

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.

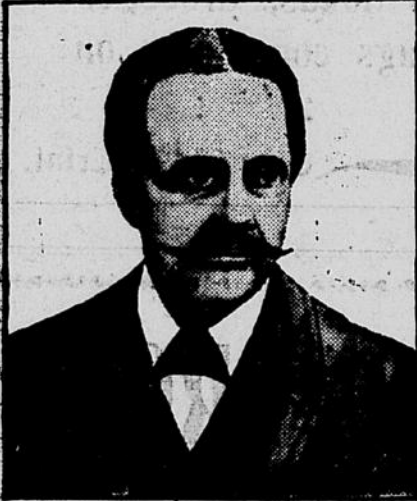
The nephew succeeds the uncle, for Arthur James Balfour, incoming premier of England, bears that relationship to the marquis of Salisbury, who goes out cheerfully to resume his beloved studies of chemistry in the laboratories of his great house near St. Albans.

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 counsels 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



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 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 Wilkinshaw, 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.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

He Will Arrive in the United States in September and Will Be Received Cordially.

While the crown prince of Siam, during his approaching visit to the United States, will not be the guest of the government, he will be entertained and shown every consideration, the money for this purpose being taken from the contingent fund.

The crown prince's visit has been hastened by the deferment of King Edward's coronation. The prince was going to attend the coronation and afterward make a tour of the United States. He will now come earlier than at first planned. He will reach this



CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.
(He Will Arrive in the United States About September 1.)

country about September 1, possibly before that date.

A committee of entertainment will be appointed by the state department officials, and pains will be taken to make the crown prince's visit an event of importance. The Siamese minister, Phya Akharaj Varadhara, has been in consultation with Secretary Hay as to the arrangements for the crown prince's reception. The minister was assured that the reception would be as cordial and as elaborate as the government could make it.

The suggestion has been made that if the crown prince is pleased with his visit to the United States his father, the king of Siam, will then visit this country.

Soon after congress assembled last December Senator Frye introduced a resolution authorizing the president to formally invite the king to visit the United States and be the guest of the nation. It was explained that the king had expressed a desire to make a tour of this country. The American minister at Bangkok, Mr. King, in a communication suggesting an invitation to the king, called attention to many unpleasant episodes attending the king's visit to Europe, although their precise character was not made clear, and saying his majesty would desire to guard against a repetition of these unpleasant episodes. Mr. King intimated that his majesty would not make the trip unless he received an official invitation, as otherwise he would consider that he was not wanted.

No action was taken by congress and the king of Siam did not receive an official invitation to visit the United States. He then abandoned the contemplated journey and announced that the crown prince would take his place.

Minister King, in describing his majesty's hesitation about coming to this country without a formal invitation, said:

"He would be very glad to go in a private capacity for the sake of the education it would be to him and his people, but he naturally feels a shrinking and fear to go in such a capacity, especially in view of the grasping position Uncle Sam is just now described as assuming."

THE TRUST QUESTION.

Chairman Griggs, Democratic Campaign Leader, Says It Will Be a Paramount Issue.

Congressman James Mathews Griggs, who has just welcomed President Roosevelt's promise to prosecute the trusts as an acceptance



HON. JAMES M. GRIGGS.
(Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.)

of the trust question for the issue in the coming campaign, is the chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee and the representative of the Second district of Georgia. He has been a practicing lawyer in Georgia since 1883, and has served on the state bench for three terms. In 1896 Judge Griggs resigned from the judiciary to make the race for congress. He has been since re-elected to each succeeding term.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Romantic Reunion. By a mere accident a reunion was effected which, being truthful, is stranger than fiction. George Tiffany, a well known resident of Grafton, in conversation with Landlord Searl, happened to mention that his sister was once married to a man named Searl, but that for thirty years he had fallen to hear anything of her. Mr. Searl volunteered the information that his brother once married a Miss Tiffany, but he died, and the widow married a certain J. K. Wood, and is now living near Warren, Minn. Upon this information, Mr. Tiffany procured the fastest rig in town and drove to Warren, arriving at Mr. Wood's home at half past ten at night. A reunion followed which is perhaps the most romantic in the history of the Red River Valley.

At the State Fair. Two hundred and fifty farmers, some with their wives, from the extreme northern tier of counties, were at the experiment station in Fargo, and all were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the object lessons, in methods of farming, which it was their privilege to see demonstrated. It is noticed, that this year, the visitors are taking particular interest in the experiments made with flax, corn and oats and the best methods for rotation, to secure and preserve soil fertility. On the subject of weeds and their effective eradication the visitors ask many questions and pay careful attention to what is told them. The demonstrations, on this important subject, are shown to them by the results which are invincible in their application.

Prosperous County. The assessed valuation of Steele county for 1902, as equalized by the county board of equalization, aggregates \$2,825,360, of which \$2,228,108 is real estate and \$597,252 personal property. Adding the railroad and other assessments, which will be made by the state board, the aggregate will undoubtedly exceed \$3,200,000. Steele county is in excellent shape financially, being one of four counties in North Dakota which has no bonded indebtedness. The county treasurer's annual financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows a cash balance of \$12,310.60 in all county funds. The county tax levy this year is the lowest since the county was organized, being only about 4.5 mills for all purposes.

Wandering Tots. The family of Louis Larson, living west of Kenmare, were very much surprised when two little tots of about three or four years of age came to the door and said they were hungry and sleepy. They were given something to eat and then put to bed, after being questioned as to who they were and where they had come from. Nothing could be learned from them and a party was formed at once to look up their parents. Their home was finally found about four miles from where the children had stopped. They had strayed away and wandered four miles before being stopped and had gone about two days.

The State Fair. The management of the State Fair Association is getting well along with its program for the annual fair, to be held here during the week commencing Sept. 22. A large amount will be appropriated for races. The directors have set aside \$2,500 as a starter for these attractions. Baseball games of a high order will also be among the drawing cards. The road crops insure that agricultural display ever had. The increase in the creamery industry of this region will attract manufacturers of creamery goods. Several exhibits of high-grade cattle, horses and sheep will be on hand.

Hopeful. Owners of large bodies of land west of the Missouri river see several fortunes in sight if the Milwaukee road carries out its intention to build across the Missouri river, into Montana and on to the Pacific coast. This land has been bought in large tracts by syndicates of local speculators, at a low price, and has been put on the market for colonization purposes. The chief objection to the land is its distance to market. With a railroad passing through the country, its value would be largely enhanced.

Scandinavian League. The Scandinavian Republican league of North Dakota was organized here at Fargo. It is proposed to establish county organizations all over the state. J. A. Sorley of Grand Forks was made president and A. G. Hanson of Fargo secretary. The league will advocate the primary election law.

News in Brief. In the past year 189 homesteads have been taken in the western, two tiers of townships in Stutsman county.

The Indians failed to put in an appearance at the Chautauqua because they were afraid to cross the bridge. Those Indians will have to climb several notches in the scale of civilization before they will be eligible for citizenship in the eastern part of the state.

Little Mildred O'Donnell of St. Thomas, was killed by being run over by a threshing outfit. Unknown to the engineer she was trying to get a ride on the tongue of the cook car truck, and fell beneath the wheels. She lived only an hour or two.

Mayor Roach of Minot will build a 50,000-bushel elevator there.

John LaPort will start a new store in Minot, and is putting in a \$15,000 stock.

So far 30 cars of wool, or about 800,000 pounds, have been baled at Dickinson. Several hundred pounds in the warehouse and in cars are waiting the balers, and there is yet a large quantity to come in from the country.

Dr. Furness has been elected president of the State Fair association at Mandan.

The Suttle company of Chicago, is figuring on putting in an electric line from Minot to Renville.

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Convention Meets at Fargo and Nominates a Ticket. Jud was in Attendance.

Congressmen—B. F. Spalding of Cass, I. F. Marshall of Dickey. Supreme Court—J. M. Cochran of Grand Forks. Governor—Frank White of Barnes. Lieutenant Governor—David Bartlett of Griggs. Commissioner of Insurance—Ferd Leutz of Morton. Commissioner of Agriculture—R. S. Turner of Stark. Attorney General—C. N. Frich of Nelson. Auditor—H. L. Holmes of Pembina. Secretary of State—E. F. Porter of Foster. Railroad Commissioners—J. F. Shea of Richland, C. D. Lord of Towner, A. Schatz of Wells. Treasurer—D. H. McMillan of Cavalier. Supt. of Public Instruction—W. L. Stockwell of Walsh.

Fargo, July 21.—The republican state convention is over, the ticket is nominated, and all that remains is for the people to ratify the result at the polls. Col. E. C. Geary, of Fargo, was elected temporary chairman, and D. J. Ladd, of Cavalier, and A. P. Svanrud, of Bottineau, temporary secretaries, this arrangement being slightly changed from that agreed on at first.

On motion of R. M. Carothers, of Grand Forks, the chair appointed committees as follows: On Resolutions—M. H. Jewell; L. A. Simpson, Stark; J. G. Forbes, Richland; Ormsby McHarg, Stutsman; Wm. Galehouse, Foster; Al. Peterson, Sargent; Ed. Pierce, Ransom; Martin Jacobson, Ward; R. A. Fox, McHenry.

On Permanent Organization—W. J. Hoskins, Rolette; James Hackney, Eddy; G. O. Gulack, McIntosh; T. M. Allehouse, Kidder; Geo. B. Metzger, Williams, and J. A. Sorenson, Grand Forks; Harry Oliver, Ransom; Col. W. H. Robinson, Traill; Maj. J. S. Murphy, Ward; W. J. Etherington, Oliver; Henry Erickson, McHenry.

A motion to add H. D. Hurley, of Traill, to the committee on resolutions was lost by a big majority. No business being possible before the committee reported, Col. W. C. Plummer was called for, and in a rousing fifteen-minute address the old war horse told of the splendid record made by the republican party in the past, and threw hot shot into the democratic camp. The address was full of fire and enthusiasm, and was long and heartily applauded. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which were adopted unanimously: RESOLUTIONS. The unparalleled prosperity of our country and the wonderful increase in our foreign trade we believe is due to the wise statesmanship of our republican leaders and a faithful adherence to the policy of protection and reciprocity as outlined and promulgated by William McKinley and so emphatically endorsed and interpreted by President Roosevelt. We commend the president of the United States for his straightforward character and his courage and stand upon public questions with much satisfaction and express our confidence in their judgment and ability.

We endorse the present state administration as having been wise, economical and honest, and the party pledges its candidates to a continued faithful observance of the best business interests of the state in all departments of public service.

Proud of the achievements of our army and navy, and mindful of the glorious record of the North Dakota volunteers, we resent the attacks on our army made by democratic leaders in congress and characterize them as un-American and unpatriotic.

The republican party stands for good government and the faithful enforcement of all existing laws.

We, the legislative assembly, and urge upon its members the serious consideration of such amendments of the election laws of this state as shall perfect the system of primary elections in accordance with enlightened public sentiment and needed reform.

Uninformed by corporate interests, we favor the enactment of laws beneficial to the masses, and especially such laws as may be necessary to the proper regulation of all public franchises and public utilities in this state. The primary election plank was inserted at the request of H. D. Hurley, of Traill, who appeared before the committee and made suitable expression being given to the demand for primary reform. Some effort was made to dissuade him from pressing the matter, but he explained that unless the resolutions contained primary clause he would offer on the floor of the convention an amendment much more sweeping in character than one which would be accepted as a sufficient expression from the committee. It is significant of the popular sentiment on this question that the primary clause is the only one that evoked special applause, and applause of this paragraph was hearty from all parts of the house.

Delegate Streeter, of Emmons, almost precipitated a riot by the introduction of a resubmission amendment and the concluding words of his resolution were almost drowned in a chorus of "noes." A Ramsey county delegate moved the adoption of a prohibition plank, and the convention for a few moments went into a free-for-all.

After considerable lively and somewhat acid discussion the previous question was moved, on a substitute motion to adopt the resolutions and refer the amendments to the committee, and when the chair asked, "Shall the main question be now put?" there were "ayes," enough to shake the building.

Then came the nominations. The convention, acting on the recommendation of the committee on rules, had limited the nominating speeches to one minute each. This cut off a good deal of oratory, but the day was too warm for speeches anyway. The members of the above ticket were nominated, and no opposition developed in any case. All nominations were made by acclamation, and there was not a roll call during the entire convention.

MILITARY MATTERS.

There are 20,000 Methodist soldiers in the English army in South Africa.

The armies and navies of Europe absorb 12 days' earnings yearly of the entire population.

Germany drills this year 53,400 reserve troops; nearly double as many as she drilled two years ago.

The Argentine Republic is the strongest in artillery of any South American state. She has 346 field guns, 346 mountain guns, 36 leggy guns and 42 howitzers.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



"COME ALONG TOWSER," WHERE IS HE?

SINGULAR WAR INCIDENT.

Why Two Boers Deprived a Nurse of Her Horse and Returned It Safely to Her.

A curious incident befell an army nursing sister while out riding alone in the northern Transvaal, close to a small town which has been held for the past year by the English, says the London Hospital. Two men on horseback, dressed in what seemed to her the uniform of our scouts, rode by. When they had gone a little further, they dismounted, and, taking their rifles in their hands, came up, grasped the reins of her horse, and asked her if "she would like a walk." Surprised at the question, she inquired to what regiment they belonged. Their answer made her aware that, though claiming to be British, they were really Boers in disguise. The men spoke to each other in Dutch, and then one said to her: "We are Boers, and we want your horse." The sister, greatly distressed at the thought of losing the animal, which was borrowed, begged the men not to take it. They replied that they were very short of horses, and required it badly. Expostulations proved unavailing; she had to give way with as good grace as possible, made easy to her by their extremely polite manner and the gentle way in which she was lifted from her saddle. They left her with the promise that the saddle and bridle should be returned.

A few days after a letter was brought by a Boer to a blockhouse to say that if the English commandant would send out beyond the British lines, the sister's horse and property would be restored. He did so, and everything was found as stated, together with a letter explaining that the two men had been compelled to take the horse, as they thought that the sister suspected their nationality, and they feared she would ride at once to the nearest blockhouse and report their whereabouts. They had, therefore, in order to secure their own safety, to choose between taking her with them beyond the blockhouses or the confiscation of her horse, and they chose the latter as being probably less repugnant to the sister's feelings. No doubt the good treatment their own women have received at the hands of the British authorities tends to account for their friendly and courteous behavior, but the sister is none the less to be congratulated upon the result of an experience that might have been most unpleasant.

Public Parks in America.

The United States probably has more wealth in public parks than any other country in the world. Last year, in cities of more than 50,000 population, there were 2,390 parks and squares, with a total area of 59,717 acres, and valued at \$531,571,947. Nearly \$10,000,000 was spent upon these parks for improvements and maintenance.

COCOANUTS FOR THIRST.

A Northern Man's Experience in St. Vincent Convinced Him of Their Value.

During his recent visit to the volcano stricken islands of the West Indies a Tribune reporter was told that the water from the cocoanut fresh from the tree is the best thirst quencher in the tropics. During an all day ride over the dusty road from Kingstown to Georgetown, St. Vincent, the reporter had a chance to test the truth of this statement, says the New York Tribune.

For various reasons it was deemed unwise to drink the ordinary water, and when beyond the reach of distilled water from the Dixie, thirst became an interesting fellow traveler. The heat was awful, and volcanic ashes in the air parched the throat and made life almost unendurable. Sucking green limes was a failure, wine was too heating, and soda and other soft drinks only aggravated thirst. Eight miles out of Georgetown a stop was made at a small plantation, where several trees bore a heavy burden of yellowing cocoanuts. Sixpence sent a black boy to the top of a tree, and after he had scoured a miscellaneous collection of lizards, chameleons, scorpions and spiders out of the bunch of nuts, he twisted off six and threw them down. Our driver chopped off the end of each nut with a machete and we squeezed the juice of a green lime into the water within. The drink was warm, but palatable and satisfying.

The party had gone without luncheon, and after drinking the water the nut was laid open with a blow of the machete and the meat was eaten, which was like the white of a soft-boiled egg. The members of the party were neither hungry nor thirsty for the remainder of the journey, and felt content—a difficult matter for a New Yorker, 800 miles south of the Tropic of Cancer, at the end of May.

Syrian Asphalt.

Asphalt is found in the provinces of Syria on the banks of the Dead sea, floating on the surface of its waters. Through the action of earthquakes the asphalt has been torn from the bottom of the sea and driven toward the shores, especially to the east. The narratives of the Greek and Roman historians to the effect that asphalt as small islands was upheld by the salt water and driven over the surface of the sea are without doubt true. The asphalt, and generally the oriental or Egyptian, is pure and expensive, and used principally in the manufacture of a certain kind of varnish, but for general purposes, owing to its brittleness as well, is useless in the asphalt industry.—American Asphalt Journal.

Might Acquire It.

He—Do you think you could learn to love me?
She—I might. I learned to like olives.—N. Y. Journal.

AN ELIGIBLE YOUNG MAN.



Mamma O'Hara—For Heaven's sakes, Patsey, what hit ye. How ye been foightin' wid th' gang ag'in?
Patsey—Naw, mudder, we've been playin' Injuns an' takin' turns smokin' de pipe of peace.