HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP

And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases.

FIFTY SAMPLE COLORS PREPAID TO ANY ADDRESS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, Has used Tons and Tons of the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

A Few of the "RUSH" Orders for Carrara Paint From This Famous Hotel:

February 14, 1899	500	Pounds.	October 18, 1900	500	Pounds.
August 23, 1899	2000	"	May 22, 1900	1000	"
April 13, 1899	500	"	June 26, 1901	1000	"
April 19, 1899	1000	"	October 24, 1901	1000	"
January 7, 1900	1000	"	February 14, 1901	500	"
May 6, 1899	1000	"	June 4, 1901	1000	"
March 20, 1900	2000	"	April 7, 1901	1500	"
May 22, 1900	1000	"	August 23, 1901	2000	"
August 10, 1900	1000	"	July 28, 1901	2000	"
November 12, 1901	1000	"	March 5, 1901	1000	"
August 30, 1901	1000	"	November 24, 1901	1000	"
December 20, 1900	1000	"	October 30, 1901	1000	"
October 3, 1901	1000	"	July 16, 1901	1000	"
November 6, 1899	1000	"	November 8, 1900	1000	"
December 5, 1900	2000	"	February 6, 1900	1000	"
March 18, 1901	500	"	March 28, 1900	2000	"

NOTE—We Will be Glad to Send Fac-Similes of the Above Orders to Anyone Who Writes for Them.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cozy cottage-home or the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first cost than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint:

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Company; Chicago Telephone Company; Central Union Telephone Company; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence; suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, General Offices, 635 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and any one having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for years and years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write today and save half your paint bills in the future.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

Denial of Rumors Regarding Prevalence of Fever.

PHYSICIANS' VIEWS

WORK OF THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT COMMITTEES.

Plans for Illumination of Monument Grounds Each Night—Trips to Battlefields.

A letter was received this morning at the headquarters of the G. A. R. encampment from Mr. P. B. Chase which has occasioned much discussion among the officers of the citizens' executive committee and the subcommittee on medical affairs. These gentlemen all agree that the publication of typhoid statistics, with the misguided emphasis given those statistics in certain quarters, is peculiarly unfortunate at this time. In consequence a statement will be prepared to set forth the peculiar element in these typhoid figures which is ordinarily omitted from out-of-town comment on the situation—that this is the first year any rigid report on the subject of typhoid has been compelled by law.

"I took occasion yesterday," said Mr. Chase, "to discuss the matter with several prominent physicians, who assured me that the general health of the people of Washington is today above par. I speak whereof I know when I say to you that many Washington residents are prolonging their stay away from home because of fright, when they should be here expending their money with our home merchants instead of abroad; and, again, if this agitation is kept up thousands of visitors will not come to the encampment for the same reason."

Dr. D. Percy Hickling, chairman of the medical committee, took exactly the same view. "The health of Washington today," he said, "is better than it was at this time last year, year before last and ten years ago. It is better than that of almost any other city of the same size in the world. There is no need to fear an epidemic of typhoid, any more than there was to fear the same disease at this time last year or any previous year. Washington is notably a healthful city.

Not a Large Proportion.

"There are, to be sure, many cases of real typhoid now in Washington—about 120, I think, but think of the size of Washington. It is a very large city. The proportion of typhoid cases is in no sense large. Yet a very great number of those cases are really 'imported.' I dare say three-fourths of them are due to vacations in the country or at the seashore. People go away, drink spring water, swallow the germs and come back home to be treated. This is particularly true of a famous seacoast resort which has sent to Washington a very great number of sufferers. These statements are all accepted by physicians everywhere as perfectly well founded. They are supported by the investigations of the Agricultural Department. It is safe to say, I am sure, that nearly every case of typhoid fever now being treated here had its rise in some other community.

"But these causes have operated to the same result in former years. The difference this year is that the law compels Washington physicians to report them to the health office and they get in the papers. Publicity is the best thing in the world in all such matters. But it is bearing pretty hard on Washington in this instance. The people of Chicago are drinking the most impure water imaginable. Typhoid follows as a matter of course, and the proportion of patients to the municipal population is much greater than it is in Washington. But there is no record of it, and Chicago escapes the discredit which is attached to another city not half so subject to the disease. London is wrestling with cholera and smallpox all the year round. Those diseases present persistent, difficult problems for English physicians to solve. But we never hear of them. In Washington if a single case of either disease is discovered it is advertised in the papers and heralded to the whole world."

First Record Ever Kept.

Secretary Bulkley discussed the situation only as it concerns the prospective encampment. "If only the out-of-town papers would make it clear that this record of 1902 is the first our health office has ever kept," he said, "the fear of an epidemic might be entirely dispelled. As the situation is explained by our physicians here the number of typhoid cases is not extra large. There is manifestly no danger that visitors will be affected. Indeed, from what our records show of the origin of typhoid fever they would do well to come to Washington and escape the disease.

"The announcement broadcast that any epidemic prevails in Washington might do the encampment unmeasured injury. But I do not think any steps have been taken so far which cannot be abundantly recovered by the publication that this is the first year typhoid fever cases have been recorded."

Bids are being received today by Col. O. G. Staples, chairman of the committee on grandstands, and Mr. Appleton P. Clark, jr., architect of the court of honor, for the constructions described in The Star of yesterday. These plans, as far as they concern the north side of the plaza in front of the White House, were approved by Chairman Warner this morning.

Committee Meetings.

Committee meetings are announced for tonight and tomorrow night as follows:

Wednesday—Committee on public order, Maj. Richard Sylvester, chairman, at the Ebbitt House; committee on decorations, Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, chairman, at the Riggs House; the reunion committee of the 2d Army Corps and the floral committee of the Woman's Auxiliary, at encampment headquarters.

Thursday—Cavalry corps of the division of Mississippi, at headquarters, at 4:30 p.m.; the reunion committees of the 9th Army Corps, the Army of the Tennessee, the 16th Army Corps and the 4th, 14th and 20th Army Corps, at headquarters, at 7:30; the medical committee, at the Riggs House; the committee on information, at the West End National Bank.

Additional names have been added to the committee on public comfort, as follows: S. B. Callahan, John B. Gartside, John A. Madigan, Henry W. Sohon and George W. Taylor.

Informal reunions and campfires will be held on the evenings of October 6, 7, 8 and 9, at St. James Hotel, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street northwest, Washington, D. C., by the Veteran Association of New York City of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, organized October 19, 1878.

Rev. W. C. Alexander has called a meeting of the committee on religious exercises to be held at the Riggs House the evening of Monday, September 15.

Hassendeubel Post, No. 13, of St. Louis has sent word to local headquarters that it will arrive in Washington Sunday, October 5, at 3 o'clock p.m. This command will march seventy-two men in the Wednesday parade.

Second Division, Third Corps.

The resident survivors of the 2d Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, will meet at the headquarters of the citizens' executive committee Friday evening of this week to arrange for the reception of their comrades on the White Lot during the national encampment.

This celebrated division had for its commanders Generals Hooker, Sickles, Birney, Berry, Prince and Humphreys, of whom General Sickles is the only survivor. Its brigades were commanded by Generals Hooker, Carr, McAllister, Sickles, Revere, Brewster, Spinola, Carr, Mott, Sewell and others. The division, an original part of the Army of the Potomac, remained with it until the surrender at Appomattox, taking part in all its actions. It was severely handled in the battles of Williamsburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, losing in the last-named battles 50 per cent of its available force, thus necessitating the consolidation of the corps with the 2d Army Corps, its first division having met with about equal losses.

It is very much desired that every resident member of that gallant organization be present at the meeting indicated. The officers selected are Chas. F. Keefer, chairman; C. L. Wilder, vice chairman, and J. L. H. Winfield, secretary.

Transportation to Battlefields.

Chairman Arthur Hendricks of the committee on transportation to battlefields has issued the following circular to the veterans of the Grand Army:

"The committee on battlefield excursions announces satisfactory arrangements for comrades visiting the battlegrounds near Manassas during encampment week.

"At the suggestion of the committee the Union soldiers residing there have organized 'The Manassas Picket Post' for special duty along the line of Bull run and the Southern railway from now until the 11th of October. These comrades, wearing appropriate badges, will meet the trains arriving at Manassas from Washington. Round-trip tickets, good for five days on any local trains, will be offered at $1, such tickets being on sale October 6 to 14, inclusive.

"The Picket Post will have headquarters directly opposite the Manassas depot, where all comrades are invited to call and register. Those desiring information in advance can address the following named comrades at Manassas, Va.: George C. Round, United States Signal Corps; Thomas J. Moore, Pennsylvania Volunteers; E. E. Blossom, Indiana Volunteers; O. P. Merritt, Massachusetts Volunteers.

"Contracts have been made with the hotel and liverymen for reasonable charges. The maximum hotel rate will be 50 cents each for meals and the same for lodging. Still lower rates can be obtained at restaurants and boarding houses. Comrades bringing blankets can sleep free of expense at headquarters or on the ground floor, as in days of yore. The maximum livery charge will be $1 from Manassas to the Henry farm and return, a ride of six miles each way, overlooking fields, streams and mountains, every square inch of which is historic as far as the eye can reach. During the week admission to the Henry farm for comrades accompanying ladies will be free.

"The Grand Army boys will be interested to know that the owners of the farm have secured as tenant Comrade Henry Steen of the 12th Iowa. He has given special study to those famous fields and will tell you all about it. He will be assisted by other veterans on both sides, for all the people will endeavor to give their visitors a good time. Mr. Arthur L. Henry, the grandson of the old lady who was killed in the first battle, is now the principal of the Manassas public school, and he will be present and assist in the explanations during a part of the time.

"The Signal Corps veterans are arranging special exercises on the Henry hill for Thursday, October 9, and other organizations are invited and expected to attend."

Display of Fireworks.

Chairman W. Clifford Long of the committee on fireworks has completed his plans for advertising the display to be given in the Monument grounds each night of encampment week. All indications are that both show and attendance will surpass anything of like nature ever seen here. While in Pennsylvania recently Mr. Long saw the Payne Company present a similar but smaller display in Harrisburg, and says that it not only surpassed anything he had ever seen, but drew many thousand people each night. His present opinion is that the full capacity of the grounds, 20,000 persons, will be exhausted practically every night of the week.

He has let a contract to Mr. T. Arthur Smith to sell the tickets for the display, the latter having given bond for $10,000 and undertaken to act as the agent of the executive committee in placing the tickets. Contracts of a very different nature are to be let to local cigar, refreshment and other dealers, whereby the committee on fireworks will sell outright the privileges of selling the commodities indicated within the fireworks grounds. Mr. Long is very anxious to correct the impression that the attractions offered are exclusively pyrotechnic in their nature, and cites a performance by a corps de ballet of forty dancers to show that the exhibition is of a very comprehensive nature.

President's Night.

A statement given out by Chairman Long yesterday evening follows:

"As President Roosevelt will be in the city the evening of Tuesday, October 7, it is likely that night will be known as 'President's night.' Other evenings will be set apart, and one will be known as Grand Army night, others to be assigned to the cabinet members or other dignitaries, as the occasion may suggest. Set pieces (portraits) of President Roosevelt, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, generals of the army and other dignitaries will be burned nightly.

"The prices agreed upon for reserved seats are as follows: Twelve thousand seats, 25 cents each; 3,000 seats, 50 cents each; 2,000 seats, 75 cents each; 1,000 seats, $1 each; 100 boxes, seating five persons each, $5 each, and 20 boxes at $10 each.

"A contract was made by Mr. Long yesterday with Mr. T. Arthur Smith, whose office is at 1327 F street, whereby Mr. Smith will have full charge of the sale of all tickets. The committee will have the privilege of refreshments, cigars and peanuts, and bids for the sale of these concessions will be received until next Saturday afternoon. Haley's Band, for the entire week, also has been contracted for.

"One of the most attractive features of the display will be an artificial lake, on which will appear mimic warfare, depicting the work of the modern warships. In the battle scenes more than 200 members of the District militia will take part. An aerial American flag of huge dimensions, the largest ever used in the United States, will be sent aloft and blazoned in the heavens. These are only some of the features which will make up the program. Fifty High School cadets in uniform will act as the ushers.

"The police protection, owing to the extra appropriation by Congress, will be unusually efficient. The Monument grounds will be illuminated by about fifty arc lights, erected for the occasion."

Twenty-Third Corps Meeting.

The regular meeting of the 23d Corps committee was held last evening at 1405 New York avenue, with A. F. McMillan chairman and J. Fraise Richard secretary. The secretary read a letter from Lieutenant General J. M. Schofield, in which he expressed his purpose to be present, if at all possible, during the closing part of the national encampment. The 23d Corps reunion has been changed from October 7, as formerly announced, to October 9, which is more satisfactory to the general.

Captain J. C. Morgan of the badge committee presented a written report. The proposition of a local firm to supply silver badges for members of the corps at $1 each was accepted. Fifteen members signed a pledge to take one apiece. The same amount each was subscribed for general expenses, which includes the presentation of a gold badge to General Schofield. Those who desire to procure a silver shield for $1 or who desire to participate in the honor of presenting the gold badge to the venerable commander of the corps are expected to express their wishes at once to either Captain A. F. McMillan, chairman, treasury building, or to J. Fraise Richard, station G, city.

Captain Redway of the finance committee reported progress. A full report will be made at next meeting.

The secretary was authorized to have printed invitations on postal cards sent to members of the corps throughout the United States. Local members can aid him by furnishing him lists of names and post office addresses of members of their regiments or batteries.

The committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening, September 16. A full attendance is desired.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beardsley Stanley, national president of the Daughters of Veterans, is organizing a tent in Washington and hopes to accomplish this before the meeting of the national encampment. It takes ten members to secure a charter. All daughters of veterans over sixteen years of age are eligible to membership.

The women's floral committee will meet at headquarters, 1405 New York avenue, this evening. There will also be a meeting of the women's executive committee at headquarters at 4 o'clock on Saturday, September 13.

THE POSTAL RECEIPTS

What the Report of the Postmaster General Will Show.

LOWERING THE DEFICIT

RESULT OF MR. MADDEN'S PLAN FOR CLASSIFYING THE MAILS.

First Surplus in Receipts Since 1883—Reducing the Bulk of Second-Class Matter.

The results of the reform in the classification of mail matter instituted by Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden, when he came into office July 1, 1899, will be shown in the next annual report of the Postmaster General. June 30, 1883, the excess of receipts of the Post Office Department over expenditures were shown to be $2,691,992. From that year until the third quarter of the fiscal year ended June 3, 1900, there was always an excess of expenditures over receipts, and Congress has had to appropriate to make up the amount of the deficit. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, this deficit amounted to over three millions. The next two years it was nearly seven millions, the next three and a half millions, the next over three millions. For each of the following five years it was over five millions. The fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, had a deficit of over nine millions, and the next year this figure was increased to nearly ten millions. In 1896 it was over eight millions, the high-water mark in the deficit being reached in the following year when it was over eleven millions. In 1898 it was nearly nine millions and in 1899 six and a half millions. June 1, 1899, Mr. Madden's administration began and he devoted especial attention to the classification of mail matter. In the third quarter of the following fiscal year the first instance of an excess of receipts over expenditures in seventeen years was shown, this excess being $274,351. That reduced the total deficiency for that fiscal year to less than five millions, which was less than at any time for over ten years. A further reduction of the total deficiency was secured in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, to $3,408,413.

Result of New Ruling.

It was not until October 1, 1901, that the new ruling of the department about the mail matter which should go into third instead of second class went into effect. By that ruling various publications that had been mailed at the rate of a cent a pound, and which actually cost the government 4 cents a pound to handle, were transferred from second class to third class, in which Mr. Madden claimed they properly belonged, and paid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. This rate of 8 cents a pound in actual practice results in the government receiving from 13 to 14 cents a pound, because each fraction of weight over two ounces pays one cent. All this class of matter from being a burden on the fiscal resources of the Post Office Department became a source of profit.

The result of this has been that in the second quarter of the last fiscal year there was an excess of receipts over expenditures of $1,068,490, and in the third quarter it was $989,166. The returns for the fourth quarter have not been completed yet, but from what have been received it is estimated that the excess of receipts will be $292,241. That will make the excess of receipts for the three quarters $2,349,897. The expenditures in the first quarter, however, are always very heavy, and the deficit in that quarter last year was $3,647,813, which makes the probable deficit of $1,307,916 for the year. That places the Post Office Department more nearly on a self-supporting basis than it has been in nineteen years.

Cost of Rural Free Delivery.

This result has been accomplished in face of the fact that last year there was an expenditure of $3,500,000 for rural free delivery, which upon its installation could not make a return equivalent to the expenditure incurred. The appropriation for the present fiscal year for the rural free delivery is $7,500,000, which will also be an influence to prevent the growth of an excess in receipts over expenditures.

The importance of having all mail matter properly classified is readily shown by its effect on the receipts of the Post Office Department. In dividing mail matter into four classes the law provides that newspapers and periodicals coming within the conditions it prescribes shall constitute the second class with a postage rate of 1 cent per pound. All other printed matters, including books, circulars and advertising sheets, constitutes the third class, with a postage rate of 1 cent for two ounces. The law defines the characteristics which shall distinguish and determine second-class matter, and it intends to limit the privilege and benefit of the pound rate to legitimate newspapers and periodicals which fulfill these statutory requirements. But, in fact, thousands of publications which are in reality books or purely advertising sheets or gift enterprises, and which the law never meant to include within the second-class, have crept in through evasions and loose constructions, until this abuse grew to colossal proportions.

The second-class matter constituted in 1901 nearly 69 per cent of the weight of the entire mail of the country, and yet, while the postal revenue for the last fiscal year was $111,631,193, the second-class matter paid only $4,294,445 of that amount. That is, while making three-fifths of the mail in weight, it furnished only one twenty-eighth part of the revenue. The transportation of the mails is paid for chiefly by weight.

How the Result Was Attained.

The change in the fiscal condition of the department was brought about by requiring publications that the law intended should pay third-class rates, or 1 cent for each two ounces, to do so instead of being handled at the rate of 1 cent per pound.

Mr. Madden's efforts to bring about these changes in the method of classifying mail matter were at first opposed. He showed, however, that the carrying of mail at a price less than the cost of the service to the government was in effect a subsidy which was being given for classes of publications that the law did not contemplate should receive it, and that the burden so imposed on the mails was paid for by the people at large who pay postage not only sufficient to meet the expense of the service they get, but also to give a profit which is applied to classes of the mail which do not bear the entire cost of handling it by the postage required. It is considered that the results secured up to the present time fully verify the predictions that were made in regard to an increase in the revenue.

Increase in Postal Receipts.

A net increase of 9 per cent in the receipts at the fifty largest post offices in the United States is shown in the statement of receipts for August, as compared with August, 1901. The total receipts at these fifty offices aggregated $4,321,444, a net increase of $357,810. The largest increase was 26.60 per cent at Des Moines, Iowa, closely followed by 26.20 per cent at Toledo, Ohio. Five of the offices showed decreased receipts, the largest decrease being almost 10 per cent at Buffalo. New York's receipts for August were $880,078, an increase of almost 12 per cent; and Chicago's $629,528, an increase of 6 per cent.

NEW INTESTINAL GERM.

Discovery May Check the Death Rate of Infants.

From the New York Herald.

The discovery of the new germ causing diarrhoeal diseases in children is well calculated to be a boon to humanity. The frightful mortality of infants during the summer months is now possibly in a fair way to be checked, to the great joy of parents, rich and poor, throughout Christendom. Back of it all is a sentiment which appeals to all who are to be benefited by the work in the Johns Hopkins laboratory.

When the infant grandson of John D. Rockefeller died, two years ago, of summer complaint, the precise cause of which was not ascertainable, the multimillionaire opened his heart and his purse and established a fund for the investigation of the malady. One of the results of this wise benefaction is the announcement that a new germ, which has heretofore baffled the research of bacteriologists the world over, has been triumphantly isolated and its malignant tendencies amply proven.

The exact nature of this micro-organism has not yet been made known, but we must be satisfied for the present to learn that it is identical with the one found as the infecting agent in similar ailments in the adult. The dysenteries in man are, however, due to two different species of germ, one an animal parasite known as the amoeba and the other to a bacillus or vegetable organism. It is quite probable that the new germ belongs to the former class and is the same that produces the infectious intestinal troubles which have prevailed in our army camps in the Philippines and in Porto Rico.

In any event, the discovery is destined to open an entirely new field for scientific research and end in the adoption of those preventive and curative measures which must be necessarily based on the precise knowledge of the causative factors at work. This was the case in diphtheria, and there seems to be no good reason why an equally effective remedy with that of antitoxin should not eventually be proclaimed. Already the distinguished bacteriologists in Baltimore have their attention directed to such a possibility.

That God will speed them in their grand aspirations is now the universal prayer.

If we refer to the recent experiences in the treatment of cholera by the use of the Hafkine serum we are by no means without hope. The finding of the cholera bacillus was the first step in such a direction, and the formulation of the present plan of treatment in India, the hotbed of the malady, was a natural and logical conclusion. Due patience must, however, be exercised before the question of immunity can be settled. Although there are well-recognized methods of investigation along such lines there are countless difficulties in the way before definite results can be reached. Evidently, however, no time is being lost in making a proper start.

From recent investigations it is quite apparent that intestinal troubles of all sorts are due to the ingestion of micro-organisms of one variety or another, and there must be some general rule and some definite principle of destroying them. By a parity of reasoning, if the most malignant of all bowel affections—that of cholera—can be successfully treated by the means indicated, there should be the best possible chance for the discovery of a serum for the so-called summer complaint.

Regarding the preventions of these forms of disease much will depend upon the study of the organism itself, how it enters the body, what are its habits, its modes of propagation and the particular pathological processes it induces. We have long known that improper food, artificial milk diet, high temperature, bad water and imperfect drainage are contributing elements of causation, and it may now be demonstrated how the new microbe directly or indirectly incites these factors, and how, also, its possible elimination may be the pivotal point of all effective treatment. The latter question can be best answered by the discovery of a suitable antitoxin.

HUSBAND OF SINGER DEAD.

Count De Miranda Married the Famous Christine Nilsson.

A dispatch from London yesterday says: Count de Miranda, husband of Christine Nilsson, is dead.

A dozen years ago Christine Nilsson married the Count de Miranda, who was then a Spanish deputy.

His mother was the first of the family that was ennobled, and the title of countess was given her by the family of ex-Queen Isabella in recompense of her fidelity as lady's maid to Isabella. When Isabella ascended the throne she gave Senor Casa Miranda the right to bear the title and to have it descend to his heirs forever,