

ARTHUR J. BALFOUR

England's New Premier and His Illustrious Predecessor.

Man Who Will Govern Great Britain for Some Years to Come Is a Nephew of the Retiring Government Chief.

The nephew succeeds the uncle, for Arthur James Balfour, incoming premier of England, bears that relationship to the marquis of Salisbury, who goes out cheerfully to resume his beloved studies of chemistry in the laboratories of his great house near St. Albans.

When Arthur Balfour was at Cambridge he got the name of "Aunt Fanny," but he has lived it down. There is nothing effeminate in the character of Arthur Balfour who today steps into one of the first administrative positions in the world.

He was born in Scotland July 25, 1848, and is the eldest son of the late James Maitland Balfour and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, sister of the present marquis of Salisbury. He practically began his political life as private secretary to his uncle when the marquis was secretary of state for foreign affairs. One-third of his 54 years have been spent in political service, that service finally bringing him into the position of conservative leader of the house of commons.

Ever since he was first elected to parliament in 1874 he has been close to the person and deep in the councils of Lord Salisbury. He is popular in many sections of the empire, and admired where he is not popular.

He was selected for the chief secretaryship of Ireland, because "he had the hardest head, the steadiest nerve, and the strongest hand," for the position.

His self-possession is described as "indomitable and ever vigilant." The conservatives hold to him because he is an "aristocrat to his finger tips," and that kind of aristocracy is quite popular in England at the present time.

Scotland has taken especial delight in honoring this brilliant son of hers. There is scarce a university in the land of heather that has not conferred upon

LION ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

(Lord Salisbury's Successor as Premier of Great Britain.)

him an honorary degree of some kind or elected him to some position in its government. English universities have also signally honored him, and, although a graduate of Cambridge, Oxford has heaped its honors upon him with a friendly hand.

Balfour has called himself a popular statesman, "and by that," he says, "I do not mean a statesman who is personally popular, but a statesman who aims at furthering the prosperity of the people."

Lord Salisbury looks back on a political career of more than half a century.

In 1853, when only 23 years old, he was elected to parliament as member for Stamford, and represented the borough for 15 years. He took an active part in all public measures which affected the interests of the established church and the chief political questions of the day. In his younger days Lord Salisbury was a frequent contributor to the Quarterly Review and kindred periodicals.

In 1866 he was appointed secretary of state for India, which post he resigned in 1867 on account of a difference of opinion respecting the reform bill. Two years later he was elected chancellor of the University of Oxford in succession to the late earl of Derby.

When Disraeli returned to office in 1874 Lord Salisbury was appointed secretary of state for India. These two great statesmen were the representatives of Great Britain at the congress of Berlin in 1878. On his return the queen invested Lord Salisbury with the Order of the Garter.

In 1881, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the marquis became the leader of the conservative party in the house of lords. On January 9, 1885, Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a budget vote and resigned, and Lord Salisbury took office as premier.

High regard for propriety.

Some regard for propriety was manifested by a widower in Kansas. Just two weeks after burying his wife he married another, and several of his neighbors came to serenade him with tin horns, etc. The discordant racket brought him to the door, and he said: "You ought to be ashamed to make such an uproar at a house where a funeral has been so recently held."

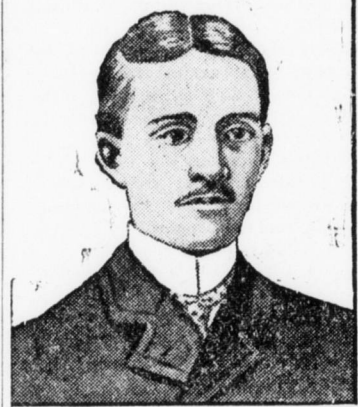
Subject for Dime Museum. Edward Wilkinson, of Havant, England, has been bald from birth. Now, at the age of 92, a plentiful crop of dark-red hair covers his head, all grown in less than three months.

COURTS LADY VILLIERS.

Son of William Waldorf Astor Wants to Marry Noted British Society Favorite.

Lady Edith Villiers, one of the bright and shining stars of English society, has, it is said, received a proposal of marriage from Waldorf Astor, the son of William Waldorf Astor, who renounced his American citizenship and became a British subject. Lady Villiers is said to be hesitating between young Astor and a peer.

Lady Villiers, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, was born February 20, 1877. Her father, who is lord chamberlain of England, was born in 1846. He married, in 1876, Caroline, eldest daughter of the third earl of Normanton. Lord Clarendon was



WALDORF ASTOR. (Young American Who Seeks an English Bride of Noble Birth.)

aid-de-camp to the queen in 1897. He has been lord lieutenant of Hertfordshire since 1892, and is honorary colonel and lieutenant colonel of the Hertfordshire yeomanry cavalry. In 1868 he contested the seat for the south division of Warwickshire, and sat in the house of commons as member for Brecon in 1869-70. His daughter, while not beautiful, is extremely bright and witty, and is much sought after.

Waldorf Astor is 24 years of age, and, unlike his father, is an American citizen. He has lived in England since his boyhood, and, both socially and politically, is English in his ways. He is a good orsman, a fine horseman and is fond of hunting. He was born in New York, but knows little or nothing about his native country. He was a college friend of the son of Lord Rosebery.

Upon the death of his father young Waldorf Astor will inherit the greater part of an estate valued at \$200,000,000.

THE PEOPLE OF ACRE.

Little Known Region of South America in Dispute Between Bolivia and Brazil.

The region of Acre, in northern Bolivia, has been disputed territory between that country and Brazil for nearly 50 years. The little country has come into public notice recently because Bolivia leased a part of the Acre region to an Anglo-American syndicate. Brazil objects to this business arrangement, and has threatened to break off diplomatic relations unless the contract is rescinded.

Except that the country is rich in rubber, little is known about it. It occupies a triangular space between the boundaries of Brazil and Bolivia, and Peru and Bolivia, with the Beni river as the base. The position of the sides of this triangle as



NATIVE CHIEF OF ACRE. (Wears No Clothes, But Has a Most Elaborate Headdress.)

interpreted by the two countries is the cause of the dispute. A traveler recently returned from Acre says, in the New York Tribune, of the natives that they are in many respects like the Bolivians, but that there are among them tribes of a lower class than can be found elsewhere in that part of the world.

Some of them are said to be cannibals, and all are shy and averse to the invasion of their country by the whites. They are experts in the art of using darts, spears and javelins, and delight in practicing with these from the bush on intruders, whom they usually attack from behind.

They wear no clothes, but have elaborate headdresses made of feathers and beads, and the younger ones wear strings of coins and metal disks around their necks and wrists. There are no horses or mules in Acre, and the llama is used as the beast of burden.

Two Horses Equal 15 Men. The strength of two horses equals that of fifteen men.

AMERICANS ARE THE BEST.

As Writers of Short Stories, They Rank as a Class Above Those of Other Countries.

In Harper's Magazine, Mr. Alden, in discussing the evolution of the short story, maintains that in this field of literature American writers are superior.

"Until recently the shortest stories by English writers were of considerable length," says Mr. Alden, "showing how firmly established among them was the habit proper to the novel. The best examples of the really brief short story have been French and American. The French writer takes naturally to the vivid and piquant sketch, and the American readily adopts the characteristic national habit of telling little stories—a habit firmly established in our speech before it appeared in our literature.

The simple conditions of early American life gave the racy anecdotes and the narrative of adventure their primitive preeminence. Our pioneer life not only cherished the story-telling trait, but furnished material for the stories, often somber, if not tragic, but more frequently humorous. It is easy to see from what matrix sprang the tales of the elder Dana, of Hawthorne, and of William Gilmore Sims—also the productions of our long line of humorists, down to Mark Twain, Stockton and Bret Harte. Poe and Irving stand in a class not so sharply severed from European traditions; and we can readily understand why Dickens and other English writers to such a degree admiringly fellowshipped the latter, and why in France the former received singular appreciation, being there the only American writer familiarly known.

IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

Calpurina Got Onto the Fact That Reginald's Panama Was Not the Real Thing.

Calpurina Bristol drew back with an expression of horror upon her fair young face. Her bosom rose and fell like a tablecloth on a clothesline when the wind blows, and her delicate, sensitive nostrils dilated to the last notch, writes S. E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Reginald Briggs saw at once that something was the matter. Instinctively his hand went up to his necktie. It seemed to be in place, and his collar had not come unbuttoned.

"Fair one," he cried at last, when he could bear the strain no longer, "what is it? Nay, do not seek to conceal it from me. My reason tells me that you are agitated. Let me know the truth. I am strong. I can stand it."

"No, no, no!" she cried, burying her face in her hands and trying in vain to keep back her emotion. "Go away. Do not put me to the test. Oh, heaven! This is terrible!"

Overcome by her emotion she sat down upon a rustic bench, and sobbed.

The young man bent over her and said in pleading tones: "Tell me—tell me, Calpurina—I mean—'Cease!' she cried, dashing her tears away and indignantly facing him. 'Never address me again! I supposed that you were wearing a Panama hat, but I see that it is only a \$4 imitation. And I have walked all around the clubhouse in your company before everybody!'

She slipped out through a side gate a moment later and ran through the woods, wondering whether it would be better for her to live it down or keep on toward the setting sun.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

Teaches often find the "developing" process discouraging. A young minister, seeking to impress the beauties of nature upon his class of East side boys, had been describing the gradual unfolding of the springtime, relates the New York Judge.

Pausing impressively at the end of his speech he asked: "Now tell me, boys, in your own language, what comes in the spring?" "The rent man!" quavered a pathetic little tremble.

Again the developer's enthusiasm was chilled when urging upon his pupils the importance of attendance upon Friday evening exercises.

"Remember, children," said the pastor, "our church is open on Friday as well as on Sunday. On the Sabbath day we have the regular morning and evening services. Now—with a blandly expectant look—'what do we have on Friday?'

"Fresh fish, sir!" answered the boys.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Notre Dame University, one of the great educational institutions of the West, which appears in another column of this paper.

It takes money to talk through a Panama hat.—Puck.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

Paid in Full.—Mendant—"Boss, de world owes me a livin', and—" Grimshaw—"Well, you're living, aren't you?"—Town Topics.

Write Dept. E., Consumers Harness Co., Detroit, Mich., quick, for special offer on single strap buggy harness. It will pay you.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 26, 1902. Flour—Market dull and easy.

Cleveland, July 26.—Flour—Winter wheat patents \$4.00@4.20.

East Liberty, July 26.—Cattle—Choice \$7.50@7.80, good \$6.00@6.25.

Good to prime steers \$7.25@8.50, stockers and feeders \$3.75@4.50.

HOME SANITATION

By ED. R. PRITCHARD, Sec. Chicago Board of Health.

There is no more effective factor in maintaining a low death rate in a city's population than that of proper sanitary conditions in its homes.

Physicians may cure disease, BUT PERFECT SANITARY CONDITIONS PREVENT IT. This means the lessening of human suffering and the lengthening of human life.

It is a field, too, in which there is a growing tendency to broaden the power of the municipality in the work of protecting human life and conserving the public health.

Take the matter of plumbing and drainage. There is no more insidious foe to health than sewer gases, due to defective traps and broken drains or catch basins. In the all-important matter of municipal supervision of all plumbing work, either new or repair of old, Chicago was one of the first cities in the union to formulate and enforce a set of regulations based upon strictly sanitary and scientific principles.

In rigidly enforcing the regulations of a code of this kind, there is nothing theoretical about the results that follow, any more than there is in those that are shown in the absence of such a code or in a failure to enforce its provisions when it does exist.

It has been shown by actual investigation, made by the sanitary division of the Chicago department of health, that in certain sections of the city, IN NEARLY EVERY CASE OF SCARLET FEVER OR DIPHTHERIA, BAD PLUMBING WAS FOUND IN THE HOUSES FROM WHICH SUCH CASES WERE REPORTED.

It will be conceded, I venture to say, that the presence in a community, in epidemic form, of what are known as the preventable diseases, indicates pretty clearly that in some quarter there has been either criminal ignorance or negligence, or both.

There are, however, some phases of home sanitation which do not come under municipal control, but which are by no means unimportant agencies in promoting health and securing to the public comparative freedom from disease.

Under this head may be mentioned light and ventilation. At the present time we have both state and municipal laws regulating factories, stores and workshops as to providing air space and proper ventilation according to the number of occupants.

Unfortunately, however, municipal regulations as to light, air and ventilation cannot well be enforced upon the careful housewives who darken their windows with heavy opaque shades and curtains and who conscientiously refuse to admit the life-giving sunshine into their homes.

THE SUNSHINE IS GOD'S SCAVENGER. Humanity should bask in it. Houses should be thrown open to its free admission; and all for the simple reason that disease germs cannot exist where sunlight has free and continued access.

There are, however, the same need of popular education along these lines where municipal authorities are powerless to act, except as teachers, that there is among those who maintain untidy and unsanitary surroundings in violation of all sanitary laws.

Ed. R. Pritchard

Advertisement for Libby's Natural Flavor Food Products, featuring an illustration of a woman and a child, and text describing the products and their benefits.

Advertisement for Montgomery Ward, featuring the text 'THE YOUNG IDEA' and 'The house that tells the truth.'

Advertisement for THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, listing courses and faculty.

Advertisement for A New Train TO St. Louis, "Big Four" Exposition Flyer, listing train routes and schedules.

Advertisement for West and Southwest, listing train routes and schedules.

Advertisement for THE MARKETS, listing prices for various goods like flour, wheat, and corn.

Advertisement for LAND! LAND! featuring the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. logo and text.

Advertisement for HAZARD GUN POWDER, listing product details and prices.

Advertisement for NEW PENSION LAWS, providing information about pension services and benefits.