### 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,

Arthur James Balfour, incoming pre- peer. mier of England, bears that relationship to the marquis of Salisbury, who goes out cheerfully to resume his 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. since he was first elected to parliament in 1874 he has been close to the person and deep in the counsels of Lord Salisbury. He is popular in many sections of the empire, and ad-

mired where he is not popular. He was selected for the chief see retaryship of Ireland, because "he had the hardest head, the steadiest nerve, and the strongest hand," for the po sition. His self-possession is de-scribed 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.

otland 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



HON. 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 '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 cen-

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

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

When Disraeli returned to office in 1874 Lord Salisbury was appointed sec-retary of state for India. These two These tw 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 ader of the conservative party in the house of lords. On January 9, 1885, Mr. Gladstone was beaten on a udget vote and resigned, and Lord alisbury 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 dis-cordant 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 Wilkinshaw, of Havant, England, has been bald from birth. Now, at the age of 92, a plential crop of dark-red hair covers his head, erop 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 hesi-The nephew succeeds the uncle, for tating between young Astor and a

Lady Villiers, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, was born February 20, 1877. Her father, who is lord beloved studies of chemistry in the chamberlain of England, was born laboratories of his great house near 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 oarsman, 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,-

### 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 nearly 50 years. has come into public notice recently because Bolivia leased a part of the Acre region to an Anglo-American syndicate. Brazil objects to this and has 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 heir country by the whites. 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 at-

tack from behind. They wear no clothes, but have elaborate headdresses made of feath ers 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 bur-

Two Horses Equal 15 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 su

'Uutil recently the shortest stories by English writers were of consider-able 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 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 liter-ature. The simple conditions of early American life gave the racy anedotes and the narrative of adventure their primitive preeminence. Our pioneer life not only therished 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 read-English writers to such a degree ad miringly fellowshiped the latter, and why in France the former received singular appreciation, being there the American writer familiarly

"The art of short-story writing, as represented by such authors as Mau-passant and Gautier and Merimee, reached a higher point of excellence than that attained in the work of heir American contemporaries, and tkere have been very few of our writ-ers who in this field have approached Turgenieff and Sienkiewicz. English-speaking readers the field has been most satisfactorily occupied and almost monopolized by Americans. In boldness of conception (though avoiding moral risk), in sincerity of feeling, and in humor they have surpassed all others."

New Use for Dried Peas. is composed of three ingredients charcoal, saltpetre and sulphur-re "burned" to charcoal in kilns that is in great demand in the manu American.

His Opinion.

She—There's really no reason for married folks to quarrel.

He—No, except that they generally need a few quarrels to find that out.

A most interesting place is the in-terior of a powder factory, where fine and special brands of smokeless pow-der and powder used for sporting purposes are made. The smokeless pow-der, which, like all other gunpowder, quires a certain kind of charcoal which the manufacturers discovered at the cost of a great deal of experimenting with fine cedar, boxwood, maple and ash charcoal. The special charcoal used in the manufacture of smokeless and other brands of fine powder is made, surprising though it may seem, of dried peas, which are any other vegetable material used for the same purpose. These dried peas make a very fine and light charcoal facture of fine gunpowder.-Scientific

## 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. With two objects of such paramount importance to be attained only through perfect sanitary conditions in the home, it becomes easy to understand why in all large cities of to-day there exists municipal control in this field of sanitary effort.

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. That code has been adopted, or at least made a basis of those now in force in many towns and cities all over the country.

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. The records of the department also show an alarming increase of infant mortality, including children under six years of age, in what are known as the river wards, as compared with that in the better resident districts, where the sanitary surroundings are practically all that could be desired.

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. And the fact that this is so generally recognized may be taken as showing the importance of enforcing municipal regulations in sanitary matters.

There are, however, some phases of home sanitation which do not come under municipal control, but which are by 115 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. The city of Chicago goes further, and insists upon adequate toilets and lavatories in all stores, shops and factories, together with a maintenance by employers of the best possible sanitary conditions.

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. These same housewives know that a plant, if put into a cellar where the sunshine is excluded, will shortly turn yellow and die. They should know that THE SAME IS TRUE OF A HUMAN

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 is, 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 sani-

ER Bitchard

#### IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

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

Calpurina Bristol drew back with an ex pression 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 nostrile dilate.

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."

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 clubbouse in your company before everybody!"

He slipped out through a side gate a moment later and ran through the woods, wonderiven.

He slipped out through a side gate a mo-ment later and ran through the woods, won-dering whether it would be better to try to live it down or keep on toward the set-tion sun.

#### THE YOUNG IDEA.

Setbacks to the Enthusiasm of an Instructor Who Was Training It to Shoot.

Teachers 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 treble.
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 ason 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, sii" answered the boys.

#### A Disagreement.

A Disagreement.

The owner of a small yacht has in his employ a Finn who acts in the double capacity of cook and deckhand and whom he had always regarded as single. The other day the Finn admitted that he had a wife and two boys in Finland, for whom he proudly boasted, he recently purchased a \$900 home out of his earnings as a sailor.

"Why doesn't your wife live over here?" asked his employer.

"Vell, sir, she don't agree vith the climate!" was the response.—N. Y. Post.

### UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Notre Dame, Indiana.
We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Notre Dame Univer-

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. Those of our readers who may have occasion to look up a college for their sons during the coming year would do well to correspond with the President, who will send them a catalogue free of charge, as well as all particulars regarding terms, courses of studies, etc.

There is a thorough preparatory school in connection with the University, in which students of all grades will have every opportunity of preparing themselves for higher studies. The Commercial Course intended for young men preparing for business, may be finished in one or two years according to the ability of the student. ST. EDWARD'S HALL, for boys under thirteen, is an unique department of the institution. The higher courses are thorough in every respect, and students will find every opportunity of perfecting themselves in any line of work they may choose to select. Thoroughness in classwork, exactness in the care of students, and devotion to the best interests of all, are the distinguishing characteristics of Notre Dame University.

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

#### THE MARKETS. New York, July 26, 1902.

Flour-Market dull and easy. Wheat—No. 2 red 78%c. Corn—No. 2 at 70½c. Oats—No. 2 white 66¾c.

Hay—Firm at \$13,00@14.00. Beeves—Steers \$5.00@7.00. \$4.50@7.50. Sheep-Firmer at \$3.00@4.75, lambs

Hogs-State hogs \$8.00.

Cleveland, July 26.—Flour—Winter wheat patents \$4.00@4.20.
Wheat—No. 2 red 74c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow 70c.
Oats—No. 2 white 60½c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$12.50.
Eggs—Strictly fresh 19c.
Cheese—York state 11@12c.
Butter—Best creamery 22½c.
Potatoes—New 70@80c.
Cattle—Choice steers \$5.00, best calves \$7.25@7.75.
Sheep—Best \$4.00@5.00, lambs \$4.50

Sheep—Best \$4.00@5.00, lambs \$4.50

Hogs-Yorkers \$7.85. Toledo, July 26.-Wheat - Cash

Corn—Cash and July 65½c. Oats—Cash and July 50c. Cloverseed—October \$5.12½.

East Liberty, July 26.—Cattle-Choice \$7.50@7.80, good \$6.00@6.25. Hogs-Prime heavy \$7.95, light \$7.80 Sheep — Best wether noice lambs \$6.00@6,50. Best wethers \$4.50@4.70

East Buffalo, July 26.—Cattle-Good to prime steers \$7.25@8.50 stockers and feeders \$3.75@4.50. Hogs—Heavy, mediums and pigs \$7.90@7.95. Sheep—Spring lambs \$6.40@6.60, best mixed sheep \$4.25@4.50.



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