

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00...

OFFICE: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twelfth and M Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed, The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, viz.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of this paper...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation numbers for various months and years, ranging from 26,945 to 31,710.

Net total sales, \$10,393. Net daily average, \$30,640. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Lipton would like to trade crews. Better trade yachts. Did you notice the marked superiority of The Sunday Bee over would-be competitors? Compare them for yourself.

Sir Thomas Lipton can console himself with the knowledge that that cup was never built to drink out of, anyway. Nobody in Omaha has yet ventured to defend the disfranchisement of Omaha republicans in future nominating conventions and governing committee.

The island of Samar has now achieved a place on the map familiar to Americans. The lesson in geography is expensive, but none the less effective. From the Mercer-nary standpoint, as expounded by Congressman Mercer's errand boy masquerading as a stalwart, downright deception and treachery are legitimate weapons in politics.

Of course it is quite accidental that no one even suspected any serious infirmity threatening the health of King Edward until after the death of his royal mother had promoted him up to the top notch. The republican state ticket has been in the field more than a month, but the opposition has not been able to bring out a single thing reflecting on the character of the candidates on it.

Our amiable-contemporary finds interesting reading matter in The Bee—so interesting that it reprints it for the benefit of its readers. Unfortunately, the rule cannot be reversed. Interesting reading of its own make is too scarce. King Leopold of Belgium is talking of a visit to the United States. Let the Belgian king come right along. He will be assured of the most hospitable entertainment he could wish and an opportunity to inspect the most marvelous country in the world.

President Roosevelt is said to be harboring views of his own about army reorganization. President Roosevelt climbed up the hill of San Juan himself and therefore knows something about the military business outside of what he may have read in books. The managers of the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival insist that the criticisms against street fair abuses do not apply to their recent enterprise. The street fair is all right when kept within strict limits. It is the danger of oversteering the limits that must be guarded against.

The county clerk is having difficulty finding available room for polling places at the coming election. The trouble is that all the buildings are fully occupied and the occupants do not wish to vacate, even for a day. It was different before republican prosperity set in. Omaha is daily welcoming the return of Omaha tourists who have been spending the summer at a distance, either at home or abroad, each one bringing with him suggestions for improvements in our local conditions.

An experience meeting of returned tourists might be of advantage to all concerned. The supreme court of Iowa has affirmed the old rule of foot-front apportionment of special assessments for paving. This rule has run the gauntlet of the courts in nearly every state in the union and it is surprising that it should be attacked by any well versed lawyer. If it were upset at this time it would knock out nine-tenths of the special assessments for street improvements in every city in the country.

PRESIDENT AND PATRONAGE.

No one doubts that in regard to the civil service President Roosevelt will continue as faithful to the merit system as he has been since he first became identified, as a member of the civil service commission, with that reform. In this period the merit system has had a no more earnest and zealous supporter than Mr. Roosevelt and the character of the president gives ample assurance that he will maintain this position. It is said that he will embrace every opportunity to strengthen the personnel and encourage the work of the civil service commission, that complaint by the commission of the violations of the law and rules in the executive departments will be made the subject of direct inquiry by the president, that the member of the cabinet involved will be asked to set forth the department's side of the case and then the matter will be settled by the president on its merits. This is what is reasonably to be expected from Mr. Roosevelt respecting the civil service law and it is also to be expected that no official, whatever his position, who willfully violates or disregards the law will escape the executive attention in such way as will be likely to prove most effective in preventing violations of the law. There is to be, it can confidently be asserted, an honest, faithful and straightforward observance of the civil service law during this administration.

Regarding appointments to the public service which do not come under the civil service law there is no doubt the president will exercise the utmost care to appoint men of approved capability and character. He will necessarily have to consult senators and representatives in congress concerning the qualifications of possible appointees in their respective states and districts, but it is believed that he will not surrender the executive privilege and duty of making a thorough inquiry as to the fitness of applicants for public office. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says that if the president already knows, or later learns, that a man who has received the commendations of a dozen senators and representatives is unfit for the place to which he aspires, the appointment will not be made, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear in his behalf. A hard and fast line will be drawn between the fit and unfit and within the category of the fit the best selection practicable will be made. "Upon every member consulted," says the correspondent, "the president will impress the fact that it will be worse than useless for anyone to urge upon him a bad or weak man, or even knowingly to let him make a mistake in his choice, since not only will the appointee be pitched out as soon as his shortcomings are discovered, but a heavy discount will be made thereafter from every statement which comes to the president from the same source."

A faithful and straightforward adherence to this policy may cause some friction between the president and congressmen, but he will have the assurance of public approbation and support and any senator or representative who should antagonize the president because of his efforts to keep unfit men out of the public service would invite for himself political disaster. Mr. Roosevelt said that he wishes to measure up to the standard of a good president. Nothing is more essential to the attainment of this than to give the country an honest, capable and efficient public service.

ANOTHER HOT AIR TRAMWAY. You cannot teach an old dog new tricks. That proverb seems to be exemplified again in the attempt of certain promoters to smuggle through the county board a franchise for electric tramways through Douglas county on practically the same conditions that were rejected by the board some weeks ago. The only material variation from the Blackburn speculative scheme to auction off a blanket franchise is a proposed bond for \$25,000 to protect the county from suits for damages that may arise from the construction of the road. What practical value such a guaranty would have is something no one could grasp at this time.

As a whole the proposition is a jughandle affair which the taxpayers of Douglas county will scarcely regard with favor. The franchise asked for is to cover the right-of-way over six different routes, three running north and south and three running east and west. The promoters are to be given two years to find somebody to buy them out and the purchaser of the franchise is to build five miles of road each year until all are completed. If by the end of two years no capitalist can be caught by the bait the whole scheme falls through. In the meanwhile, however, everyone else is blocked out for at least two years from building any suburban electric tramways over the only routes that carry any traffic in or out of Omaha.

The only concession which the promoters have generously accorded the county is the privilege of buying back the proposed railroad and the rights it has given away at the end of thirty years. This is not so attractive an offer as should tempt the county board to waste much time on its discussion. FACING THE FUTURE.

The democrats of Massachusetts are looking to the future. The platform adopted by the state convention last week contains no reaffirmation. It has no reference to the last two national platforms of the democracy. It makes no mention of the democratic standard-bearer in the last two national campaigns. It heartily endorses "the broad statesmanship" of President McKinley's speech at Buffalo. It favors genuine reciprocity and liberal commercial relations with Cuba. It does not assail the industrial combinations in the usual terms of democratic platforms, but urges federal regulation and publicity, which republicans as well as democrats demand.

The convention sat down hard upon the aspiration of Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, the virulent anti-imperialist, to be a candidate for governor, and it relegated to the rear the unteachable free silverite, Mr. George Fred Williams. Mr. Josiah Quincy was nominated for gov-

error, who said, in accepting the nomination: "It is a platform of the recent and the future, not of the past. Wisely affirming our confidence in the soundness of the essential principles of democracy, it makes no attempt to bind all democrats to the specific planks or even to the policies of any past platform." Although the democratic party of Massachusetts is more harmonious than for several years, of course there is no prospect of its winning in this year's election, yet it has set an example to democrats in other states which if followed would not fail to improve the chances for the rehabilitation of the party throughout the country. But democrats generally do not learn so readily the lessons of experience as do those of Massachusetts.

THE SCHOOL BOARD. The Board of Education should by rights be a strictly non-partisan body and the management of the public schools should be on broad non-partisan and non-sectarian lines. That is the intent and spirit of the constitution of Nebraska and was the design of the framers of the law that established our present system of school government. For many years, however, the selection of candidates for the board has been made by party conventions. The great preponderance of republicans in the city of Omaha naturally gives the republicans control of the board and makes that party responsible for the efficiency of the school system and honest disbursement of the school funds. While members of the Board of Education serve without pay, there has never been any difficulty in finding men willing to serve the public in that capacity. Some of these members are entirely disinterested and always try to do right to the best of their ability, but others have sought the honor for the purpose of foisting relatives on the school pay roll and promoting private interests in various ways. To accomplish their objects, combines have been repeatedly organized and the public interests sacrificed to private interests to an extent that has scarcely been realized. Incidentally the school board combines have enabled designing salaried employes to control the entire machinery of the public school system by using well-intentioned board members to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

At the coming election one-third of the present membership retires and it remains for the friends of the public schools to see to it that men of character and business capacity who have the nerve to assert themselves are selected.

Down in Missouri ex-Governor Stone and Congressman Champ Clark have started out together on the hustings to work up support for their respective candidacies for the United States senate. According to their declarations they propose to let the people of Missouri choose between them as to which is preferable to serve them in the upper house of congress. While it is not clear in just what way the popular voice is to be made effective, the nearer they can come to the popular election of senators the more will they be in accord with public sentiment. A similar performance is going on in Arkansas, where the seat occupied by Senator Jones is being contested on the stump. The demand for direct choice of senators by the people is becoming more and more widespread and will have to be met sooner or later with constitutional amendments that will remove the present legal obstacles in the way.

Chairman Blackburn of the Mercer congressional committee used the name of Mercer as one to conjure with in putting up the combination that dined the machine—Lincoln Journal.

He did nothing of the sort. In Omaha the names that were used to conjure with were those of Judge Vinsonhall and Tom Dennison; in South Omaha and the county it was anything to do down Omaha. But why should the chairman of a republican congressional committee parade himself as chairman of a Mercer committee? Is that committee organized to represent the congressman or his republican constituents?

The Bee has been constantly urging the Commercial club to take a more active hand in securing for Omaha the location of conventions of national organizations. Detroit has made itself an enviable reputation as a convention city by the effective work of the local organization which devotes itself to nothing else. Omaha gained no little prestige as a host of the many national conventions that met here during the Transmississippi exposition, and it should not let down on its record.

The delinquent tax lists which are just now occupying a considerable space in the Nebraska papers may not be very edifying reading, but when compared with the lists published a few years ago they form telling tribute to the prosperity that has come over the land. The lessening number of delinquents means that people have the money to pay their taxes, whereas in the days of calamity and distress tax payments had to defer to the purchase of the absolute necessities of life.

Some Fraid Loose. Minneapolis Journal. Some of the ships' logs seemed to have barnacles on them.

Missouri Strikes a Gait. Baltimore American. Out in Missouri they refer to the new president as "Thee" instead of "Teddy." Westward the star of culture takes her way.

When the Heat Begins. Chicago News. According to the testimony of Lieutenant Doyle, Admiral Schley was cool during the fight. It was only after his enemies rubbed it in through magazine and newspaper articles and school histories that he got hot.

Trains of Strenuous Life. Detroit Free Press. It used to be in the good old days that when the heat was on the pumpkin and the corn was in the shock our people would settle down for a period of social and literary enjoyment. Now there are stocks, dividends, the beet sugar conundrum, the social problem, the necessity of piacating

the servant girl and the final extinguishment of good temper by the fellow who is always calling the wrong telephone number. We don't know about the lightning modernizing process we are going through with the man with his eyes shut "loops the loops."

How Irrigated Farming Pays. Gothenburg Independent. That farming by irrigation pays in western Nebraska has been demonstrated time and again. The results attained by irrigation in Dawson county are no greater than in Lincoln county, the requisites for success being thoroughness of cultivation and the application of average intelligence in the conduct of the farming business. The farmer referred to by the Lexington Pioneer is A. R. Merritt, who owns a section of land under a ditch six miles north of Lexington, and the Pioneer thus describes his success: He raised the present year 100 acres of winter wheat that yielded about 2,000 bushels. It has 100 acres in potatoes, that the promise of yielding considerably more than 100 bushels per acre—and potatoes are worth something over \$1 per bushel. He has already sold a part of his alfalfa hay, receiving therefrom \$2,900 in cash; he has several acres in onions, which promise good returns, and, taken altogether, the revenues he will derive from this year's crop will put up to between \$16,000 and \$18,000.

GOOD GROUND FOR ALARM. American Imports into the Trade of Great Britain. Philadelphia Record. Evidence continues to accumulate that the British, alarmed at American success in foreign markets, are beginning to agitate the situation. They are recognizing, too, the reasons why the manufacturers of this country can invade markets which British producers fondly fancied their own. For example, the British consul at Bilbao, Spain, informs his government that American goods are coming into Spain in increasingly large quantities at the expense of articles of English manufacture. He states that three facta stand forth prominently in this invasion of Spanish markets by American railway supplies: (1) The orders were all offered to British manufacturers in the first instance.

Central City Nonpareil (rep.): There is a splendid outlook this fall for the election of the entire republican ticket. The character of the men nominated is beyond criticism and the sympathy of the republican public with the disposition to again head straight to the line locally as well as nationally, gives the ticket a decided advantage. It is merely a question of getting the vote and the republican should decide at this early date to be on hand at the polls early and put in a good day's work.

Gretna Breeze (dem.): Several of the popular leaders are going back to the republican party on account, as they say, of an overdose of democracy in the populist ranks. They will not be missed very much, as the democratic party was able to look after itself long before these backsliders departed. It is still able to handle its own case. The truth of the matter is that wherever there has been fusion between the two parties the populist got all the offices. An overdose of democracy never hurt anyone and in times past it has cured this nation of a good many ills.

Among the papers of the late president Secretary Cortelyou has found 5,000 requests for Mr. McKinley's autograph, the accumulation of the summer. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has just completed her 72nd birthday by giving a series of entertainments at which hundreds of natives and a few whites were present. At one of these 300 covers were laid. Jutaro Komura, former minister from Japan to Pekin and later to Washington, has been formally installed as foreign minister of the imperial cabinet of Japan. He is a graduate of Harvard law school.

To Henben, the Maori chief who was presented to the duke and duchess of Cornwall in New Zealand, gave to that colony the splendid national park which includes the islands of Nagrakoh and Ruapehu. He is the grandson of a notorious cannibal chief. Joseph H. Choate is planning a brief holiday trip to the United States, which he has not visited since he assumed, more than two years ago, the duties of ambassador to the court of St. James, and he is expected to sail for New York on Saturday of this week.

The four sons of Charles Darwin have all made their mark as scientists. Prof. George Darwin is a famous mathematician. Horace Darwin is an authority on physics. Major Leonard Darwin is honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical society and Francis Darwin is a distinguished botanist. "How unreal!" said the casual critic of the drama when an interrupted marriage scene in a church was featured in a recent stage success. "How dramatic!" cried everybody when the papers told the story of a real wife who stopped the remarriage of her husband at the very altar in a New York church.

Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt goes to her romantic castle to escape civilization. She only sees two or three intimate friends there and spends her time yachting, boating, fishing and, generally speaking, lives as much on or in 'he sea as possible. One of her pastimes is collecting curious marine plants. Of these she has some remarkable specimens which she has used as motives for decoration in leather and metal work. This year Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt went in for yachting a great deal.

World's Bread Supplies

Kansas City Star. Ten years ago a lively interest was aroused in some elaborate compilations which seemed to show that the world's population was growing more rapidly than the available food supply and the prediction was made that before the end of the century demand would so far exceed supply as to make high prices for foodstuffs and bring the poorer classes of the bread-eating races face to face with starvation.

It is interesting to recall these predictions at the present time because of the fact that the world has this year produced the largest crop of wheat on record, with one exception. The average crop for the four years ending 1890 was 2,214,000,000 bushels. The total world's yield of wheat this year, as estimated by Beerbohm & Co., was 2,711,000,000 bushels, and three years ago the world's crop was 200,000,000 bushels larger than the above figures. Indeed, the crop this year is just about equal to the average of the last four years, including 1901. Here, then, is an increase in ten years of about 23 per cent in the world's wheat supply, and in this period of ten years wheat has been plentiful enough to sell at one year lower than it ever sold before in many times.

Another prediction made ten years ago by a careful statistician and theorist was that before the end of the Nineteenth century the United States would be under the necessity of importing food for part of its great population. The prediction, as everybody knows, has not come true. On the contrary, the United States will this year export more wheat out of this year's great crop than in any former year, and in 1900 the exports of corn were more than double those of 1890, while for the four years ending June 30, 1901, the corn exports were more than three times the exports for four years ending with 1890.

These facts are presented merely to show the greater increase in production than in the agricultural industry of the United States in the last ten years. Instead of having reached the limit of expansion in the production of food products ten years ago, the United States has been able not only to keep its increase in food supplies to the needs of the people, but has also produced increased quantities to send to countries which do not produce enough for their home needs.

Yet there was a germ of truth in those ten-year-old theories as to the relatively greater increase in population than in the production of foodstuffs. Europe has been able to make very little increase in its home supply of grain. The wheat crop of Europe this year is less than 4 per cent larger than in 1892, and the steadily increasing European requirements of imported wheat, together with the rapid growth of this country's requirements, make it certain that the farmers of the United States will never again be compelled to accept unremunerative prices for their products.

IN NEBRASKA'S POLITICAL FIELD. Alma Jumbo (rep.): The pops are trying to make a campaign on the issue that it is wrong to ride on free transportation. They put up this story every year, notwithstanding the fact that their official statistics show a steady increase in the number of these schemers on that kind of platform is certainly competent to vote with them.

Blue Springs Sentinel (rep.): It begins to look as though we needed a board of regents at our State university who knew the difference between politics and the needs of a great institution of this character. It needs managers who will see to it that the honorable position it has attained will be maintained unswayed. Such men the republicans have nominated and to elect them is no experiment.

Ord Quiz (rep.): Almost any populist who is really a populist, will accept the idea that he is a democrat. But when he is up against the official ballot this fall he will find a hard problem to face. It will look like a pretty little populist and a heady sight of democracy. Supreme judge and district judge, the two offices most dear to any populist's heart, are gobbled by the democrats. It looks as though the choice which a populist will have to make will be between republicans and democrats.

Albion News (rep.): Did the pop state convention denounce ex-Secretary of State Porter for falling to turn in about \$1,000 of fees belonging to the state? Nixey! These fees were just in the same class as those "Gene Moore" stole. There are some thieves among republicans, but they do not set the sympathy of protection of the party. Republican papers universally denounced "Gene Moore," but very few papers have ever said anything about Porter for doing exactly the same thing.

Central City Nonpareil (rep.): There is a splendid outlook this fall for the election of the entire republican ticket. The character of the men nominated is beyond criticism and the sympathy of the republican public with the disposition to again head straight to the line locally as well as nationally, gives the ticket a decided advantage. It is merely a question of getting the vote and the republican should decide at this early date to be on hand at the polls early and put in a good day's work.

Gretna Breeze (dem.): Several of the popular leaders are going back to the republican party on account, as they say, of an overdose of democracy in the populist ranks. They will not be missed very much, as the democratic party was able to look after itself long before these backsliders departed. It is still able to handle its own case. The truth of the matter is that wherever there has been fusion between the two parties the populist got all the offices. An overdose of democracy never hurt anyone and in times past it has cured this nation of a good many ills.

Among the papers of the late president Secretary Cortelyou has found 5,000 requests for Mr. McKinley's autograph, the accumulation of the summer. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has just completed her 72nd birthday by giving a series of entertainments at which hundreds of natives and a few whites were present. At one of these 300 covers were laid. Jutaro Komura, former minister from Japan to Pekin and later to Washington, has been formally installed as foreign minister of the imperial cabinet of Japan. He is a graduate of Harvard law school.

To Henben, the Maori chief who was presented to the duke and duchess of Cornwall in New Zealand, gave to that colony the splendid national park which includes the islands of Nagrakoh and Ruapehu. He is the grandson of a notorious cannibal chief. Joseph H. Choate is planning a brief holiday trip to the United States, which he has not visited since he assumed, more than two years ago, the duties of ambassador to the court of St. James, and he is expected to sail for New York on Saturday of this week.

Instead of the hotel and even the souvenir-hunter has some conscience about such a theft. In the biggest of New York hotels \$50,000 a year is spent in replenishing the linen and toilet articles. But there are busy the year round for it. The expenses of the other hotels for repairs are proportionately as large, for in the fierce business rivalry of the times none of them can afford to get shabby."

The "Only William"—that far famed mixologist who has ministered to several generations of thirsty New Yorkers—announces a new drink—Shamrock punch. It is a tribute to Sir Thomas Lipton, who once visited the "Only William" and completely won the heart of that eminent artist. Sir Thomas has been duly notified of the new punch. A sample bottle was forwarded to him recently, by special messenger, coupled with a graceful invitation from the "Only William" to "come and have some more." The punch calls for a well-iced blending of the following ingredients: Juice of one lemon, half pound of loaf sugar, three cups of Lipton tea (strong), one quart of Lipton Scotch whisky, one quart of American champagne, one whisky glass of Maraschino, one of Curacao, one of green chartreuse, one pint of brandy, one pint of orange. Serve in sliced banana, pineapple and orange. Serve in small sherry glasses. If this will not make you successful in anything you undertake William does not know what will.

A YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY.

A correspondent of a London paper observes that, in contrast to the custom in England, a large number of young men are found in the United States in positions of trust and responsibility. On this side, he says, he has seen men familiar with the details of a large business, so young that in England they would be still in the position of apprentices. The United States, emphatically a young man's country. The opportunities here for advancement for this class are greater than can be found anywhere in the world. There is such a thing as going too fast, even in education, but efficiency is the real test. Young men would not be employed in this country as they are in England, because they are not capable. Capitalists, managers, superintendents, men generally in authority in concerns where large amounts of money are employed, will not have men of any age unless they are efficient. It is true that in some callings the same responsibility is required, but education in any business depends largely upon industry and the proper use of opportunities. Time itself does not solve all problems.

Many cities cannot muster a tax list of \$100,000, so that this town would be conspicuous above all others in the completeness of the details that make the material side of life a joy it would be unrivaled. Some of its houses would be constructed for one family exclusively and others would be arranged in single rooms and suitcases. It would be furnished in the most luxurious fashion. In the central warehouse of the town's steward would be found a greater assortment of supplies for the cuisine than in any public market in the world. There would be a row of cook shops, each devoted to the preparation of a special course, ranging from soups and entrees and roasts to omelets, puddings and coffee. There would be half a dozen big banquet rooms and ball rooms, several music rooms and a well appointed theater or two. The town would have, of course, a telephone office, a complete telegraph office and some means of rapid transit to every house. Enormous numbers would supply the heat and an electric light plant would furnish the illumination. There would be an ice plant large enough to manufacture fifty tons a day. There would be silversmiths, blacksmith and tin-smith shops, electrical repair shops, for men and women, Turkish baths, upholstery and furniture shops, decorators and seamstresses, a steam laundry, a messenger service, a printing office, a wine cellar with \$50,000 worth of choice vintages and a club-house with billiard and reading rooms and cafes. The town would be heated day and night by a dozen private detectives and it would have a well trained fire department. There would be a bank, whose counters would pass millions of dollars each year, and a central executive office with clerks and bookkeepers and auditors. The proprietor of this town would assume all the housekeeping cares of his 1,500 tenants and of many of his 1,500 employees. He would provide amusements and act as the court of last resort in all matters. The proprietor who was rash enough to attempt the management of such a town, staking his fortune on the issue, must necessarily fail, but as a fair illustration it is not overdrawn. Its parallel is found in a commonwealth, with no features missing and many added, of the modern big hotel that has reached the highest development in New York.

"Neither the business nor the completeness of a big hotel is appreciated by the patron who finds his interest satisfied with the accommodations which it furnishes. He knows in a general way what he wants, a dozen stories high and several cellars deep and that 1,000 or more guests are attended by servants on every hand and when he pays his bill he believes that the charges are exorbitant. One of the chief characteristics of the others chiefly in degree, represents an investment of \$15,000,000. The 1,400 bedrooms and 750 bathrooms in it are so constructed by a series of inner courts that each opens to the outer air. It has several concert halls in addition to its public dining room, where, during horse-show and week-end stances, 10,000 people are served daily. It has a series of private dining rooms, which are arranged for ten to 1,000 persons. In the largest ballroom in this hotel was given on the night last winter the charity ball, attended by 2,500 people, whom supper was served, and on the same evening in other parts of the hotel were in progress two concerts, a dinner of an association of 300 men and a dozen smaller dinner parties in private dining rooms.

Statistics are not very entertaining, but there are some stories of hotels that they alone can tell and that of the supplies is one of them. For instance, during the year 1900 one of these big hotels spent \$1,500,000 for poultry, \$112,000 for vegetables, \$80,000 for fruit, \$42,000 for eggs, \$12,000 for butter, \$57,000, and for the flowers used in decorations—and there are flowers on the tables every day—\$40,000. The initial investment in silverware was \$250,000 and with the losses that characteristically attend the opening of a large and the general wear and tear an able service about \$40,000 a year is spent in keeping this supply up to the hotel's standard. One New York hotel that suffered from the souvenir spoon and salt-cellar mania adopted several years ago the plan of notifying guests that each waiter was responsible individually for an article on his table and would have to make good any loss. This reduced the taking of spoons to a robbery of the waiter

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Puck": "Why, that boy's mother thinks he may be a great deal wiser than the Lord's!" "Yes," said he, "and ever backing for the position!" "Chicago Record-Herald": "Do you think, colored," she asked, "that there is any danger of our losing free speech in this country?" "Not a bit," he replied, "as long as there is a Kansas woman left!"

"Chicago Tribune": Prudent Mamma—Ethel, I think you had better give up your idea of a little more consideration. He is well-to-do and one of the highest respectabilities in the know of our city. Do you know that girl in the Pink Shirts—Phonny Mamma? He's—her's stomach!"

"Somerville Journal": "To be sure," said the kindly mother as she turned her eyes toward his legs in the railway accident, "you have been seriously injured, but you must be serene, for it is the best of your nature." "Yes," said the sufferer, "trying to look cheerful, I can't kick."

"Chicago Post": "Oh, if woman could only propose!" "The man who was seeking attentions from a timid and bashful young man." "Yes," said the sufferer, "trying to look cheerful, I can't kick."

"Philadelphia Press": Assum—So you're engaged to be married to the String? How did it happen? You told me you always got mad when you were alone with a girl that you couldn't get away from. "Timid"—That's just it. When I didn't answer her question she sneered, "Billie never gives consent," and that settled it.

IN MEMORIAM. London Truth. As a great waiter that, checked in its address while beyond the breakers' roar. And then, the milder for its first mischance. In ampler volume agrees on the shore. So with our grief it is: the wave of weep that rose and swelled, and then brought returns again with a restless flow in deeper, fuller, more overwhelming force. In that the clouded sky had grown more bright. As hope disclosed its ever-welcome ray. So with our grief it is: the wave of weep that rose and swelled, and then brought returns again with a restless flow in deeper, fuller, more overwhelming force.