

We buy and sell and can give long time and easy payments.

Come in and see us and list your property if you want to sell.

320 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Warren, at \$17.00 per acre. Good set of improvements. House, barn, machine shed and flowing well. Land mostly all under cultivation. Heavy black loam soil.

30 quarter sections, from 9 to 20 miles from Warren, with more or less improvements on, at \$5.00 to \$17.00 per acre.

L. LAMBERSON,
Cashier BANK OF WARREN,
Warren, - Minn.