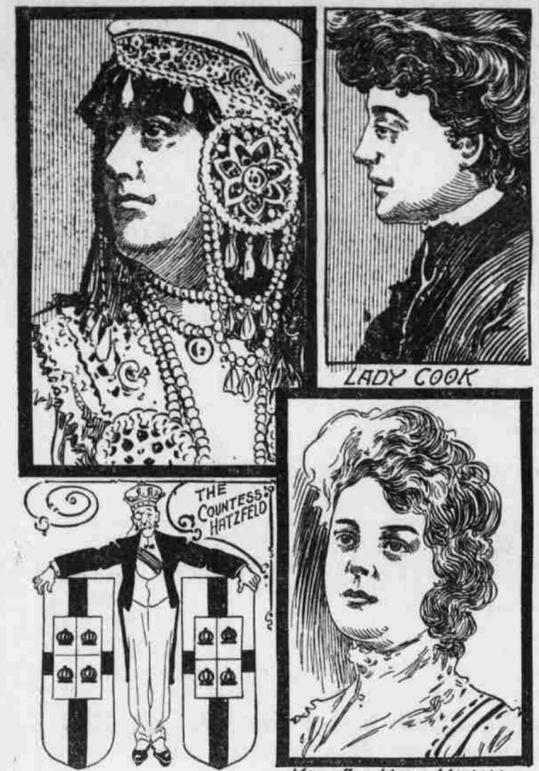


AMERICANS WITH TITLES AND NEAR TO TITLES



LADY COOK
MRS. ALI KULI KAHN
THE COUNTESS OF HATFIELD

Boston.—"Some titles are bad and some titles are worse, but there are no good titles," a sarcastic American father is said to have exclaimed apropos of the marriage of a relative to a foreign nobleman.

He was not altogether right, nor was he altogether wrong. The Old World is flooded with titles, good, bad and indifferent. The bad and the indifferent greatly outnumber the good. American girls have some of the good, possibly more of the bad, and, perhaps, still more of the indifferent.

There is a heraldic office in London that spends all its time straightening out the kinks in the peerage. With some 500 American women married to foreigners, duly handled as to their names, some of the freaks of aristocracy's rating are apropos.

In America it is self-evident—though some children disprove it—that a parent is superior to the child. Yet an American woman is on record to disprove the fact. The late widow of Isaac M. Singer married a soldier of the Duc de Compoiselle and later M. Paul Soberg, a plain Frenchman. But her daughter is Duchesse Decazes among the French aristocracy, and Duchesse de Glucksburg in the high lights of Denmark. If it isn't a case of daughter out-distancing the mother, it is the nearest approach to the condition.

Some of these daughters have become duchesses of England, princesses of Russia, duchesses of France, principesses of Italy, duchesses of Spain or Portugal, and still others have obtained titles of the Holy Roman Empire and papal titles by marriage. There are said to be about 500 of them all told, but how do they rank among each other? Where in the scale of high-sounding handles to matrimonially acquired surnames do rank Lady Tennessee Claflin Cook, who is the widow of an English baronet, and who, through him, is Viscountess Montserrat in the peerage of Portugal? And why does not she employ the higher Portuguese title instead of the inferior English one?

Peculiarities of Peerages.
The truth is that peerages are now worthy of but half respect. Only two of them are really to be very seriously taken, the English and the dignities confined to the mediæval Teutonic families. And the latter of these is not open to American ambitions, as Miss Mary Wister Wheeler of Philadelphia discovered in 1890, when she was married to Count Maximilian Papenhelm, of that ilk, and learned, when Herlin heard of the event, that she could never be more than a morganatic wife.

Recently it transpired that English titles are not always exactly what

they seem. It came out that one peerage was obtained by the typically American practice of contributing to a political campaign fund. It took \$1,250,000 in that case to make a baron of the United Kingdom, and at the same time \$150,000 was required to secure a knighthood that labors under the disadvantage of not being heritable. Scandal aside, however, the British peerage is the best of its kind. An American girl looking for foreign honors can better realize her ambition in marrying a mere English baronet than by contracting half a dozen alliances with Russian princes, dukes, spelled according to the genius of their geographical situation. There are dukes in England who are real aristocrats. When, therefore, an American girl, Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati, captured the heart of his grace of Manchester, she got a titular matrimonial prize.

French Ducal System.
There are ducs in France, but their only value is as contributors to the government's income, by the sarcastically graded scale that puts more of a price on them the farther up they go. One exception may be made to this general rule, for the royalists still hold levees, and to them a title is instinct with meaning and dignity. The fourth Duc de Dino, who unsuccessfully indulged his predilection for American wives on two occasions, would be entitled to enter this society, and either she who was born Elizabeth Curtis of New York or the previously divorced wife of Frederick W. Livingston could have accompanied him during their reigns over a heart whose unhappiness became rather well known at divorce court.

The royalist society constitutes the worth of a French title, but only two per cent. of all titles of La Belle Paris and elsewhere in France are legitimate. The others are jokes.

His Turkish Title.
In all except the mediæval families—formerly royal German families—there are women to represent the greatest country without a nobility. Even at Constantinople, where you can buy the order of Osmanieh and the lower grades dirt cheap, there is one of our women. She has had the wings of her dignity clipped, but she is still Margaret Fehim Pasha.

Her husband was, till a few months ago, chief of the Yildiz secret police, likewise a distant relative of the sultan. The German ambassador objected to a little pleasantries of his, and Fehim is now in real exile. But his wife, who was a circus rider, married a week after rencontre, is still

der the ice after the manner of all whoppers.

Tozier says that he pulled strong and steadily, and after a time something came up kereching against the under side of the ice. Peering through the hole, he was astonished to see that he had caught a jug, but not by the handle. It appeared to be an ordinary brown two-gallon affair, and he concluded that his hook had dropped through the neck and caught inside. This theory, however, was exploded when he chopped the jug out.

By pulling the line taut a wicked eye was brought to the hole. The eye belonged to an eel which had in its youth wriggled into the jug and remained there in comfort until too large to get out. As the jug had rested on its side enough food had floated within to keep the eel in good health and high spirits. It measured three feet and one inch.—N. Y. World.

If You Work, Work Well.—Never do any kind of work which is not worth doing in the very best possible manner. If a thing is not worth doing well, it is not worth doing at all.

the wife of a pasha. That dignity isn't worth much, and in the matter of value of titles Turkey, for once, agrees with the rest of Europe.

A Russian prince is a travesty on language, actually and literally. Properly, he isn't a prince at all, according to respectable English standards, but the Almanach de Gotha mistranslated the word "kniaz" that way, and the mistake of significance has persisted like the Almanach. Its correct English synonym is lord. The incident that led to the present English translation occurred at Paris, where a presumptuous one of these squireens appeared at Louis XIV's court. Ety-mologically, however, "prince" is the proper rendering.

Russian Princes Pleading.
Prince Michael Cantacuzene, who married Miss Julia Dent Grant, is one of these, but he has escaped the additional title, a "thinned-out prince." Every member of the family of a Russian kniaz is a kniaz, male or female. Count up a generation or two in mathematical terms, and it will not be surprising that there is a bona fide Prince Krapotkin driving a Petersburg cab, a Prince Dolgorouki who is a stevedore, or a Princess Galatin in a fourth-rate circus.

A Dolgorouki ancestor was once king of Russia, and the Galatin and Krapotkin families are among its most honorable and ancient. Occasionally a "zakhandy kniaz" has fallen so low that he is but a peasant, and thus minus the title of noble that is given to the educated subjects of the czar.

This Russian disregard of primogeniture obscures, which does so much to keep the English peerage up to the standard, obtains also in Germany. Certain immunities and privileges, besides the satisfaction of defined precedence, make the English lord a marked and envied person. Most German and Prussian nobles are devoid of extra privilege, and their children all bear the titles of their fathers.

The house of Hatfield is one of the fairly numerous exceptions. The heir of Prince Alfred, present head of one branch, is Prince Francis, whose wife was the adopted daughter of the late Collis P. Huntington. On the other hand, the late ambassador to Germany was only Count Hatfield. His case was particularly interesting because he had a genuine love affair with an American woman, Miss Helen Moulton, of Albany. He married her in 1863, and was forced to separate from her by Prince Bismarck, who made it a rule never to allow a German diplomat to marry a foreigner. The separation lasted until Bismarck went out of power, when the two promptly remarried.

Many Times a Duchess.
There is one American woman who is a duchess on four commonplace counts. This is the Duchesse de Dino, who is the same of Talleyrand-Perigord and of Valency in France, and Prussian duchess of Sagan.

Titles in Italy date back a long time, and had their origin in the times when there were free cities, each of which had its own collection of nobility. The title of prince there is not awe-inspiring, and the others of lower grade fall far short of honor. The Italian equivalent of Burke's Peerage will look up your ancestry, determine your heraldic bearings and include a history of your origin in its next edition for a nominal sum.

Prince Owns Gambling House.
The prince of Monaco, who runs Monte Carlo, was married to Alice Heine, of New Orleans, and the present heir to the gambling receipts is her stepson, Prince Reched Bey Czaykowski is a Turkish diplomat, and was very important as a Turk. Miss Edith Collins, of New York, was the princess' maiden name.

Boston is not wonderfully well represented among the titled Americans abroad. Foremost, perhaps, among Boston girls of this description is the countess of Edia, who, on June 10, 1869, married the late king consort of Portugal, Ferdinand. She was Miss Elsie Hensler, and received the morganatic dignity of Countess Edia, which she still bears.

Then there is Lady Playfair, nee Miss Edith Russell, who visits Boston



DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH
DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER

annually, and Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French ambassador at Washington, who was the daughter of George Richards, of Boston, who founded the banking firm of Monroe & Co., Paris. Lady Gilbert Carter, wife of the governor of Barbados, was Miss Gertrude Parker, of Boston.

The curiosities that have grown up around the matter of nobility would fill a volume. In England, where the heraldic office is more than it is elsewhere, the technicalities are best observed.

File. The Arabs were in such a plight that they agreed together that the one of them who should devise and execute a plan to overthrow the band pitted against them should be made chief of their tribe, and that his descendants should be chiefs forever, the tribe taking his name.

Merhada El-Kazin was making a horseshoe when he heard this decision. Taking the shoe hot from the fire, he went to the battlements, and pointing it (points down) hurled it at Sir Geoffrey File. The shoe descended straight and the two points entered the eyes of the commander, destroying his sight. The crippling of the leader put the crusaders to rout, and Merhada El-Kazin became chief of the tribe, which bears his name to this day.

I have this legend from a member of the tribe, and I have personally seen a descendant of El-Kazin who was chief of the tribe when I crossed the Sahara in 1889. There is a horseshoe over every window and door in his home, and even over the door of his tent when he is traveling, as when I saw him.

The vatican grants titles. The parvenus work so hard getting titles unto themselves that really respectable nobility have got out of the habit of using their legitimate ones. Prince Ferdinand Colonna married Miss Eva Bryant Mackay, but in that family the title is disregarded. They consider it really more aristocratic to call each other simply "Don" and "Donna." The Rosignoli and Ruspoli families, which together number nearly a dozen American women among their wives, are as aristocratic and as particular.

Yet even persons with the plain name of John Smith will very likely admit that Don Francesco Rosignoli is quite a come-down from Prince Giuseppe Francesco Maria Filippo di Rosignoli-Gloeni, duca di Zagario, principe di Castiglione, marchese di Villanova, conte di Chiusa, Barone di Gallacorente, Barone della Miraglia, Signor di Aldone, di Burgio, di Contessa and di Trappeto, Roman noble, patrician of Pistoja, Venice and Genoa.

There are 200 dukes, 900 marquises and thousands of counts in Spain, according to a recent account. Legitimate Spanish nobility, or, better, aristocracy, is called the grandezza, in English the grandees. It was instituted by Emperor Charles V. in 1520, so that Spain could be just like other countries in one respect.

They began a dozen in number; the legitimate members of the grandezza now are 200, and after that the popular deluge that includes the butcher, the baker and perhaps the candlestick maker. The duke de Arcon, who was once Spanish ambassador at Washington and has just retired from the post at Rome, is a real Spanish nobleman, and he married Miss Virginia Lowery, of Washington, when he was in the latter city.

A curious feature of the Spanish nobility is the manner of inheriting it. The dignities descend from father to son, but if there is no son the daughter takes the title, and it is conferred on her husband what time she marries.

Senator Rayner Takes Issue With Bryan.
Debate Within the Party Must Settle Its Future Position—Maryland Statesman Sees Revival of Federalism.

The magazine debate between Mr. Bryan and Senator Beveridge on the constitutional question of the reserved rights of the states and incidentally of the Beveridge bill to regulate labor in factories, known as the child labor bill, has been generally read. To Democrats the discussion is of transcendent interest, for it foreshadows a much more important debate within the Democratic party on the issues of states rights and home rule. The first installment comes from Senator Rayner of Maryland in the Baltimore Sun of May 13, in which he summarizes the policies advocated by Mr. Bryan as follows:

"First—Ultimate ownership by the government of all the interstate railroads of the United States.

"Second—The initiative and referendum.

"Third—Congress to have the right to arbitrarily fix the total product of all interstate corporations, quasi-public and private, and to destroy their business if they transgress the congressional limit.

"Fourth—The supreme power of congress to prescribe the terms upon which all interstate commerce shall be conducted, and whenever congress (which, of course, means the dominant party) conceives it to be against public policy, it shall have the right absolutely to prohibit commercial intercourse between the states upon the interdicted article (as is fully exemplified in the provisions of the child labor bill).

"My own deliberate judgment is that if we embody these doctrines in a Democratic platform the next step that will be necessary to take will be to change the name of the party and revive the name of 'Federalist,' or take some other title suitable to the occasion; and then, after we have done this, the final step will be, with our leaders in the van, in solemn procession to accompany the remains of Democracy to their resting place; and when we are engaged in performing the last sad rites and obsequies, and are commemorating her departed virtues, do not let us forget to recount the tragic manner of her death, so that posterity shall know that in the hour of her brightest hope and most alluring prospects, determined to end her great historic career, she threw herself upon the poisoned weapon of federal centralization, and died of a self-inflicted wound."

Democratic voters will have to decide these issues before they elect and instruct delegates to the next national convention, and to do so must investigate the arguments on both sides to arrive at a just conclusion. Mr. Bryan has so clearly stated his case that it is not necessary to repeat it. Senator Rayner's summary has led the Baltimore Sun to say:

"The discussion of all these theories of government; the suggestion of Secretary Root that the constitution be changed by construction so as to deprive the states of their reserved rights; the Beveridge bill and Mr. Bryan's doctrines—all these things have tended to direct public attention to questions of policy and constitutional law which have been dormant almost during this generation. Such a masterly exposition as that of Senator Rayner, by so profound a student of the constitution as he is, will do much to bring the people to the old paths."

Republican Factions Fighting.
Boss Cox of Cincinnati, whose peculiar political practices led to his retirement two years ago by an aroused people, seems to be again in the Republican saddle and is now taking a hand in the Republican national game of politics. The time was when "Coxey old boy" was quite satisfied to boss the grafting Republicans of Cincinnati, but now aims to be the great national peacemaker between the Roosevelt and Foraker factions in Ohio. The Coxey programme is to give all the leaders a nomination and save the Republican party. That, of course, includes making Coxey boss of Cincinnati again. Any Republican can play in the Coxey game if he has the wherewithal to buy the chips and will aid Coxey in regaining his lost supremacy as boss. This and other startling political events in Ohio would indicate that the president and Secretary Taft have made a treaty of peace with Boss Cox.

Senator Foraker, however, does not propose to sit into the political game with the cards stacked by his enemies and although Republican leaders have way of getting together, so as to control the spoils, no such deal has yet been accomplished and will not be if Senator Foraker and Dick are not consulted and provided for. Hence there is still blood on the Republican moon.

To Plunder the Spoils.
The Harriman-Standard Oil railroad combine, which control the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, have decided to add \$111,000,000 to the capitalization of those corporations besides reserving in the treasury \$60,000,000 of convertible bonds for future use. As the Union Pacific declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. and last year reported millions of cash and a vast amount of stocks and bonds of other railroads in its treasury, these new issues must be for the purpose of stock-jobbing operations. Why does not the administration apply for an injunction against the issue of this new capital which is evidently to be used to plunder the public?

Standpatners' Attitude.
The Protective Tariff league is out against Secretary Taft. Does this mean that all the standpatners will also oppose the Roosevelt candidate? If so, the contest for the Republican nomination has by no means ended, even if the Ohio machine has virtually surrendered to the big secretary.

The Negro Vote.
The defeat of the Republicans in Baltimore is now charged to the negro vote, which was alienated by the president's Brownville policy. This raises a new and interesting question in national politics. Republican presidents have been elected by the negro vote in the north. There are at least 50,000 colored voters in Ohio alone and a proportionate number in other states. If their resentment is such that they remained away from the polls or voted the Democratic ticket in Baltimore, where Roosevelt was only indirectly a factor, what will they do in a national contest where he is directly involved?

Bring Him Out.
Hon. Henry Watterson has a dark horse in training for the Democratic nomination for president, "who, without entangling alliances with any of the money powers," is "yet without any antecedents which could drive away conservative Democrats," and who supported the ticket in 1896. There can be no objection to trotting out your dark steed, Marsa Henry, and let us see his good points.

OLD FEDERAL IDEA

Secretary Root, who is undoubtedly the ablest member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, said in one of his speeches: "When you step in to change a custom you cannot change it by peaceable means; you have to jar something." That fact is doubtless the reason that the proposition of Mr. Root to change our present tariff law to include maximum and minimum rates of duty has been received by the standpatners with such ominous silence. Special interests that are protected by the tariff want no change and all the monopolists ask is rest and peace.

If Secretary Root had proposed to leave the present tariff duties as the minimum tax and then add 25 per cent. to those duties as the maximum tax, he would have found more favor with the standpatners. But to reduce the present duties by 25 per cent. as the minimum tax jars upon the nerves of those who are protected by the tariff, who can only view the matter from their own selfish standpoint. But this very stubbornness of the protected trusts and monopolists, not to accede to any change, will undoubtedly lead to their downfall.

The more obnoxious a law becomes, the more radical the demand of its opponents for changing it, and as the present tariff protection to the trusts becomes more and more apparent to those who are daily plundered, the sooner the whole protective system will be abolished. You cannot change it by peaceable and have the structure hang together, for even to remove one of the tariff schedules, such as protects the steel trust, would so jar the whole fabric of the protective system as to lead to its downfall.

There are 28 congressional districts where the steel trust has the balance of power, there are 12 more where the coal trust controls, and these and the Standard Oil and other trusts have enough influence to sway more than half the Republican members of both houses of congress. These monopolists with their vast ramifications and the power of their money are joined in the political game with the Republican machine and together manage to hold a majority of the voters. This mountain of monopoly and money, and the seared consciences of a percentage of the voters, would seem hard to remove from the path of the Democratic tariff reformers, but faith in a righteous cause will remove mountains.

It only required an average change of three per cent. of the voters in 27 districts—three votes in 100—to have given the Democrats the control of the house of representatives. How many voters were kept in line for the Republican ticket through the influence of the tariff protected trusts, or through the controlling power of their money is problematical, but that enough to change the result were swayed by those mysterious agencies is certain.

Thus instead of having to change the minds of a vast number of voters to jar the Republican protection fabric, it will be seen that a slight shift is necessary to overcome the Republican machine and its trust and monopolist allies.

Our Political Trust Magnates.
The Corn Products company, which is in the glucose trust and is trying to swallow up its competitors, is said to be controlled by the Standard Oil people. The Glucose Sugar Refining company claims that it is being hounded by Standard Oil, that its shares have been depressed to one-tenth their value. This has been accomplished, is stated in the bill asking that a receiver be appointed, by sales of large quantities of stock on different exchanges in immense amounts and buying it in again at a lower figure. Some days nearly the full amount of the entire stock issue of \$50,000,000 was sold, although the sales were false and fraudulent. If these statements are true, and of course they are sworn to in the bill for the receiver, the Rockefeller crowd are, in their efforts to wreck this industrial corporation, even worse than the corrupt tactics employed by Harriman and his co-conspirators to wreck the Alton railroad. As the Rockefeller and Harriman are associated together as the leaders of their section of the frenzied financiers of Wall street, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that everything touched by them is tainted with fraud and corruption.

As they are all Republicans, and, indeed, Mr. Harriman was delegate to the last Republican national convention and was enthusiastic for the re-nomination of President Roosevelt, it is further evidence of the ease with which the millions are obtained for campaign funds to corrupt and deceive the voters. But it is well to remember that something is always expected in return for these millions and the Republican politicians generally are free to furnish that something. With such leaders how can the Republicans be trusted to give the people a square deal?

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FEW VOTES NEEDED.

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Pure White Lead, good paint that it is, cannot carry adulterants without having its efficiency impaired. To get Pure White Lead durability, see to it that every keg bears the Dutch Boy trade mark—a guarantee that the contents are absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK
"A Talk on Paint" gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
Solely prepared by the following offices in several cities:
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Toledo, Wash. D. C., and other cities.
(National Lead & Oil Co.)

A Positive GURE FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once, 50c. Ely Bros., 60 Warren St., N. Y.

HER TOKEN OF THE PAST.

Husband Still Here, But Hair Had Long Departed.

A western man, who plumes himself on his fascination for the other sex, was not long ago presented to an attractive New York woman.

In course of their first tete-a-tete the man with winning ways at once took occasion to turn the conversation into his favorite channel. "I observe that you are wearing an especially fine locket," said he. "Tell me, does it contain some token of a past love affair?"

Aware of the westerner's weakness, the handsome New Yorker thought to humor him a bit. "Yes," smiled she, "it does contain a token of the past, a lock of my husband's hair."

"You don't mean to tell me that you're a widow?" exclaimed the westerner, in delighted surprise, as he nudged a trifle nearer. "I understood that your husband was alive."

"True," answered the beautiful creature; "but his hair is gone."—Sunday Magazine.

Hard to Realize.
"Mother," said a college student who had brought his chum home for the holidays, "permit me to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle."

His mother, who was a little hard of hearing, placed her hand to her ear.

"I'm sorry, George, but I didn't quite catch your friend's name. You'll have to speak a little louder, I'm afraid."

"I say, mother," shouted George, "I want to present Mr. Specknoodle."

"I'm sorry, George, but Mr. Specknoodle?"

"What was the name again?"

"Mr. Specknoodle!" George fairly yelled.

The old lady shook her head sadly. "I'm sorry, George, but I'm afraid it's no use. It sounds just like Specknoodle to me."—Everybody's Magazine.

Will Live in Paris.
The widow of Collis P. Huntington has informed friends in Washington of her purpose to reside permanently in Paris. With this object in view she is preparing to close her house in New York and go to the French capital, where there will soon be completed a mansion for her costing nearly \$1,000,000. Mrs. Huntington was many years younger than her great husband, who left her the bulk of his millions to do with as she might see fit.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is the only medicine known to be composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 25c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Telephones in Boston.
Boston is the greatest telephone user in the world, according to the annual report of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company. Every day in New England there is an average of 935,858 telephone conversations. In Boston there is a phone for every 11 persons.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, GOUT, CALCULI, AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.
Solely prepared by J. C. Dodd & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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