

**SALISBURY RESIGNS HIGH OFFICE;
BALFOUR NOW PRIME MINISTER**

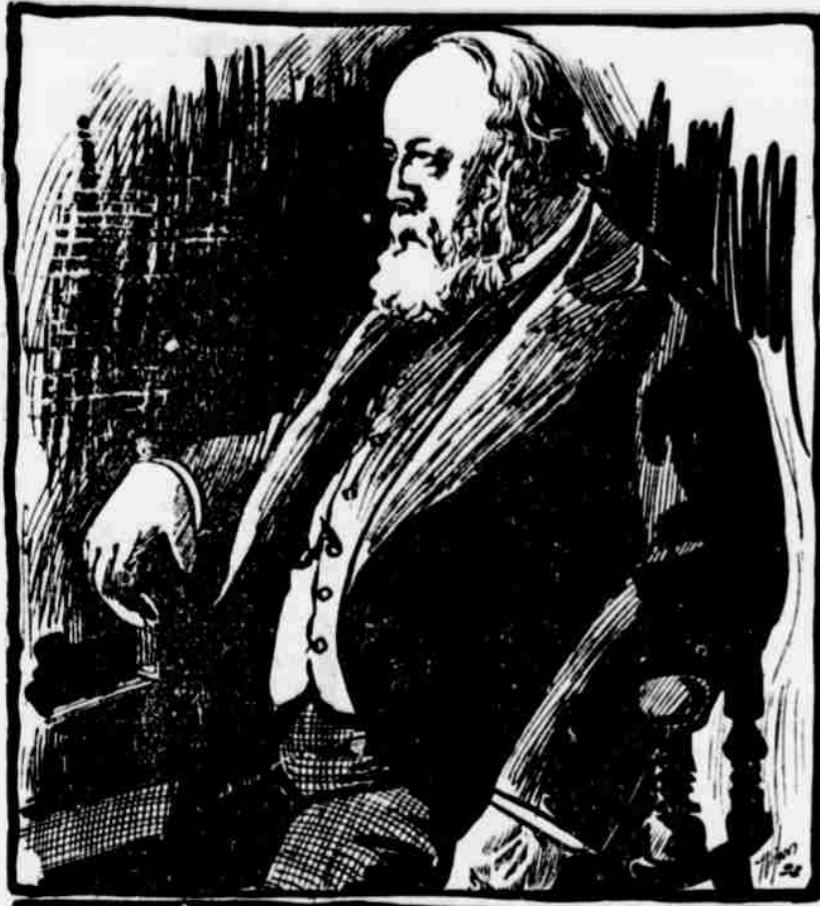
Lord Salisbury has resigned the premiership of Great Britain and his nephew, Arthur J. Balfour, is now prime minister.

Like Gladstone, Lord Salisbury has been prime minister four times, but the duration of his four administrations was nearly fifteen years, whereas his great rival held the premiership only a little over twelve.

Lord Salisbury first became premier in June, 1885, Gladstone having resigned office in consequence of his defeat in the house of commons on the proportional duties on beer and spirits. The conservative minister remained in office until the following February, when Gladstone entered upon his third administration. After an existence of only 178 days the lib-

eral cabinet was reconstructed and remained in power three months longer, when it was killed by the famous Cordite division and Salisbury became premier a third time, with a solid majority of 152 in the house of commons. There was a general election in September, 1900, and unionists were again voted to power, with a majority of 134 in the commons. Salisbury for the fourth time took up the premiership, but he left the foreign secretaryship to Lord Lansdowne and became lord privy seal.

At the time of the death of Queen Victoria he wished to resign and only remained in office at the urgent request of King Edward. But he has gradually lost touch with the affairs of the nation, and the official announcement that the king has at last



LORD SALISBURY

Born	1830
Member of parliament since	1853
Enters cabinet as secretary of state for India	1866
Chancellor of Oxford University	1869
Returns to cabinet as secretary of state for India	1874
Special ambassador to Turkey	1876
Minister for foreign affairs	1878
Attends Berlin congress	1878
Elected leader of conservative party	1881
First term as premier begins	1885
Second term as premier	1886
Third term as premier	1892
Began last term as premier	1895
Retires	1902

eral party was badly beaten on the second reading of the Irish home rule bill, in the largest division on record, 656 members out of 670 passing through the division lobbies.

Then came Lord Salisbury's second term of office, which lasted from August, 1886, until August, 1892, when the house of commons gave Gladstone a majority on the home rule question. Lord Salisbury resigned and Gladstone became premier for the fourth and last time. The second home rule bill was thrown out by the house of lords in September, 1894, and in March of the following year Gladstone resigned the seals of office in favor of Earl Rosebery. The

accepted his resignation does not cause any surprise.

It is significant that Balfour interviewed Chamberlain before consulting the other members of the cabinet in regard to the situation. Many people think that Chamberlain must eventually reach the premiership, and it would give great satisfaction throughout the country if the king had chosen him to step into Salisbury's shoes in the ordinary course of events. His chances of obtaining premier honors are now considerably minimized, as he is many years Balfour's senior. He will, however, be as loyal to his new chief as he was to the old one.



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

Born	1848
Entered parliament	1874
Private secretary to Lord Salisbury	1878
Employed on special mission to Germany	1878
Elected a privy councillor	1885
Secretary for Scotland, with seat in cabinet	1886
Elected lord rector of St. Andrew's University	1886
Chief secretary for Ireland	1887
Elected chancellor of Edinburgh University	1891
Leader of House of Commons	1892
Leader of the opposition	1894
First lord of the treasury	1895
Premier	1902

**PEOPLE AND
EVENTS**

MAKE CHANGES IN PRETORIA.

Transvaal City Beginning to Take on an English Aspect.

Pretoria is beginning to take on an English aspect. The bronze figures of the typical Voortrekkers, which were intended for the base of the Kruger statue in Government Square, Pretoria, have been presented to Lord Kitchener, who has had them shipped to England in order that they may grace as a war trophy, the Royal Engineers' quarters at Chatham. On the site of the Kruger statue Samuel Marks, who has given the bronze figures, has offered a large sum to place a statue of the king, and it is further stated in a letter to the London Telegraph that this royal British subject is willing to place a statue of the late queen on the opposite side of the square. Already the faces of the government buildings display the royal arms cut in the solid stone.—New York Tribune.

AN INDIAN MILLIONAIRE.

Unveiled His Own Monument and Spoke the Farewell Words.

Probably the most unique Fourth of July celebration in any part of the country was that witnessed by the people of Blackwell, Okla. Col. Blackwell, who practically owns the entire town, had invited and paid the railroad fare of friends from all parts of the territory to assemble near his prospective grave in the Blackwell cemetery. Here he not only unveiled his own monument, but also delivered a farewell address, during which he



read his will, the contents of which would denote that much of his wealth will go for charitable purposes.

Blackwell is an Indian and is well liked throughout the territory. Besides the town that bears his name he owns a 12,000-acre coal field in Indian Territory, and is said to be worth about \$2,000,000.

Autographs at Auction.

A remarkably interesting autograph manuscript of John G. Whittier was sold at auction in New York lately. It consists of twenty-two verses of four lines each of his beautiful poem.

Another interesting item in the same sale was a fine four-page letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes, dated Dec. 29, 1855, relating to his address to the "New England Society and discussing his views of slavery." Still another item of great interest was a letter of three pages written by Washington Irving to Daniel Webster in regard to the former's recent appointment as minister to Spain.

Courts Make Cut in Salaries.

Delaware courts have treated some corporation officials to a somewhat disagreeable surprise. About three years ago the Thomas & Davis Wall Paper company was formed. John Thomas, the general manager, was voted a salary of \$10,000 a year by the directors, other officials also getting handsome figures. Dissatisfied stockholders in the concern complained against such extravagant salaries, and now the courts have decided that Mr. Thomas is to have \$1,500 a year, other salaries being cut in proportion.

CAUSED SENSATION AT ROME.

Vatican Refuses to Recognize Marriage of Princess Raspiogiosi.

A sensation has been caused in Rome by the action of the vatican in prohibiting a Catholic sister from attending the Princess Raspiogiosi, on the ground that her marriage to the prince is not recognized by the church, it having been a civil ceremony, owing to the prince's inability to secure church sanction, the princess having been divorced from her first husband. She was formerly the wife of Col. Parkhurst of Bangor, Me.



She was born in New Orleans and is a granddaughter of Capt. Reid, a noted figure in the Revolutionary war. Her marriage to the prince was attended by romantic features.

**Persons, Places
and Things**

PROMOTION FOR GEN. YOUNG

Belief at Washington That He Will Be Head of the Army.

Major General S. M. B. Young, now president of the War College board, will probably succeed Gen. Miles as the lieutenant general of the army.



Gen. Miles will reach the age of retirement in August, 1903, and the president's plan is believed to be to name Gen. Young as his successor.

Gen. Young has been one of the distinguished fighters of the army, and the president desires to give him this promotion before he retires, which will be in 1904.

GIRL WHISTLES CHURCH MUSIC

New York Innovation That Has Met With Decided Approval.

"Whistling in church? Why not? If God gave me the gift to emulate the birds, why should I not use it to his glory?"

These were the questions propounded by Miss Louise Truax, a charming girl of 19 years, who took the congregation by storm in the Lexington Avenue Baptist church at New York. Miss Truax spoke of her hopes and ambitions.

"Yes," she said seriously, "I intend to make whistling the aim of my life. I have studied method under the best of teachers, have received encouragement from Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Thursby and other artists of that class, and have refused an offer of \$8,000 a year to whistle with an opera company. I do not wish to go on the professional stage, but I would like to whistle in churches. The day will come when whistling in church will be no great novelty."

In the Lexington Avenue church from pastor down the enthusiasm over the notes from: Miss Truax's lips was great. Accompanied by the soft notes of the organ, the young woman whistled Schumann's "Traumerel" during the offertory. After the sermon the congregation flocked



around her and begged her to whistle another selection. She gave them the "Mocking Bird," and in the evening whistled "The Flower Song," by Mendelssohn. Miss Truax hails from Detroit.

Generosity of Tammany Man.

John J. Scannell, former fire commissioner of New York has made glad the heart of an old friend, Gen. DuBois Brinkerhoff of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., by buying at auction the general's farm, which was sold to satisfy a mortgage. After his purchase Scannell said to the previous owner: "Mr. Brinkerhoff, that farm is yours to stay on as long as you live. Order what you want to improve it and send the bills to me."

Bob Flush Lost \$2,500.

In a game some years ago in Lexington, Ky., Henry C. White and ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, now practicing law in Louisville, were the players. After the draw, White taking two cards and Owens one, the former bet the latter \$500. Owens raised White \$1,800 and White called the big bet with three deuces. The ex-congressman only had a bobtail and White of course raked in the money.

New Army Paymaster General.

The next paymaster general of the navy will be John Niniger Speel of Minnesota, at present fleet paymaster of the European station on the flag ship Illinois. Speel is 49 years old, a nephew of Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, formerly secretary of war, and has an excellent record in the service which he entered in 1876.

**MRS. O'MALLEY RELEASED ON BONDS;
FURTHER PROCEEDINGS NOT LIKELY**

Mrs. Aline E. O'Malley and William Hearin both were held for trial at Philadelphia, the former on a charge of larceny, the man to face an accusation of conspiracy. The wife of the Notre Dame professor was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,200, the bond being signed by Thomas M. Daly, president of the Continental Title & Trust Company. Hearin's bonds were placed at the same amount, but no friend appeared to sign for him. Hearin is a handsome, boyish-looking

young fellow—pretty boy—blond, with regular features and a graceful, slight figure. He leaned over the rail and whispered eagerly to Mrs. O'Malley, talking with animation, as if he were trying to comfort and encourage her, but she listened with no ardent smile and sat with her eyes on the floor, twirling an envelope around and around in her hands.

It is not thought any further action will be taken in the matter, and trial of the cases is unlikely.



Matter Made Quite Plain.

A writer in the Lancet, says the Chicago Record-Gerald, generously sets himself to the task of giving out valuable information as to the amount of food one should eat. He proceeds to make the matter plain to the masses by saying:

"If you desire to know how much you ought to eat per diem you must first determine whether you are temperamentally anabolic or katobolic. Then, taking into account your age, sex, size, the amount of exercise you get and the temperature of the atmosphere, you should calculate the amount of food necessary to maintain the minimum weight of your body consistent with the best health of which you are capable."

Hereafter there should be no excuse whatever for overeating or undereating. The anabolic should be able to jump up and crack his heels together at least four times, and the katobolic ought to find it easy to turn flip-flops without the use of the hands. In view of the simplicity of the thing it is surprising that this whole matter was not disposed of long ago to the best interests of all concerned.

Separated by an Obliging Man.

On a recent evening as an excursion train was leaving Middleport for Columbus an amusing scene was enacted.

A middle-aged colored woman with a baby was at the depot awaiting the train, her friends held her baby, intending to give it to her after she had got aboard, but before they could get to her the train had started. A white man seeing the predicament she was about to get in stepped off the rear coach, grabbed the infant and jumped aboard again.

In the meantime the colored woman had got off the train, and as it was at once under headway she was unable to get aboard again. During all this time the gentleman was holding the baby, and as the train rounded the curve he was seen on the platform with his charge. The babe was left at the next station and returned to its mother by another train.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Silk From Wood Pulp.

Silk is to be made from wood pulp by a Philadelphian, who will use electrically made carbon bisulphide as a solvent.

**MINISTER WU TING FANG RECALLED;
SIR LIANG CHENG HIS SUCCESSOR**



Sir Liang Cheng, formerly secretary to Minister Chang Yen Huang, who was beheaded in 1900 after being exiled to Turkestan, has been appointed Chinese minister to the United States in succession to Wu Ting Fang.

The new minister is at present secretary of the coronation embassy in England. He probably will remain in London for the postponed ceremonies and not go to Washington until the fall or winter, especially as the president will be away until October.

New ministers to Russia, France, and Italy have also been named. The selections for these posts show that

the dowager empress continues to regard the diplomatic service as unimportant. None of the appointees is of higher than the blue button rank, and none has held any important office.

Liang Chen Tung's appointment pleases the American state department. The newly appointed diplomat is a graduate of Yale university and is able, dignified and honest. He is the first of the body of students sent to America in the '70's to receive recognition befitting their accomplishments, the Chinese officials having disliked them because of their progressive views.