ANNA GOULD AT LAST WINS HIGH ESTATE

After a Campaign of Many Unhappy Years, During Which, In Spite of Her Millions, She Was Threatened With Social Ostracism, She Has Become the Popular Duchess of Talleyrand, and One of the Reputed Leaders of Parisian Society

ANNA GOULD, former Countess de Castellane, Princess de Sagan, finally has achieved the aim of years of social battle. She is now the Duchess of Talleyrand, and as such she at last becomes one of the foremost leaders of Parisian society.

Prince de Sagan is the hereditary Duke of Talleyrand. When his father died recently De Sagan became the fifth duke of that name. As the mere Prince de Sagan he was looked upon as an outsider by the highest society of the French capital. But as the Duke of Talleyrand he occupies an honored place second to none, and his duchess, the former Anna Gould, triumphantly enters into a position which for years her millions and efforts have failed to achieve.

The Gould millions wouldn't do it. Count Boni de Castellane's titles wouldn't do it. The royal title of the thoroughly discredited Prince de Sagan wouldn't do it. But the old, aristocratic name, Duchess of Talleyrand, opened the door. The siege of Paris, which Anna Gould started when she married Boni, is a success at last, and the Gould millions finally have the opportunity to fete the highest people in France.

Social Ostracism Apparent Fate.

It has been a long siege and a hard one. Up to the present time it has appeared that it was going to be a losing one for Anna. Social ostracism has stared her in the face and out of countenance. Her original marriage, with Count Boni, proved a disappointment. No royal doors swung open to the Countess de Castellane, not even when the name was backed with good American dollars. The count had his own circle, but, alas and alack! it wasn't the circle that Anna Gould had figured on entering when she became his wife. The best society of France did not receive her with acclaim, and Anna was disappointed and hurt.

Perhaps it is not fair to say that this, the failure of the count's titles to win her the position in European society that she coveted, was the cause of the rupture and final divorce between her and Boni, but it is certain that after the countess had discovered that so far as social standing was concerned her position as Countess de Castellane was but little improved beyond that of mere Anna Gould her respect for the dapper little count and his family began to decline. It was a shock.

Boni Popular in Some Quarters.

"Boni?" said a certain duchess of a noble French family. "His influence among the ladies of the ballet is unquestionable; he can go anywhere there. Also he is extremely popular among the jewelers and other tradesmen of the Rue de la Paix; he owes them all money. But could he come to my house? No, no; one really must draw the line somewhere, is it not so?"

It was a cruel blow to Anna, a surprise to the Americans "in the know." That dollars can buy their way into any society in this country was one of the Gould maxims; and that title, no matter how much disgraced, no matter in what bad odor, would secure entree to the homes of continental aristocracy was another accepted opinion, especially when the titles were backed by a fortune such as belonged to Anna Gould. The Countess de Castellane came to Paris with Boni at her side, her father's millions behind her, and—so she thought—the conquest of the French capital at her feet. It was a second Invasion, but it did not meet with the success that attended that of the Germans in '71. The rue aristocracy, proud and haughty with the hauteur that comes from centuries of the best blood of France, took one look at Anna through its lorgnettes, and said:

"How truly unfortunate that she should have married that odious and utterly discredited Boni. With a proper husband she would be eminently acceptable, and—who knows?—might in time become a craze."

Count at Least Scores Success.

The count, being long accustomed to being snubbed by the society leaders of his country, and having recognized and accepted the position on the fringe of the half world that society had allotted to him, accepted this treatment as a matter of course, used the Gould millions to rehabilitate the Castellane castles and villas, paid some of his most pressing creditors, and started in to enjoy that part of Parisian life which was open to him and where he knew that he belonged.

With his credit reestablished, his standing with restaurateurs, wine agents, jewelers, and other tradesmen once more assured, he began to cut a dash in the society to which he was accustomed. The women of the theater welcomed him with open arms. He was a brilliant success. He had reconquered his part of Paris.

But his part was not the part that his countess desired to enter. While Boni was flinging her money away in riotous entertainments for his latest favorites the countess remained at home, angry because the highest society had not stretched forth the hand of welcome. Boni, as happy as only a Parisian can be with the money sufficient to make him popular in the capital, could not understand. Thus came the first parting of the ways. Anna grew wroth. She intimated to Boni that it was high time he began to use his influence to secure for them a fixed position in high society. It is rumored that she even intimated that it might be hard for him to continue to spend money unless he adopted such a course.

Boni's Efforts of Little Effect.

Like the polite and obliging Frenchman that he was, Boni responded to the demands of his wife with a vim. He went to his most influential friends, he demanded in the name of De Castellane and the Gould millions that they assist him in securing entree for his countess among the best people. They likewise responded with great willingness. A few minor duchesses were influenced to give balls and receptions in honor of the American heiress. Anna herself gave gorgeous affairs. It was a strenuous siege. The Gould money flowed like water, but its flow was not sufficient to wipe away the barrier that society had erected against the assaults of Boni. Anna gave up the fight, and soon after rumors of differences between herself and the count began to be known.

The eventual result of these differences the world knows. Disappointed in Boni as a man and as a titled being, the countess began to devote herself to their two children. Boni, quite content with such an arrangement, went elsewhere. The pretense of a home was kept up; but Boni and Anna had ceased to be man and wife. At the same time the countess gave up for the time being her siege of Paris and lived a quiet, uneventful existence until the De Sagan affair.

This was the second stage in the new siege of Paris. The Prince de Sagan, being Boni's own cousin, was one of the persons who strove to assist Anna in breaking through the barrier of reserve that hedges around French aristocracy. He was one of those who heeded Boni's appeal and used such influence as he had to force from his friends invitations to the new countess. And it was his hearty efforts along this line, his sympathy for the countess struggling for recognition under the handicap of Boni's reputation, that first won him the regard of Anna.

Way Cleared for His Courtship.

"After all," said he, "what is social eminence but to be a shining mark for the misfortunes that attend the mighty? Were it not better, more conducive to happiness, for two souls between whom exists a mutual bond to make their own happiness without troubling about society. Two hearts that understand one another, alone in a villa in the country, away from such sordid self-seeking as exists in this city—ah! such is the ideal existence."

Little by little the countess began to think that way, too. At the same time it is said that she never overlooked the fact that the Prince de Sagan, even if he was in debt up to his ears, was in infinitely better standing that poor Boni de Castellane. There were at least a few of the high houses in Paris open to the prince; they were all shut to Boni. Again, it was said that De Sagan, while no angel, was a better man than Boni. He was esteemed and respected by many worthy people. Would it not be possible, with the De Sagan holdings and titles rehabilitated by her money, once more to lay siege to Paris—and win?

Why not? It had only been Boni's reputation that had kept her from attaining her heart's desire—social leadership in the capittal. Behind him her money had been useless. But with De Sagan, how different it might be.

The subsequent courtship of the prince, his fight with Boni, Anna's flight to America, the prince's following, the strenuous objections of Anna's brother, and the sudden marriage of the Prince and Anna while the scandal of the affair was at white heat, all are well known to every newspaper reader in the world. The couple went to Italy to spend their honeymoon. After a stay they returned to Paris. And then came shock No. 2 for Anna, now Princess de Sagan.

Society Open in Its Disapproval.

To her amazement the social leaders of Paris had been shocked at her affair with De Sagan. The aristocrats, considered the most lenient in the world in matters matrimonial, did not approve of the divorce and remarriage under the circumstances. They went further than before; they made no effort to hide the fact that for their actions the Prince and Princess de Sagan had been sent to social Coventry.

The birth of a child to the pair did little to soften the attitude of the haughty toward them. They still were outcasts from the highest walks of Paris.

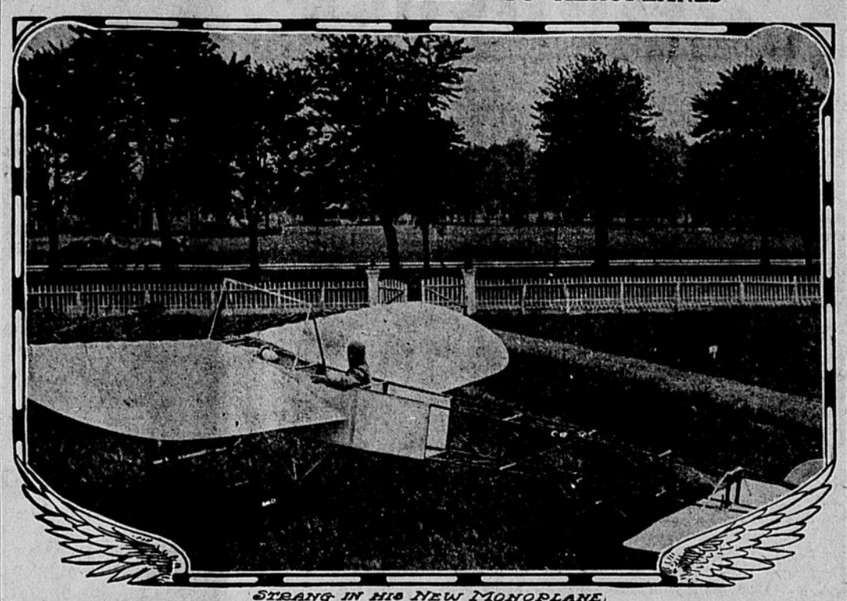
Then the prince's father, the Duke of Talleyrand, died. The prince inherited the title. The inheritance brought nothing else with it, for the old duke long had been in hopeless debt and had existed on a pitiful allowance of $5,000 a year. But the title—ah, that was the thing. It opened doors that nothing else could force.

"The Duke and Duchess of Talleyrand," announced the footmen, and society's portals opened and they walked right in. For the title Duchess of Talleyrand is one of the proudest in all Europe, and she who bears it must be acknowledged a social queen, no matter what has gone before. The title was first given to the great Talleyrand, and since his time all its bearers have been persona grata even with the proverbial crowned heads of Europe.

So Anna Gould has triumphed at last. What Jay Gould's millions could not do, what the successive titles of countess and princess could not do, the death of an old man, and the subsequent inheritance of a title by his son, has accomplished. The siege of Paris becomes a victory, and Anna today is one of the foremost leaders of Parisian society.

"Hail, the Duchess of Talleyrand!"

AUTOMOBILE RACER TURNS TO AEROPLANES



STRANG IN HIS NEW MONOPLANE.

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

New York.—Lewis Strang, who has won fame as an automobile racer in America and Europe, has now turned his attention to the aviation game, and there is no doubt that he will make a new name for himself as an aeroplanist. Strang has imported a Bleriot monoplane and is practising with it assiduously. He is noted for his fearlessness and nerve, but he is wise enough to learn thoroughly the new vehicle before attempting to make any extended flights.

COST OF MARRIAGES

Some People Try to See How Much Can Be Spent.

Amusing Story of Clergyman in London Who Was Out for All the Cash He Could Get—Some of Accessories He Would Furnish.

London.—Some of the fashionable weddings that have taken place lately would seem to indicate that the people concerned were anxious to see how much money could be spent on the affair. In England the ceremony is much more complicated. The most usual form of marriage is by "banns." Notice is given to the clergyman of the church where the young couple desire to get married, the announcement is given out three Sundays running before the wedding day, and for this the bridegroom pays the clerk 50 cents. If neither of the parties live in this parish, one or other of them must do so for three weeks before the ceremony takes place, but this condition is often filled by the bridegroom taking a room and putting a stick or bag in it for the required time.

Of course, you have to pay the clergyman something for performing the ceremony for you, and the legal fee is $1.25, with 50 cents to the clerk, and a further 50 cents for a copy of the certificate of marriage, but each clergyman asks what he chooses, and some of them place their services rather high.

Recently a young couple who live in the suburbs decided to get married at one of the churches in the Strand, in London, as this was a convenient center for all their friends, and also near Charing Cross station, from which they were starting for Paris immediately after the ceremony. It was to be a quiet affair, no bridesmaids, no bouquets, no carriages, no red carpet, etc. So one fine morning the brides's father started off to find the incumbent of one of these London churches, an individual with a double-barreled name and, incidentally, a double-barreled loquacity as well. After a great effort the father got him to talk about the wedding, and finally inquired the fee.

"The fee would be $25," said his reverence. "And, of course, you would like some music? We supply that and it would be $5." The father was about to say something, when the padre broke in again:

"And you would like some red carpet put down, I suppose? We supply that for $5."

"Oh," began the man out of whose pocket the money was to come for all this, when—"

"And if it's a wet day, you would require an awning," continued the clergyman. "We supply the awning and the fee would be $5."

"Yes," gasped the father, casting about in his mind for a way of escape, when the other went on:

"And, of course, you would have some flowers. My daughter always does the flowers, and I'm sure she would be delighted to do them for you." Before the astonished father could reply, the clergyman rang the bell and requested the servant who answered it to ask "Miss Louie" to step in." "Miss Louie" duly arrived, and expressed herself enchanted at the prospect of doing the flowers for the wedding.

"And what do you think it would cost, dear?" asked her father. "Do you suppose you could do it for $25?"

As this last straw was laid on the poor victim's back, he roused himself and managed to stammer that he must consult his daughter before making the final arrangements, and made for the door, trusting to escape. But the clergyman had reserved a parting shot. Taking up a small paper-covered book from the table, he said:

"This is a small book on the history of the church. I am sure your daughter will like to read all about it, as she is thinking of being married there."

"Thank you; I'll give it to her," said the innocent man.

"That'll be 25 cents," said his reverence, and the unfortunate father placed the money on the table and fled for his life. Needless to say the marriage did not take place at his church.

FISHHOOKS BAD FOR FOWLS

Pennsylvania Chicken Fancier Believes Old Saying Is in Need of Revision.

Lewiston, Pa.—John B. Clemmens, a Pennsylvania railroad signalman at Newton Hamilton, is of the opinion that the old saying, "Never count your chickens until they are hatched," could be well amended to read "Never count your chickens." Clemmens is a chicken fancier and had a flock of half grown games of which he was especially proud.

The other day his two sons returned from a fishing trip and threw a number of large eel hooks, baited with pieces of veal, on the bank at the boat landing.

An hour later there was a great commotion among the flock of games and an investigation showed that each had swallowed a chunk of veal and an eel hook with it. Clemmens killed six of the chickens in removing the hooks.

DAINTY LITTLE FLY-ABOUTS

Three Tiny Monoplanes Ordered for Use of New York Society Women—Weighs 180 Pounds.

New York.—Three of the tiniest, prettiest and speediest Vendome monoplanes are now on the way across the ocean and are expected shortly. These dainty little air craft promise to be just the thing to satisfy the growing fad for aviation among American women. Ever since Clifford B. Harmon took up in his Farman biplane Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and other women have declared their desire for aeroplaning.

It is announced that three pretty French women aviators are to follow to this country shortly after the arrival of these small airships. They will be costumed as the women aviator should be and will be prepared to demonstrate and instruct American women in the art of flying.

Yves De Villers, the representative for the Vendome aeroplane, was at Mineola, L. I., the other day, and said that the little monoplanes are being brought to this country as quickly as possible. At least one of the three machines wil be shipped to the aviation grounds in Mineola, where it will make daily flights. It is the smallest one-person fly-about in the world, and weighs 60 pounds less than the famous Santos-Dumont Demoiselle.

The Vendome monoplane is the work of Raoul Vendome, a French builder of aeroplanes. It is equipped with a 12-horsepower Anzani motor, and complete, ready for flying, weighs 180 pounds.

Girl's Kiss Holds Liner.

New York.—Miss Agnes Quirk's desire to kiss a friend goodby "for luck" forced Capt. Warr of the liner Campania to hold the ship at the dock over scheduled sailing time. Miss Quirk was one of five Brooklyn teachers who won a trip abroad in a popularity contest. She forgot the final kiss till the shore crew tried to hustle her aboard. But their efforts were of no avail. Not until Miss Quirk had implanted a protracted and resounding smack on the cheek of a man friend.

Mouse in Hat in Church.

Berlin.—Commotion was caused in a church at Dornbirn, Bavaria, by a lady who felt something moving in her hat, and found a mouse hidden beneath her artificial flowers.

GROUCH GERM IS DISCOVERED

New Form of Bacillus Particularly Active in Hot Weather Found in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—A new germ, as yet unnamed, has just been discovered in Kansas City. It is a hot weather bacillus and affects young and old alike, being particularly noxious in adults, it is said, and producing a chronic case of what ordinarily is called the "grouch."

The discoverers of this germ are Dr. E. L. Mathis, chief probation officer, and his assistants, who constantly are making a study of human nature and, by the way, this particular bug is one which attacks human nature only.

"It is a hot weather bug," said Doctor Mathias, "and can produce the worst case of grouch in a short time that you ever saw.

"Just now we juvenile officers have little to do so far as the juvenile court is concerned, but we are kept busy as bees looking after what we call hot weather business.

"Somehow or other, this hot weather seems to 'peeve' everybody. It takes the form of grouch in adults and the form of what the grown-ups are pleased to call 'devilment' in children.

"A man lies down to take a nap of a hot afternoon. He is just tuckered out by the heat, he says, and a nap will straighten him out. Just as he gets comfortably settled, boys or girls in the neighborhood begin to romp, and, of course, they call back and forth, and the would-be napper is annoyed.

"Then the irate adult goes outdoors. He is hard hit by the weather bug. He loses his temper and gives the children a calling down. The bug, in turn, attacks the juveniles, and they answer back and make life miserable for the complaining one.

"About that time we get a call concerning a big disturbance. Some of the men go out, learn it is the same old story, and it is up to them to explain to the adult that children must play and that they can't be expected to conduct their game after the fashion of a Friends' meeting. They also lecture the children and take steps to restore the equilibrium of the neighborhood which is ravaged by the summer bug."

The juvenile officers have not gone into the investigation of the bug in scientific fashion, and as yet have worked out no cure.

TRAP 200 CATS IN A MARKET

Vicious Animals Fight Captors, But Are Put Into Baskets for Annihilation.

New York. — Yowling, spitting, scratching and biting, 200 cats were cornered, one by one, the other night in the old Washington market and dumped into baskets, to be disposed of by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Agents of the society, policemen, watchmen, butchers, fishmongers, green grocers and all the little world of the market joined in a midnight hunt that, for activity and noise, outdid anything ever chronicled from Africa.

For years the cats, at first encouraged to keep down the rats, had run wild and increased in garrets and subcellars until they became an intolerable pest. The market is now in process of renovation.

CROWING TOO SOON

FRIENDS OF PAYNE TARIFF LAW OVER-JUBILANT.

Measure Really Has Not Had Any Definite Test That Might Determine Its Value—Wise Course to Suspend Judgment.

Perhaps it will be recalled that the recent Ohio Republican convention declared, in effect, that the Payne law had justified the expectations of its friends—which we have no doubt, is true of its real friends, such as the cotton manufacturers—and had converted a national deficit into a surplus. The convention was a remarkable body, but in few things more remarkable than this. It was pointed out in the News that but for the receipts from the corporation law, which may have to be returned to those from whom they came, the treasury's working balance would today be less than $4,500,000, the smallest in years. The excess of expenditures over receipts for July, the first month of the present fiscal year, exclusive of the Panama canal account, was more than $11,000,000, as against $15,000,000 for the same month last year. Including the Panama canal shortage, the unfavorable balance mounted to $18,610,000.

It is true that the fiscal year ending with June showed a surplus of ordinary expeditures of about $13,000,000. Counting in the Panama canal expenditures, there was a deficit. But there was an extraordinary increase of revenue the last month of the year. It is only fair to add that July, which shows a deficit, is always a bad month, the drain on the treasury in that month being unusually heavy. But still it appears that the surplus for the year was very small; that there was a deficit in the canal disbursements be counted in; and that July showed a deficit. It seems fair to conclude that it is far too early to judge of the merits of the Payne law as a revenue producer. The Washington officials evidently do not wholly share the optimistic views of the cheerful standpatters who engineered the Ohio convention. On the contrary, the treasury people are a good deal worried over fiscal conditions, particularly when they consider them from the political point of view. It is even said that were it not for the money derived from the tax on corporations the administration would today be facing a bond issue or a resort to the issuing of certificates of indebtedness. Yet we were assured by Senator Aldrich that no form of extraordinary taxation such as income and corporation taxes, would be necessary to protect the treasury, but that the customs receipts alone as provided by the Payne bill would be more than sufficient to meet the necessities of the government.

We suggest, therefore, that it will be much wiser—and safer—to suspend judgment. Imports, as we know, have been very large. Strange as it may seem, the standpatters themselves have boasted of this, and have really delighted in the supposed reduction of duties. But imports have been large because prices were very high, these high prices operating, as they always do, to attract goods. When prices fall we may find that imports will decline, and if they do revenue will decrease. The tariff law has not yet had a fair test as a revenue measure. It has been well tested in other particulars, and found wanting. But if imports diminish, and if the corporation tax law is declared unconstitutional, the treasury may find itself in difficulties.—Indianapolis News.

Watch John Bull Grow Rich.

High-tariff apostles and apologists are never tired of prophesying Great Britain's speedy decline into bankruptcy. For years the American voter has been told that the only possible solution of British financial problems was a protective tariff.

Yet it seems that all this time, instead of falling into bankruptcy, John Bull has been growing richer every year.

In the first half of 1907 the total contribution of British investors to new enterprises amounted to $440,000,000. In the first half of 1910 the corresponding investment reached $845,000,000. This is actual new investment, and does not include refunded loans.

Far from weakening, the British financial position seems to be growing stronger all the time. If the American people were not forced to pay $2,500,000,000 annually in direct taxes and at least twice as much more to special privilege tariff barons, perhaps this high-tariff country might compare more favorably with the free-trade Britishers.

Aldrich's Vindication.

Re-election to the senate by the Rhode Island legislature, which it is intimated Senator Aldrich may seek in response to the Bristow charges, will not be a convincing vindication before the nation. It has generally been understood that the senator's retirement was voluntary and that he retained the privilege of naming his successor. If he should now decide to decree his own return, wherein would be the vindication? The more simple way, obviating the necessity of six years more of labor in the senate, and affording that period of retirement which his active life has earned, would be for the senator to prove that the Bristow statements are "a pack of lies." Saying so does not prove them so, nor will re-election by a Rhode Island legislature.

The West and the Tariff.

The president aroused hostility not because he was thought to be the active agent of privilege, but because he failed to understand the significance of the issue that was joined. This was proved by his Winona speech. He was too sensitive to criticisms of the tariff law, and was at the same time insensible to the deeper causes of discontent, which were not to be explained as an unreasonable insistence on perfection. If he had said that he had done his best, that there was hard fighting and that the result was a working compromise with some good and bad features, he would have escaped censure. But he was too militant in his praise of the law and overlooked the sensitive nature of the victories for privilege. This it is that excited the indignation of the west. Back of the tariff and back of the various schemes in behalf of private interests are Cannonism and Aldrichism. There will be no rest until privilege now represented by those terms is dethroned and the people generally have a chance at a square deal.

PROFITS FOR RUBBER TRUST

Shrewdness of Senator Aldrich in Framing Schedules of the Payne Tariff Law.

The Aldrich-Taft tariff put crude rubber on the free list, but increased the import duty on manufactured rubber. If anyone imagines this was not for the benefit of Mr. Aldrich's intercontinental Rubber company, we commend him to the customs returns.

For the first 11 months of recent fiscal years (the federal fiscal year ends June 30) the imports of manufactured rubber were:

1908	$1,816,692
1909	1,247,763
1910	1,053,246

While this shrinkage of imports of manufactures was taking place the imports of crude rubber jumped from $35,198,750 to $100,343,547.

In other words, by removing the tariff from crude rubber Mr. Aldrich secured for himself and his friends of the rubber trust raw material that pays not a penny toward the support of our billion-dollar-a-year administration. By increasing the tariff on manufactured rubber he reduced the imports of rubber goods and secured for his rubber trust a noncompetitive home market and the privilege of charging the American consumer more for his goods than they are worth.

Thus does Aldrich, the tariff maker, put money into his own pockets by means of a tariff, to which President Taft, pledged to relieve the people from the tariff burden, not only did not object, but which he was so anxious to sign that he rushed from the white house to the capital and waited, pen in hand, for the new bill to be presented.

New England and Protection.

Even assuming that high tariff protection is still essential to the manufacturing prosperity and progress of this section, was New England helped by a performance which could only have the effect of strengthening hostility to the tariff in other parts of the country? Does it pay for one section to appear more hoggish than ever when other sections are angrily charging that it already had three feet in the swill trough of government taxing favors? Still, looking at the worth of tariff protection to New England from the Lodge standpoint, the chances are that this section will pay dearly for that gratuitous cotton tariff grab of last year. It has already been a large factor in developing rebellion in the party of protection and the end of that is not yet. The next tariff revision is likely to be conducted by the western radicals, and then it may become apparent that Mr. Lodge did his section a poor turn in doing "too much" for it at the last revision.—Springfield Republican.

The Aldrich Attitude.

Thus far the only reply made by Senator Aldrich to the charges of Senator Bristow regarding his pretty close connection with the rubber trust is to call the Kansas man various kinds of liar. This may be "mighty powerful exposition," as the old negro preacher had it, but it is scarcely convincing to the mind of the average citizen.

If Aldrich cares anything about his standing before the country he will devote a half an hour or so of his admittedly valuable time to making evident wherein Bristow has lied about him. There seems to be no confusion about the facts. Aldrich did dictate the rubber schedule of the recent tariff bill which raised the rates on manufactured rubber and kept the crude rubber free of duty. He is affiliated with the big Intercontinental Rubber company as director. The concern is the distinct gainer from his acts as a United States senator. Is this honorable on the part of a public servant?

The truth is that men like Aldrich dealing with gigantic pawns in the game of "high finance," come at last to the time of blunted moral sense and perverted vision. We may hardly doubt that Aldrich considers his course perfectly honest. That is the pity of it.

Consumer and Producer.

But when there is a drop in the prices of raw food the consumer does not get the benefit. Farmers are getting one-fifth to one-sixth less for cattle and hogs than they got last winter, but the consumer has had no reduction. Milk goes up in price at the time of year when it should be cheapest. Eggs present the same condition. The conclusion is that there is so much money in handling food and so little in raising it that a skilled, rich and powerful class of food middlemen has developed. From the big milk and meat companies to the commission men, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers more of the consumers' money is absorbed than goes to the producers of the food. The latter suffer from the depression of prices which the middleman works as to him while the consumer suffers from the increase of prices which the same influences work. The great problem is to devise some way to bring the consumer and the producer into closer relationship.

The customs receipts of $25,051,511 mark a falling off of virtually $3,600,000 from July of last year, attributable in part, at least, to the rush of importations just prior to the passage of the tariff bill last summer.—Washington Dispatch.

They wanted to get their imports in before the tariff was revised downward, you know.

The Humorous Ballinger.

"The president and I have done all we could to make this administration a success," remarks Secretary Ballinger.

As a striking example of unconscious humor his words deserve a shining place in the lexicon of literature.

If Mr. Ballinger can turn this sort of phrase regularly he is wasting time as a mere departmental head at Washington.

The mantle of the inimitable Twain awaits him.

Discrepancy Here.

"The greatest economist in the country, so far as tariff matters go," is what Speaker Cannon calls Sereno E. Payne. If that's true, why doesn't Mr. Cannon stand by the bill Mr. Payne framed and not the very different bill Mr. Aldrich passed?

The president's determination to make his speeches few and far between is another evidence of the force of the better-late-than never proverb.

MAKES MORTALITY RATE HIGH

Ravages of Malaria Pointed Out by Physician at a Recent Convention.

Dr. Searle of Mobile, Ala., said at a recent medical convention that malaria, though decreasing in severity and frequency, continued as one of the most prevalent diseases in many localities of the United States; in some places its mortality amounted to 25 per cent. of the total number of deaths. In this country in 1900 the number of deaths from malaria was 14,909.

It should be remembered that malaria, as a complication of a number of diseases, is responsible for many deaths which were ascribed to other diseases. It seems, therefore, that these statistics did not overestimate the number of lives sacrificed to this easily preventable and curable disease. It has been estimated that malaria cost the nation from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually.

"Malaria could be entirely eradicated in one year in any community," said Dr. Harris, "without regard to the number of anephelines present, if every person having the disease would take quinine long enough to be completely cured. It is the man and not the mosquito that carries malaria through the winter, thus perpetuating the disease.

"The average physician does not regard malaria as a serious disease. He relieves the acute symptoms in a few days, and when the patient dies of malaria he feels that the patient has neglected himself. It is in the most malarial regions that the disease is most lightly regarded. The seriousness of the disease and the importance of radical cure should be more emphasized. The complications which result from failure to cure are responsible for more deaths than the acute and pernicious forms.

The most marked effect of malaria is seen upon the renal organs and vascular structures; consequently in malarial regions the death rate is high and the mortality from nephritis and various forms of paralysis is inordinately increased. There would be little chronic malaria if acute cases were cured, but there are today probably two or three million persons in the United States who are harboring malarial parasites.

"All authorities agree that quinine is almost a specific when treatment is begun early and continued long enough to eradicate the parasite from the system. The microscope is not always a criterion as to chronic malaria; undoubtedly the disease exists without the presence of the parasites in the peripheral circulation.

A campaign should be instituted at once against malaria. Being infectious and contagious, this disease should be classed among the reportable diseases and state and county boards of health should lead in the fight. Money spent in eradicating malaria would yield greater retruns than that expended in any other form of philanthropy."

Headed Her Off.

"Why is your wife angry at you?"

"I pinned a 'Don't Kiss' button onto her poodle."—Houston Post.

MANY VARIETIES OF PEAS.

English Firm Shows Many Kinds of Vegetables—Small Proportion of Commercial Value.

London.—The average man, who enjoys a dish of green peas and knows the delicacy merely as "peas," will be astonished to hear that at the Royal Horticultural society's show at Holland park one well known firm alone showed 60 varieties of the vegetable.

Though the ordinary consumer does not know it, each variety possesses a different quality and taste, which the expert can detect.

A representative of one of the biggest firms of seed merchants in London said that the different varieties of peas were grown almost exclusively for show purposes.

"For commercial purposes," he said, "only the dwarf varieties are grown. The expense of 'sticking' the taller peas would run away with the grower's profit.

"The finer varieties of peas are grown for culinary purposes only by expert gardeners in private gardens. They are much finer in taste than the ordinary pea, but they have no commercial value, because the average purchaser will neither pay extra, nor, indeed, ask for a particular kind.

"At the moment, as a horticulturist, I should recommend the Battleship pea as the best, but the grower for the market is producing quite a different variety. He is growing a dwarf pea of 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet at the most in height."

The manager of a popular restaurant, who was also consulted on the subject, said that the best quality of peas could be supplied to the average diner "if he would order or demand them. The ordinary diner out," he said, "does not realize that vegetables, like wines or cigars, vary in quality. He orders peas without any specification."

Good thoughts and good deeds are twin virtues.—Henry Lee.

ARGUMENT ON RACE SUICIDE

Doctor Declares Statistics Prove First-Born Children Not Equals of Later Ones.

London.—One of the new features at the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical association, held at London, is a section on medical sociology, dealing particularly with the social aspects of the falling birth-rate.

That the elder-born children of a family are more liable to suffer from disease than the younger ones is a point Dr. J. W. Hunter has placed before the section. Of children of the working classes Doctor Hunter has found this holds good up to and including the seventh born child. With the eighth born, however, a sharp increase in the liability to physical defects has been noted, which steadily increases with still later members of the family. As a result of his studies Doctor Hunter believes that the limitation of the family to two or three children means the annihilation of the race.