

iron pipe line, seventy-five miles long, with which it has been connected with the springs of Pica, in the interior. Still, Iquique has 30,000 people, and, next to Valparaiso, it is the most thriving seaport in Chile. It has wide streets, telephones and electric lights, and a street car line, with Chilean maidens as conductors. It has newspapers, a theater and as good an English club as you will find along the west coast of South America. It has good stores and markets, and though it produces almost nothing but nitrate of soda, it has everything from the outside, and you can live as well here and have as great a variety of eating as any place in South America. Antofagasta, though not as large as Iquique, is almost equally well favored, and there are a half dozen other ports here in the desert which are nourished by the business of making and shipping nitrate of soda.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### "WALLOWING IN WEALTH."

Seventeen men of the city of New York own about one-fourth of all the real estate values there. As a necessary sequence, each of all the others has less than any one of the favored seventeen, the great majority have but very little or none, and a large army must have none at all.

These extremes of wealth and poverty are nowhere, perhaps, more pronounced than in Gotham, now the second city of the globe. But they are not confined to reality by any means. New York has some of the wealthiest men alive; with the exception of a very few recorded in history, the wealthiest that ever did live. There is one and but one compensating feature in it all—most of our millionaires spend their money as freely as and in a corresponding ratio with those who have less, while some are generous and charitable; perhaps it is unnecessary to say that all are not.

It is shown by a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer that the wealth of the rulers of nations does not surpass that of some of our rich citizens. The queen of England, though the ruler of the biggest and richest empire the world has ever seen, is by no means the richest person on the earth. In fact, her salary, \$1,925,000 a year, is one of the smallest paid to any ruler on the globe. And of the \$1,925,000 all except \$480,000 is spent by the lord chamberlain, the master of the horse and the lord treasurer, who are responsible for the maintenance of the royal household. And of the \$480,000 \$180,000 is put by for a rainy day, so that the exact amount received by her majesty is only \$300,000, as fixed by parliament. Compared with the big incomes of the American millionaires this is paltry indeed. Here, too, is the smallest salary that any British sovereign has ever received. Most of the queen's predecessors on the throne had at least \$4,000,000 a year. By economy and frugality the queen has been able to purchase 27,000 acres of good land in Great Britain, yielding a rent roll of about \$125,000 a year. She also owns considerable property in Germany, a large quantity in New York and thousands of acres in Manitoba and "out west." But with all these savings she is poorer than many of our wealthy men.

A complete statement of all her majesty's possessions would be a ponderous array, so much so as to measurably deprive it of interest. They are only mentioned at all for the sake of comparison. In addition to that mentioned she has immense personal possessions; and yet it is known that the royal family of England is not only the

cheapest that country has ever had, but it is also the most inexpensive in the world. The entire expense of the whole British royal family amounts to only \$825,000 a year, for against the total expenditure of \$2,900,000 must be set the receipt of \$2,075,000 from crown lands, leaving the above net cost. Nearly all European sovereigns receive much higher salaries than the queen.

The czar of Russia receives a modest salary of about \$1,000,000 a month, in addition to which he "owns" 21,000,000 acres of land from which revenues are derived amounting to \$10,000,000 a year more, amounting altogether to about \$2,500 an hour, enough with reasonable economy to keep the wolf from the door. The Austrian royal family is nearly as well provided for. The Hohenzollerns manage to squeeze along on a private income of some \$5,000,000 a year, while the Italian reigning household is forced to pull through a hand-to-mouth life on \$3,000,000 a year. The sultan of Turkey spends \$30,000,000 a year, a beggarly \$5,000,000 of which is allowed him for pocket money. And thus it goes all through the list. Just consider, then, that there are several of the favored seventeen first herein referred to who would bankrupt either of the sovereigns named should the latter ever endeavor to drop dollar for dollar with one of our New York plutocrats. The question suggests itself—Is it great or not to be extremely wealthy? Is it a manifestation of a favoring providence or a disease entailed like some others by heredity upon certain members of our race?

### IN DEFENSE OF CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Anent the discontent in Troop I, Second regiment U. S. volunteer cavalry, Major J. G. Harbord has addressed the following letter to the Tribune from Panama Park, Jacksonville, Florida, under date of August 7: Editor Tribune:—A recent issue of your paper contains an unsigned special from this camp, dated July 30th, alleging a serious condition of affairs in the Utah troop of this regiment and containing an unjustifiable attack on Capt. J. W. Young. This officer and his troop belong to my squadron, are under my observation constantly and a desire to see no man's standing injured by the cowardly method of an unsigned communication prompts me to write you regarding it. I regard Capt. Young as an officer whose efficiency grows day by day, and who tries as hard to do his duty and do it well as any one in this regiment. The same cannot be said of all his troop. The only being who ever did his duty perfectly was crucified for it nineteen centuries ago. It is true that fourteen men of the Utah troop recently applied for transfer. This proves nothing. There is nothing to prevent an application of the kind every time a man is told to hold up his head on drill. I saw each of the applications referred to, and not one of them contained any reason as alleged by your correspondent, and they were separately returned disapproved by the regimental commander, Lieut. Col. Cannon, because "no cogent reasons are given for this transfer." One of the corporals mentioned owes his appointment to Capt. Young's recommendation of ten days ago. Another one followed his request for transfer with a verbal one asking that it be disapproved, and still a third one is desirous of leaving the service because of physical disability. The Utah troop is as good an organization as there is in the volunteer army in many ways, but unfortunately there are some men in it whose spirits do not take kindly to discipline, and for whom the oath to obey orders

seems to have had little meaning. Malcontents are found in every organization, and the popularity of an officer with every man in his troop would be to my mind almost a certain sign that he was slack in discipline and not doing his duty. No two troop commanders employ the same methods, though possibly equally efficient, and some ferment always takes place on a change of officers. Following Col. Cannon, the task of Capt. Young was not an easy one, but he is doing well, and his efficiency should not be interfered with by his home press voicing the discontent of some malcontent whose correspondence for newspapers probably could be dispensed with to the great benefit of his duty as a soldier. I trust you will give this the lead publicity that was granted your anonymous correspondent. Very respectfully,

J. G. HARBORD,

Major Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding First Squadron.

### MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

[Medical Record.]

The theory that certain diseases may be conveyed by means of insects is not a new one. Linnaeus was among the first to make the suggestion, although his views in this respect gained no foothold. Dr. Drake and Sir Henry Holland also drew attention to its probability. Latterly many investigators have endeavored to show that the mosquito is indirectly instrumental in the production of many diseases, and especially in that of malaria. Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana, in 1881 submitted some papers to L'Academie Royale des Sciences Medicales in Belgium, tending to prove that the mosquito under certain conditions may act as the transmitter of yellow fever, and has repeatedly since that time written in support of this belief.

Quite recently Dr. Patrick Manson, who for many years has held the belief that the mosquito may "act as the intermediary host of filaria sanguinis hominis," has stated his opinion that the mosquito plays the part of the extracorporeal host of the plasmodium malariae. Koch, who has just returned from East Africa, where he has been studying the clinical and etiological aspects of malaria under peculiarly favorable circumstances, is in agreement with these views. He basises this agreement on the ground that mosquitoes are always prevalent wherever malaria prevails, and he mentions one locality in which, mosquitoes being absent, there is no malaria, although the conditions are otherwise favorable to its production. Bignami last year published a paper in which almost identical conclusions were drawn. Referring to the observations of Smith and Kilborne, he drew attention to an example of a disease of the blood due to an intracorporeal parasite and inoculated into cattle by a suctorial insect, and went on to say: "Malaria behaves itself with regard to man as if the malaria germs were inoculated by mosquitoes." As long ago as 1893 Marchiafava repeatedly asserted in private his belief in this mode of transmission of malaria, but he did not publish this view, as what he regarded as a positive demonstration was wanting. Now, however, the contention that the malarial poison is disseminated by the mosquito is supported by facts which are practically as convincing as those which can be adduced in favor of any other theory as to its cause. The question as to how the fever is contracted is a most important one, for once it is the way will be paved for a rational prophylaxis of malaria.