

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE  
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00  
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$1.50  
Sunday Bee, one year, .75  
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:  
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c  
Sunday Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c  
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of copies of this newspaper published during the month of December, 1907, was as follows:

1.	36,000	17.	36,500
2.	37,150	18.	36,500
3.	37,250	19.	36,500
4.	37,250	20.	36,500
5.	37,320	21.	36,500
6.	36,950	22.	36,500
7.	37,090	23.	36,400
8.	36,800	24.	36,600
9.	36,850	25.	36,600
10.	37,020	26.	36,600
11.	37,000	27.	36,600
12.	36,740	28.	36,300
13.	37,250	29.	36,300
14.	36,850	30.	36,312
15.	36,950	31.	36,510
16.	36,950		
Total	1,138,960		

Less unsold and returned copies. 9,904  
Net total. 1,129,056

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1908.  
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN:  
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

At least the weather man has been starting the new year right.

"The Man with the Bundle" has retired in favor of "The Man with the Bill."

Tom Lawson seems to cling to the notion that presidents are selected by correspondence schools.

The state of Delaware is said to be going dry. Still, at least half of that state is wet when the tide is in.

"What will be the first result of our prohibition law?" asks the Atlanta Constitution. More drug stores.

Hobson says the navy officials should quit quarreling. In other words, he advises them to kiss and make up.

Rear Admiral Brownson admits that he lost his temper in that controversy with Admiral Rixey. The record also shows that he lost his job.

"Congress has passed but one bill so far," says a Washington paper. At this time of the year most people take real pleasure in passing bills.

Captain Hull of the army says soldiers should be encouraged to marry. Just as if there were no other way of keeping them in fighting trim.

A man has been sent to jail at Detroit for stealing 3,000 fountain pens. A fitting punishment would be to compel him to keep them all cleaned and filled.

Michigan has a boy who never heard of God, the Fourth of July, Christmas or his birthday. If he is left alone he will grow up to be a model juror.

The United States court at Omaha has broken the record by sitting in the trial of cases on New Year's day. Incidentally the lawyers in the case had a break-up, too.

A physician might do more good in the Navy department at Washington just now than he could commanding a battleship on the water. Most of the officials there are in a high fever.

China reports that 10,000,000 rifles have been made in one of its arsenals in the last year. It is evident that the imperial decree against opium smoking is not being obeyed in China.

Omaha got such a good start the first ten months of last year that its achievements in a business way must surprise every one in spite of the fall-down during the last two months.

Tom Lawson says that he is going to make a dive into Wall street early in January. Tom should know that the water is not very deep in Wall street just now, but that it is very cold.

These predictions that the democrats are going to sweep the country next year have been explained. The leaders have just cashed in \$25,000 of Denver's bonus for the national convention.

The street commissioner of Philadelphia lost a valuable ring and had the streets for several blocks scrubbed and cleaned in a search for the missing jewelry. Too bad that more street commissioners do not lose their rings.

PAY FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.  
Senator Allison has made a suggestion, which he intimates he will later embody in a bill to be offered for congressional consideration, providing a fixed compensation for presidents of the United States after they have retired from office. Senator Allison's suggestion is that each outgoing president be retired as a general of the army and be entitled to pay as such.

Argument in favor of the suggestion of the Iowa senator has been offered by the confession of Mr. Cleveland, in a recent magazine article, that he is using his pen because he needs the money derived from his literary labors. When Mr. Cleveland was president it was charged that he had profited handsomely by investments made through friends, but he has refuted these charges by a confession, supported by testimony concerning his mode of life and his domestic affairs, that he is compelled to earn at least part of the funds needed for the support of his family and the education of his children.

One precedent exists for the plan proposed by Senator Allison. President Grant received a pension, although it was given under the guise of restoring him to his rank of general of the army and allowing him the pay of a retired officer of his rank. The president is, by virtue of his office, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and it would not require much of a stretch of the law to retire him as a major general. Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Harrison and McKinley were soldiers and officers before they were presidents and rendered military service during their terms of office. It is conceded now that the war with Spain was conducted very actively from the White House by President McKinley, and every president is compelled, in times of peace or war, to give enough attention to military and naval affairs to entitle him to retirement on the pay of an officer of high rank. While the plan may involve a stretch of precedent, it might furnish a means for overcoming the public sentiment against the granting of civil pensions.

While the salary of the president of the United States is \$50,000 per year, with certain perquisites in the form of living expenses, the fact remains that no president has ever retired from office a gainer financially. After his retirement many avenues of making a fortune are closed to him by the demands of dignity, and an ex-president must rely upon his private income, if he has one, to maintain him. Under the circumstances the suggestion of Senator Allison is at least worthy of consideration.

THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.  
Upon the recommendation contained in the president's message, a bill has been introduced in congress providing for taking the thirteenth federal census in 1910. An appropriation is authorized in the pending measure and the director admonished to begin preparation of plans for the work.

The bill and the comments caused it to serve to direct attention to the enlargement of the scope of census work in the last forty years. Originally the census was little more than a mere enumeration of the population. The plan has been enlarged until it now embraces the collection of data on manufacturing, vital statistics, commerce, debt and taxation, health, municipal expenditures and nearly every phase of human activity. So varied has become the work that little effort is now made to secure data along more than one line at a time. The enumeration of the population, with certain relevant facts, is made at a fixed date every ten years, while the bureau, which has been made permanent by act of congress, continues at work all the time making investigations and collecting data and publishing the compiled information in the form of special census bulletins from time to time.

The first work of special interest in the 1910 census, therefore, will be the enumeration of the population. Director North recommends that this work be done in April, instead of in June as usual. He argues that the census would be more complete if taken in April than in June, as June is the vacation month in many sections and presents difficulties to enumerators in securing data desired from individuals. Another argument is that if the census is taken in April the results may be transmitted to congress at the opening of the session in December, instead of early in the following year, as has been the rule.

Speculation has already been started as to what the population of the nation will figure by the next census. The population of continental United States for 1900, including Alaska, was 76,303,887. Since then separate censuses reports have been made by ten states, and experts have estimated the population at the beginning of the present year at about 88,000,000 and place the probable total of the federal enumeration in 1910 at 91,000,000.

The population increased 20 per cent in 1820 over 1810, and 23 per cent in the decade between 1860 and 1870, notwithstanding the civil war and its drain upon the people. The gain from 1870 to 1880 was 30 per cent and the gain in the decade ending with 1890 was 24 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of gain for the ten years ending with 1900, and all estimates for the next census indicate a gain of approximately 20 per cent.

The net result is that all the applications for renewals of liquor licenses, except one, have been granted by the

NAVIGATION CONGRESS AT SIOUX CITY.  
The preparations being made for the Missouri River Navigation congress, which is to meet in its first annual convention at Sioux City January 22 and 23, promise to make that gathering a notable one. The movement for improved waterways is a national movement, attracting attention from all parts of the country. To promote the interests of some particular part of the work various associations are being formed, with special reference to individual waterway projects.

While all of this organization and agitation is largely preliminary, it is important that the various waterways which have solid claims to consideration should secure a proper place in the general perspective, which congress will have before it when it finally takes the subject in hand. The Missouri river is one of the big waterways of the country and is unquestionably subject to development as a traffic highway, so that in any general scheme of water transportation it would occupy a position of importance second only to the Mississippi. The Missouri river, moreover, forms the entire eastern boundary of Nebraska and Omaha is recognized among the leading Missouri river entrepôts. It goes without saying that Omaha should participate actively in the coming congress at Sioux City through an adequate and representative delegation.

A good delegation of Omaha's business men at Sioux City ought, in addition, to lay the foundation for closer co-operation between all the Missouri river cities. While these cities will always be in keen rivalry and eager competition for business advantage, there are yet many problems arising from time to time in whose satisfaction their interests are identical and for which they should pull together. In one working harness, Omaha, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City could pull almost any prize they went after and there is no good reason why they should not be thus joined whenever they have common objects to subserve.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.  
As a result of attendance for a year in the school of experience, the railroad managers and financial experts of the country have learned that the problem before the people today, steps toward the solution of which must be taken in 1908, is one of distribution. Overproduction, always a fruitful source of trouble in times of industrial and financial stress, was not carried to any dangerous extreme in 1907. While some of the big mills in the east reduced their working forces on account of the financial stringency, the record shows that the stocks of manufactured goods on hand are not large enough to cause any sudden fall in prices and, consequently, no serious loss to the owners and makers of these products. The country is still demanding goods so as to insure an early resumption of partial activity at nearly all of the mills that have been closed temporarily. The problem, therefore, how to distribute the products of the farms and factories according to the needs of the consumers is one which must be solved by the transportation companies.

Some emphasis has been placed on statistics showing the construction of 5,220 miles of new railway, exclusive of doublings, sidetracks and electric lines in 1907, but the effect of the showing is lost in the face of the fact that the extensions have been made almost entirely in the south, while practically nothing has been done in the west and northwest, where congestion has been felt at its worst. After reports are all in, it is clear that the transportation facilities are utterly inadequate to meet industrial and commercial requirements, and the problem becomes more grave when railroad managers announce, as some of them are doing in the east, that they will make no improvements during the present year.

Railroad managers admit that the freight offered for transportation is increasing in volume by at least 10 per cent every year, while railroad facilities are being increased by less than 3 per cent. If this condition obtains for any considerable period, the country will face a car shortage problem much more severe than anything in that line that has occurred in the past. The situation furnishes a potent argument for the improvement of all means of transportation that may give ultimate relief from the inadequacy of railway facilities.

The democratic World-Herald insists that of the supposed "two million pro-fervid Bryan voters" a great majority of them are republicans. The next thing we know Colonel Bryan will be letting the Denver convention go by the board and facing around toward Chicago in quest of the republican nomination.

So long as the county commissioners give the taxpayers the full benefit of the saving assured by feeding the county jail prisoners by contract instead of by graft the desperate efforts of the higher bidders to break into the game will not receive any popular sympathy or support.

More trouble is threatened for the Pittsburg millionaires. The young Englishman who got thrown in jail there by trying to peddle aristocratic introductions is going to write a book when he goes home on "Pittsburg Plutocrats."

MINOR SCENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.  
Echoes of a "vociferous laugh" are still heard in congressional and reportorial circles in Washington as the record numbers of the Congressional Record are combed for sensation and humor. Robert Minor Wallace, an oratorical poet from Magnolia, Ark., emulating Robert Jeff Davis has belittled the goods. He has "made good." Unlike Jeff, Robert did not "smite the archdeacon with vocal melody." Instead he secured "leave to print his remarks," and they appear in the Record as three distinct speeches. Nearly eight printed pages are devoted to reprinting what is alleged to be the best talk on the floor by the Arkansas representative. "The Tariff in Its Relation to the Farmer and the Home Builder" is given a place on the first page.

It appears that at the conclusion of this speech there was "prolonged applause." This was not the case with the fact that Mr. Wallace varied his statistics with frequent quotations from Winston Churchill, Robert Burns and others whose musical words touch the imagination so that it ceases out in handclapping. "The speech on the 'Income and Inheritance Tax' was not as long as the tariff speech. It appears, however, there was 'loud applause' following Mr. Wallace's denunciation of the democratic party." There was another outburst of "loud applause" when the representative from Arkansas dashed the house with a brilliant passage on the subject of improving the country's highways.

One of the most impressive of the ceremonies prescribed in the chapter on "Honors and Distinctions" of the United States navy regulations, relates Harper's Weekly, is that to be followed when a vessel of the navy, on a voyage or down the Potomac, passes Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. Unfortunately the observance of this ceremonial is limited to the smaller ships, as for such only is the Potomac at this point navigable. The dispatch boat Dolphin, the president's yacht cruiser, and ambrosia that occasionally washes up for presidential inaugurations or similar events, observe the ceremonial so strictly that it would seem through infrequent occurrence it gains in interest. When any naval vessel approaches Mount Vernon the marine guard and the band are paraded on the ship's bell opposite Washington's tomb the bugles sound "taps," the marine guard presents arms, and all officers and men stand at attention and salute.

So Laughs the World Away.  
That this is an age of paradoxes is proved again by the fact that a famous living skeleton, formerly with darning, has just died from fatty degeneration.

Simply a Matter of Choice.  
If that Omaha bird who was equal to the task of stopping a burglar and compelling him to disgorge at the point of a revolver passes through 1908 without being married, it will undoubtedly be a matter of choice on her part.

Centennials of Great Men.  
One of the duties of 1908 will be to get ready for the centennial anniversaries next year. Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin were born on the same day in 1809, and in the same year occurred the birth of Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Poe and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Let Well Enough Alone.  
The railroads will not be acting out of harmony with their position under the accepted policy of the nation, if they make a united effort to secure the repeal of the law which has so far as it is held applicable to themselves. They are now recognized as a monopoly subject to public control, and no longer an industry within the reach of competitive influences capable of imposing an adequate measure of restraint.

Now Let Lucullus Weep.  
For panic times Philadelphia has done pretty well with its debutants' ball, at which 500 butterflies collected in the South America were turned loose over the dancers' heads. After this society circuses and horseback dinners look like commonplace affairs. Except for his peacocks' tongues, the account of poor old Lucullus' banquet, with its fruits from Arabia and oysters from Britain, might be an every night performance when stocks are booming. As Senator Jeff Davis said in comparing himself with President Roosevelt, Philadelphia has Rome "skinned a black."

MAKING THE MONEY FLY.  
Unique Talent of Statisticians in Speeding the Coin.  
Official statistics, which exist largely to glorify our material progress, themselves increase with amazing rapidity. The census of 1790 cost 1.12 cents per capita. The census of 1900 cost 15.50 cents per capita, and the thirteenth census, despite the economies of a permanent office which wound out the head where Count Boni is expected to cost about the same. We ought to reach, in course of time, statistical equilibrium. The ideal is that, knowing just what facts and figures we want, we should collect them at regular intervals, without changing the scheme every ten years. The tendency toward extending the scope of the census must be strong, even apart from the universal desire of public officials to enlarge their functions. The trunkful of volumes from the last enumeration contains almost an infinitude of information for the statistician and his ties. Yet let the investigator go outside of the main traveled statistical roads, and he will discover many things which the census does not touch. The man who attempts to find the crop, say, of asparagus given by "minor civil divisions," is doomed to disappointment. There are many and fascinating details which could be included if congress would be as liberal to the census office as it is to the army and navy. The statistician, however, is already a pampered personage, and we should dislike to see him spoiled entirely by excess of intellectual lollipops.

PERSONAL NOTES.  
"Sneeze and the world sneezes with you," is the slogan during these grippy days.

There are 16,000 more women than men in Washington, D. C. Many of them have positions that would entitle them to support husbands.

New York has taken its first inventory of school property, and finds that it foots up a plump hundred millions, a sizable educational plant for a single city.

An Ohio man died of heart disease when he was dealt four aces in a poker game. The next time you want to bluff the other players into thinking you have a strong hand try the ruse of dropping dead.

More trouble is threatened for the Pittsburg millionaires. The young Englishman who got thrown in jail there by trying to peddle aristocratic introductions is going to write a book when he goes home on "Pittsburg Plutocrats."

ENGLISH DISCOUNT REDUCED  
Rate Cut from Seven to Six Per Cent by London Directors.  
DEMAND FOR GOLD HAS STOPPED Steel and Glass Industries in United States Are Resuming Under Pressure of Increased Business.  
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The directors of the Bank of England today lowered the minimum rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent, the former rate being established as a result of the recent American financial crisis. Improved financial conditions in America, combined with a better outlook as regards Germany, assisted the directors in their decision to remove the stringent rate of discount, which had been handicapping trade and speculation for the last seven weeks. The effect of the reduction of the discount rate, however, already had been largely discounted in the London Stock exchange, as the absence of New York competition for Monday's gold arrivals and a sharp drop in discount rates forecasted an early decline in the official minimum rate of discount. Today's stock market was quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The announcement of the reduction of the Bank of England's minimum discount rate from 7 to 6 per cent was received with general satisfaction in this city, although the American demand for gold has been satisfied for some time past. The placing of the rate at 7 per cent during the severe period of New York's monetary stress caused a sensation, as it was taken to indicate that the Bank of England intended to resist the outflow of gold to this country. However, it developed that the action was simply precautionary and New York continued to receive gold as long as it was required.

BUSINESS IS BECOMING BETTER  
Steel, Coke and Glass Plants Will Soon Be Active.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—After being shut down for repairs, No. 4 of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company has resumed operations. It will run both day and night. The department employs from 1,200 to 1,500 men. Owing to the shortage of finished stock on hand, it will take at least two months to get back to normal. To accumulate the necessary stock to fill orders, No. 5 works, employing 1,200 men, will also resume within a few days.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—It is expected that fully 7,000 avens of the H. C. Frick Coke company in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions will be put in operation again within the next ten days. Several of the plants of the Frick company, which were operated only two days last week and a general resumption is expected shortly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Lackawanna Steel company will relight the fires at its open hearth furnaces early next week. With the opening of the furnaces, several mills which have been closed four weeks will resume service. Several hundred men will be re-employed.

BONI AND HELIE HAVE ROW  
Duel Likely to Result from Hot Words Uttered During Quarrel in Paris.  
PARIS, Jan. 2.—There was a violent quarrel in the Rue Jussieu today between Count Boni de Castellane and Prince Helle de Sagan. The prince is reported to have struck his cousin in the face, slightly cutting him. The men finally were separated by Count Jean de Castellane, a brother of his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould of New York. It was reported in November that Mr. Anna Gould was engaged to be married to Prince de Sagan, but this rumor was promptly denied by Mrs. Gould herself.

The altercation occurred outside the church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, where a service had been celebrated in memory of Lady Stanley Barrington, who was the only daughter of Baron de Thellier. The two men, who are cousins, met upon emerging and a sharp quarrel ensued. Count Boni, according to some accounts of the difficulty, sped in the prince's face. According to other reports Count Boni struck his cousin on the face, slightly cutting him. The men finally were separated by Count Jean de Castellane, a brother of his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould of New York. It was reported in November that Mr. Anna Gould was engaged to be married to Prince de Sagan, but this rumor was promptly denied by Mrs. Gould herself.

The alteration occurred outside the church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, where a service had been celebrated in memory of Lady Stanley Barrington, who was the only daughter of Baron de Thellier. The two men, who are cousins, met upon emerging and a sharp quarrel ensued. Count Boni, according to some accounts of the difficulty, sped in the prince's face. According to other reports Count Boni struck his cousin on the face, slightly cutting him. The men finally were separated by Count Jean de Castellane, a brother of his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould of New York. It was reported in November that Mr. Anna Gould was engaged to be married to Prince de Sagan, but this rumor was promptly denied by Mrs. Gould herself.

Senator Burkett of Nebraska, says the Washington Herald, is one of the many members of the upper house who enjoys a cigar, and he admits himself that there are times when he smokes. He says he has never smoked in his father's home, and says that he never smoked in his father's presence until after he was elected to the United States senate.

"Both my father and mother," he says, "disapproved of smoking, and I never acquired the habit until I was fully grown and long past the legal age. When I might have smoked without any qualms. After-I had left home I began to smoke, and, of course, my father knew about it, but out of consideration for his antipathy to it I never smoked in his presence. Because he does not smoke in the house, but instead, if I feel I can't resist the lure of My Lady Nicotine any more, I go outside or down town."

Senator Bismarck is one of the members of the upper house who does not indulge in tobacco, but declares he deserves no credit for it, for the reason that he has never had the inclination. He says his early teaching in school led him from fondness for the habit, and that since he has never wanted to smoke and has been too busy to take the time necessary to acquire the taste.

"Your Uncle Joe Cannon," is always read with a stony when the occasion demands it. When the speaker was being thanked by Representative Young for the place which he had given the member from Michigan on the river and harbor committee, he proceeded to compliment Mr. Young "I went to my friend, Dr. McAllister, in Champaign county, Illinois, and asked him for his support for my candidacy for district attorney. I told him that I must have Champaign county, and with his assistance I thought I could get it."

"I will soon be able to improve this," I urged.

The doctor then suggested that I was a very young man to aspire to such a responsible position. To this I replied, "I will be older in time."

"Finally the doctor said to me: 'Well, you are of that class of men to whom I am referring. Do not let me see you again. So rather than fight you I will do what I can for you in the county.'"

HOW THE WORLD GROWS.  
Figures Tell of the Earth's Rapid Increase of Population.  
Boston Globe.  
In a little more than 100 years, according to government figures, the population of the world has grown from 600,000,000 to 1,500,000,000, an increase of 150 per cent. At the end of so many hundreds of centuries, in other words, there were in the world in 1800 only 600,000,000 persons, and in 186 years, from 1800 to 1908, to this number had been added 900,000,000.

The total commerce of the world in 1850 was about \$1,500,000,000. In 1909 it was more than \$20,000,000,000. Other figures show that in wealth and the growth of various industrial necessities the increase has been far swifter than that of population.

LAUGHING GAS.  
"The way that dog tries to get you to answer his appeal for a bone is like the famous orator."  
"How can the dog remind you of an orator?"  
"Paws for a reply."—Baltimore American.

"Robber!" growled the victim, "you said that house was just a stone's throw from the station."  
"Well," demanded the real estate agent, "the distance is half a mile at least."  
"Is that all?" "Time and again I've seen a blast from a quarry that would throw stones upward of a mile."—Philadelphia Press.

"No!" she sadly said, "I cannot but see you, Charles, I am sorry, but it is best that we should part. I don't think you have admitted that you love me!" he protested.

"That wit has such spirit in his replies." "How can he have?"  
"Why not?"  
"Because only yesterday I heard you say he had such dry humor."—Baltimore American.

"Now," said the lecturer, as he folded up his manuscript after having given the pupils of the night school a discourse on the wonders of evolution, "I shall be pleased to answer any questions you wish to ask."  
"What becomes of all the corks?" asked a shaggy-haired boy in the audience.—Chicago Tribune.

"Baldwin, you've been drinking!" "I don't allow it half as much as you do, Rambo."  
"That's because you sobored yourself by getting your shares of stock out of my hands." "But really she's just started. There's nothing any one can do about it. She'll wait with patience till she's through."—Chicago Tribune.

MABLE AT THE TELEPHONE.  
Chicago News.  
When Mabel's at the telephone she's generally loaded.  
The others on the line must groan.  
When Mabel's at the telephone—To desperation goaded.  
But Mabel never seems to flinch; She knows that she has got a cinch.

When Mabel's at the telephone, You'd think she had imparted All that the girl had ever known, When Mabel's at the telephone.  
But really she's just started. There's nothing any one can do about it. She'll wait with patience till she's through.

When Mabel's at the telephone, She sheds no call to "trim it!" Or "cut it out," That's said, I own When Mabel's at the telephone.  
Her chatter has no limit. Some day subscribers will combine To cut her from that party line.

When Mabel's at the telephone, Her plans would move a heart of stone When Mabel's at the telephone.  
She'll ask them if they mean to stay And gable nonsense there all day.

THE LEADING HOTEL  
In the City of Great Hotels  
One Easily Heads the List  
FACTS ABOUT THAT ONE  
In a city like New York, which has so many great hotels, it is not difficult to pick one to single out any one and say "this is the leader." Consensus of opinion, however, favors that on which opening its doors to the public in 1904, gave to the world a new note in hotel life and set the mark of hotel excellence so high that all other hotels are content to follow for years to come. Those familiar with New York hotels of the twentieth century can easily supply the name of this peerless hotel. To others less fortunate it is necessary to mention it—the St. Regis. Within the portals of this beautiful house, perfectly equipped, luxuriously furnished, built, as safe as human ingenuity can design and construct, where absolute restfulness and comfort it added to heretofore unknown gastronomic perfection, it is possible to enjoy life to the utmost.

The Hotel St. Regis stands at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, upon the finest city street in America and only four blocks distant from the main entrance to Central Park. Clustered about it are far-famed private residences, clubs and churches, while near enough to be easily reached are the city's highest class shopping districts and its great amusement center. The noise of traffic and the bustle of business never disturb, yet close at hand on either side are surface, elevated and subway lines leading to all parts of the city.

One important fact is that the cost of living in this elegant, homelike house—the leader among New York hostelry—is no greater than at other first-class hotels. The best of service is a fair charge in the unvarying rule at the St. Regis.

WHY YOU SHOULD DRINK COFFEE  
Because it is an easily digested and nourishing Food Drink that helps to digest other foods—and makes you better fitted for your task, be it with brain or muscle, pure coffee is a wholesome, refreshing beverage at all times.

The coffee you will want is The German-American—put up in sealed packages—with the Coffee Bird on each package. This is a pure mountain coffee—always pure, always the same. Use German-American coffee and your breakfast will be good. Ask your Grocer for it.

Does the dealer know better than you what you need in your home?  
If not, you owe it as a duty to yourself to insist on getting what you ask for when you try to buy an advertised article. You are attracted by the advertisement in The Bee. You read it and make up your mind that the goods advertised are what you want. You enter a store to make your purchase and get what you ask for. Avoid substitutes.

PRINCE'S BEDROOM ON FIRE  
Damage Done Royal Chateau of Bellevue at Berlin in Rooms of Kitel Friedrich.  
BERLIN, Jan. 2.—A fire broke out this morning in the bedroom of Prince Kitel Friedrich, the third son of Emperor William, in the royal chateau of Bellevue, located in the Tiergarten, where the prince at present is residing. Nearly the entire fire brigade was called to the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a short time. Considerable damage to the contents of the castle was done by the fire. The chateau was built in 1871.