

THE EVENING TIMES.

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A REGULAR DEATH DITCH.

For the last twenty-five years, at least, appeals have been made with periodical regularity for the abolition of the foul ditch known as James Creek Canal. It may be that in the dim, distant past it may have served the purposes of a canal, but if such was ever the case, it has not been so within the memory of a generation or two. Its only purpose has been to serve as a death-trap for the unwary or befuddled wayfarer, or for some unfortunate who sought succor from life's troubles in its slimy depths.

whose disappearance therein has only been strongly suspected. The old ditch claimed another victim but a few days ago, and the occurrence has stirred up once more the residents of South Washington to the effort to secure the abatement of this execrable nuisance. It is death-dealing in more ways than one, for the miasmatic exhalations ascending from its depths are a fruitful source of various diseases for the people living in its vicinity. It would probably not cost a very large sum to effect the elimination of the ditch; but, whatever the cost, the Commissioners, or Congress, or both together, ought to take the necessary steps to cause its disappearance from the topography of the District.

NO MAN CAN AFFORD TO BE A WIT

"If a man desires to consult a lawyer or a physician, he does not go to the man who will probably amuse him or give him a pleasant half hour."

By Hon. LEWIS J. COHLAN, Justice of the New York City Court.

NO man can afford to be a witty man" may seem a rather sweeping statement. Perhaps there are a very few who can afford to have the reputation of "being witty," but they can be counted upon the fingers. The man who is independently wealthy may possibly be able to pose as a wit without suffering less either materially, socially, morally or intellectually, but he is the exception to the general rule.

hour; but he singles out the man who is known and respected for his ability and his seriousness of character. I do not mean to insinuate that a man of jovial disposition and one who is full of wit, may not be just as able and trustworthy as the man of somber aspect. He may perhaps be more so; but his manner tends to give a false impression to possible clients, and to hamper his progress. These are times of strenuous exertion and hard, work-a-day effort. Flippancy and wit no longer hold the sway they once did. A man may be able to approve a good joke at the proper season without loss of dignity, but he must also establish a reputation for sound judgment and deep thought; he must inspire our admiration and respect, if he is to be the man to whom we naturally turn for advice and counsel in our difficulties and conduct of our affairs.

There are many men who "attempt" to be witty, considering that it gives them notoriety which they would not otherwise have. Such men rarely stop to think what the result may be. If a man desires to consult a lawyer or a physician, he does not go to the man who will probably amuse him, or give him a pleasant half

A man must study to gain the respect of his contemporaries if he is to be a marked success in any walk of life, and the witty man who cannot restrain his propensity acts unfairly to himself. He is not speaking of the man who has no reputation to sustain. He needs no advice from me, nor I from him.

DOWIE AND JOSEPH SMITH

THOSE who are familiar with a certain eventful chapter of Illinois history will not be inclined to underestimate the possibilities of the new plan now contemplated by "General Overseer" Dowie. In founding a government for "Zion City" and arranging to organize a political party from his following Dowie is not without precedents, says the "Chicago News." Indeed, if the success of Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, sixty years ago is to be considered, his proposal to make himself a factor in politics is by no means so chimerical as it might seem.

one-tenth of their income to the church, as Dowie's followers do today. With this source of income he was able to build a city and to prepare for the construction of a mighty temple. As Dowie has his "Zion's guards," so Smith had his "Danite band," which served the purpose of private police. With the growth of Nauvoo Smith soon found that he possessed a considerable degree of influence as a political factor in State affairs. The politicians saw the desirability of winning the Mormon vote and vied with each other in treating Smith with deference. It is significant that when a bill giving Nauvoo extraordinary and objectionable privileges in the way of home rule was presented to the Legislature it passed without even a reading, both Whigs and Democrats hesitating to antagonize the Mormon vote by opposing the measure. Having gained these advantages, it was not surprising that Smith, the "overseer" and real estate agent of Nauvoo, should later have cherished more sweeping ambitions, finally going so far as to announce himself a candidate for President of the United States.

Oxford's Famous Library. Oxford men from all parts of the world are expected to return to their alma mater to take part in the great functions which are preparing at Oxford. The university is going to celebrate the tercentenary of its famous library, founded in 1608. The Bodleian is the second library Oxford possessed, the first being the fine library presented to it by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV, about 1450, which was broken up in less than 100 years. The Bodleian, of course, is one of the most famous libraries of the world. Men of fame in science and learning are being invited from every center of civilization, and arrangements are being made to give them the fine-flavored hospitality of the ancient colleges. The vice chancellor will give a state dinner, and numerous other festivities are being arranged. The Bodleian Library contains a rich hoard of some 600,000 bound volumes, among which are 30,000 volumes of manuscripts and literary treasures beyond price. They are at the service of the world, for anyone may use them. The irreparable destruction of Duke Humphrey's collection was accomplished by the bigoted hands of Edward VI's commissioners. We read that "many MSS., guilty of no other superstition than red letters in the front of titles, were condemned to the fire," and "such

books wherein appeared angels were thought sufficient to be destroyed because accounted Papish or diabolical, or both." They left the building in ruins. Sir Thomas Bodley took compassion on it. He restored and enlarged the building, put in the seats and desks again and ransacked the world for books. A Lover's Race. Over the hills and dales she wheels, Her lover following fast; Oh, 'tis a race—A rare love chase, And though he's ever at her heels, She leads him first to last. The lead with calmest ease; Ah, don't they go Like lightning, though! Over the plain and sun-kissed steeps, As merrily as you please. And will he catch her? Faith, I doubt! Her might speed thus all day, And in the rear He'd stay; You see, to let the secret out, A tandem's built that way. Hopeless Work. "And you never tried to implant the principles of civilization in the poor Indian?" asked the Eastern tourist. "Well," said the old settler, reflectively, "we might of done it, but somehow it seemed easier to plant the Injun."

ANNEXATION OF CUBA IS THE BEST MEANS FOR COMMERCIAL UNION

By Representative FRANCIS G. NEULANDS of Nevada.

I BELIEVE that Cuba should be annexed to the United States. I will not vote for any reciprocity bill that may be presented in Congress that does not contain an invitation to the inhabitants of the island to this effect.

From the standpoint of Cuban interests, it is clear that free commercial union with the United States will be of the greatest benefit to her. The immense production of sugar in Germany and France, through the bounty system, has practically closed the doors of Europe to Cuban sugar, and it will be a great advantage to Cuba to obtain free access to our markets. The United States, though having less than one fifteenth of the population of the entire world, consumes about one-fourth of the total production of sugar. No better market could be secured for Cuba's products than America would afford.

The incorporation of Cuba into the Union would mean that Cuban planters would receive nearly double the present value of their crop in the markets of the world. It would mean an annual bonus to Cuba of nearly \$30,000,000. It would be impossible to measure the effect of this stimulus upon the general prosperity of Cuba, not only the prosperity of the planters but the laboring masses as well. Such a commercial union can be accomplished by political union.

The resolutions which I have introduced in the House invite Cuba to become a part of the United States, not a subject territory; they provide that she is to have a territorial form of government under the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the tariff laws, and that her people are to be citizens of the United States. In other words, Cuba is to be admitted as an infant State with the assurance ultimately of Statehood. Of course, her admission to Statehood will depend upon the rapidity of her amalgamation with the views of our people regarding government and social and economic questions. No more glorious prospect can be offered to Cuba than that of ultimate Statehood in the Union of American States. Meanwhile, she will simply go through the probationary period through which almost all of the American States have passed.

Of course time must be given to Cuba for deliberation. She should not be forced into annexation, and the resolutions which I have introduced provide that a reduction of 25 per cent shall be made in the production of Cuban products for one year in order to tide over existing economic difficulties, and to give her ample time for consideration and deliberation. There is no objection to extending this time so as to cover the period of two crops instead of one.

Whatever may be thought of imperial expansion, there has never been much serious contention over the expansion of the Republic, embracing, according to its traditions, the acquisition of contiguous continental territory and adjacent islands essential to our coast defense. There never has been a day since the time of Jefferson when the annexation of Cuba as a part of the United States has not been regarded as desirable by the great masses of the American people.

Cuba has one of the most salubrious climates in the world. According to the testimony of Col. Tasker Bliss, the military collector of the port of Havana, the climate of Cuba is milder in winter and cooler in summer than that of the United States. Cuba's soil is unsurpassed in richness—in fact, it is unequalled in any part of the United States. Our people can live there without degeneration. The island is capable of supporting twelve or fifteen million people. If the policy of expansion is to be pursued, it is much better to get a rich country than a poor country. Her people are less undesirable now than they will be after ten or fifteen years of independence. The transition from the present military occupation to a territorial form of government can be much easier made than transition after years of independent governmental action. Ultimately Cuba in connection with Porto Rico and other West India islands in our possession can be admitted as a single State in the Union, thus preventing over-representation in the Senate.

EDUCATION WILL SAVE INDIANS AS MEN AND WOMEN, NOT AS TRIBES

By Gen. T. J. MORGAN, Formerly United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WILL education save the remnant of American Indian? Yes, as men and women; not as tribes. The Indians as a peculiar, distinct, separate semi-barbarous people are doomed to disappear. Indianism is an anachronism and must pass away.

Education is the only hope of the red men and women; it offers them salvation. Those who accept it will be saved as American citizens. Those who refuse it will perish.

What I mean by this is that it is inevitable that the Indian, like all other elements in our national life, must become absorbed by the nation and lose their distinctive racial peculiarities, the one exception to this probably being the negro. It is impossible that the Indians should maintain their tribal organizations with separate governments, being a sort of nation within a nation, and have their own peculiar civilization; it is both undesirable and impossible.

Education is the means of bringing the individual Indians into such relationship with our national life that they will desire the same things which the white people desire. They will adopt our ideals of individual hope, cease to think and feel like Indians, and feel and think only as American citizens.

The Indians have the same capacity for such an education, and the same fitness for assimilation, as the Irish, the Germans, and the Scandinavians, who are so rapidly being made over into Americans.

BEST METHOD OF AVOIDING NOTORIETY

"A woman on the stage who really desires to avoid notoriety can accomplish her aim easily enough by leading a courtly, quiet life."

By LULU GLASER.

PEOPLE in the public eye, no matter in what walk of life they may be, are more or less the subjects of public comment. Stage people, perhaps on account of the peculiar character of their business, are more constantly under the severe limelight than those of any other profession.

That the character and doings of actors and actresses are interesting to the general reader is evidenced by the fact that today almost every magazine and newspaper of any note publishes columns, and even pages of matter relative to our profession. Just why it is that the private lives and remotest actions of the people of the stage should be held up to public scrutiny and criticism by the press so much more than those of other people is more than I can understand, although I appreciate the great aid the press is to our business and even how indispensable it is.

serve to illustrate the difference between publicity and notoriety. While I was playing in San Francisco a number of years ago, the papers came out and announced that Lulu Glaser had eloped with the son of a rich gold mine owner of Nevada, and had sailed the night before for China. I believe every paper in the city printed my photograph. I demanded an explanation, which developed the fact that a Miss Glaser, a member of a well-known San Francisco family, was the real heroine of the occasion.

I think that is the nearest I ever came to being notorious. My experience has been that a woman on the stage who really desires to avoid notoriety can accomplish her aim easily enough by living a correct, quiet life. During my ten years' experience on the stage I have had abundant publicity, but no notoriety that I know of. I enjoy my home, and spend there all of my time that is not devoted to my professional and social engagements. I think this is a pretty good method of avoiding notoriety.

KING EDWARD'S \$10,000 COOK

IF THE viands served at the table of King Edward of England are not to the liking of those who are favored with invitations to dine with his majesty it will not be for lack of a cook who enjoys a reputation second to none in Europe and a salary that the ablest statesman of the world might envy. In making his arrangements for the public feasts of the coronation season this king of the kitchen is to have a free hand, for by the king's mandate his slightest wish is to be complied with.

his affair on ordinary days; they are the task of his assistant. It is not looked for that any artist can produce three masterpieces in one day, especially when the greatest, the dinner, has to come last. Thus Mr. Menager need not quit his own roof-tree till after 11 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock he steps into a hansom and drives to Marlborough House. His kitchen is big and bright, and has all the windows of the ground floor facing the lawn. The carts for luncheon is brought to him and his work begins. The king never draws up the list of dishes for his own meals. That is done by Lord Farquhar, the master of the household, or Lord Valentia, the comptroller, but, of course, it is always varied enough to include anything the king wants, for it is a chief qualification of these functionaries to know his tastes.

The practical man of today, whether engineer or financier, in reviewing the progress of the past few years, cannot help but wonder a limit has been reached in the ultimate size of this generating plant. As it is already practical to consolidate various systems and supply them from one generating station, would it not also be possible to combine, in turn, these large generating plants when they are located in the same territory, so that all energy can be distributed from one central point? It seems almost improbable that this development should ever occur, when we consider the size of the plants now being erected in London, New York, or Chicago, and yet the carrying out of such a proposition is by no means an impossibility or even an improbability.

A man must study to gain the respect of his contemporaries if he is to be a marked success in any walk of life, and the witty man who cannot restrain his propensity acts unfairly to himself. He is not speaking of the man who has no reputation to sustain. He needs no advice from me, nor I from him.

The question as to the ultimate size of the main generating station, and the number of substations that can be operated for it, is limited only by the development of details in the design and operation of generating machinery. It is true, the efficiency of electrical equipments of the present day has reached a very high figure; but the fact that the steam plant rarely exceeds a heat efficiency of 20 per cent points out some of the possibilities of the future. There was a time in the history of generating stations when fuel amounted to barely more than 15 per cent of the total operating expenses. As the size of the generating units has increased and the station machinery has become simplified, the percentage of labor in operation has been reduced to a very large extent; in fact, almost to the limit of reliability of service.

Mr. Menager selects everything he needs. The master of the kitchen, Mr. Blackwood, a much more prosaic person, a mere man of figures, sees that all the articles come in and that the items on the tradesmen's accounts correspond. When he has verified them they are taken to Sir Nigel Kingscote, the paymaster, who writes out checks for payment.

At 6 o'clock he returns to Marlborough House to prepare the king's dinner. He is frankly proud of his early creations, and will often include catlets a la reform or other dishes named after the great Whig resort in the king's menu. Timorous cooks might hesitate to thrust the word "reform" under the eyes of a king when he is dining, but Mr. Menager and his master understand each other.

It was from the kitchen of the Reform Club, the best club for dining in London, that he moved westward a few hundred yards to Marlborough House. The Reform Club kitchen has been for a long time the studio of great artists. Its Tory neighbor, the Carlton, plodded along with the old plain dishes and let the cookery content go by default, only shaking its head and muttering, "Those Whigs always had French leanings."

Before the king touches a dish a senior member of his household tastes it and puts it before him. No waiter touches the plate after this tasting performance. The king's wine taster, Mr. Payne, is scarcely so close to the throne as Mr. Menager, the cook. Mr. Menager rose to his present height through sheer genius, while Mr. Payne belongs to the hereditary branch of the British constitution, for he succeeded his father.

He says with conviction that he does not believe that feminine nature can rise to the greatest heights in his art any more than in painting, poetry, or music. Yet, in his rare moments of comparative humility he will half admit that his women assistants contrive great works for which he, as chef, gets credit, and he knows other renowned kitchens in London, Sir Edward Lawson's and Julius Wehner's, which have frequently served dinners to his royal master and are controlled absolutely by women cooks.

Physically he is a great man, and he treats his office with becoming gravity. Twice a week—it will be often when coronation time comes—he walks into St. James' Palace, produces his bunch of keys and descends through a trapdoor into the cellar, accompanied by a servant holding a lantern. Mr. Payne has the list of wine he is to take out. Each kind he tastes. Like the professional at his craft, he does not swallow. He will tell you that the man who swallows cannot taste. He just takes a little in his mouth and puts it out.—Chicago Chronicle.

WIVES SHOULD KEEP THEIR MAIDEN NAMES

WHY do blushing brides assume their husbands' names on the wedding day and forfeit their own forever after? The time-honored custom is one of the oldest relics of a barbarous epoch, when a woman was a mere appendage. She was an integral portion of the gens or family, now of her father, now of her brother, now of her husband. She had no independent entity of her own. Hence she took over the surname of her legal protector, giving up that of her father.

But now she is the right of women to their own dear maiden names so universally admitted or so strictly enforced as in Spain. When a Spanish girl solemnly pledges her troth to a smiling girl at the altar he adds her appellation to his own, and ever after the two names are linked as indissolubly as the two persons. This blend is often very picturesque, and pleases fanciful foreigners. But it sometimes has its drawbacks. The husband's patronymic is at the end, in the possessive case, and when it has a meaning of its own may become awkward.

Names were a label indicating ownership, and changed accordingly. This is so true that wherever woman's rights were acknowledged—as was the case among many wild tribes—the child received the mother's name, or the appellation of her gens, not that of the male parent, and, consequently, in war time, when the two peoples were laying waste each other's territory, fathers and sons were generally fighting in opposite camps. Thus the head of the family has always bestowed his name on the female, and the first outward sign of female emancipation, when it does come, will be the maintenance by young wives of their maiden names, with or without the patronymic of their husbands.

Nowadays names are not as easily changed as they used to be, when every continental man who became an author threw aside his German, Dutch, or French patronymic and assumed a Greek or Latin cognomen as Erasmus, Paracelsus and Melancthon did. At present the clumsy machinery of the law has to be set in motion before a surname can be changed in Germany, Austria, and Holland, and in many cases a fee paid besides. If in Austria a man takes a room in a hotel for the week end, and gives a name which does not belong to him, he renders himself liable to imprisonment. And he is sure to get his due if the truth leaks out.

Why should it not be so even now? A wife is said to be her husband's half, yet often her better half. It is not meet that this relation should appear in the family name? There is more in a name than is dreamed of by the masses. In olden times it was believed to be to a large extent identical with the personality of the bearer. It was not to be taken in vain. To mention the name of Lohengrin, for example, was to deprive him of his life among mortals. A force, a virtue, a spirit

went out of him, and he ceased to be what he had been. Is it fair that a girl, should, on taking to herself a husband, abandon the personality which is embodied in a name for the sake of one who possibly would not cut off his moustache or give up smoking for her pleasure? "Join names as you join hands," says a society formed with this object in southern Hungary.

In Belgium man and wife very often unite surnames when they bind hands and hearts, and "double-barreled" names are as plentiful as blackberries in autumn. They have usually a distinguished ring about them as if they were titles of nobility. Sometimes they are alarmingly long; that, however, is not the fault of the system, but only of the country. It was a terrible jaw-breaker, for instance, that was offered in the invitations issued by the two families, Vandenhogstraeten and Kludivervankostorspravingstehderm.

In Russia the woman's patronymic always differs somewhat from that of her husband. Countess Tolstoy's name, for example, is Tolstaya in the nominative. If one were addressing an envelope to the married couple her name would then be Tolstaya and his Tolstomee. At first sight the Russian woman seems to have stolen a march on their English sisters, and to have saved some appearances of independence. But this fancy is illusory. In Russia the family name, when borne by males, is a substantive, and can stand by itself; when the bearer is a woman it is a mere adjective which needs a substantive expressed or understood in order to give it vitality and existence.

The Future of Electricity Supply.

It is safe to assume that the most economical system of electrical supply for some years to come will consist of the present, recently developed, multiphase generating station, connected to substations in which will be located the transforming apparatus as the connecting links of the distributing system already in use.

room tenements declined from 122,502 in 1891 to 149,324, and the number of one-roomed tenements with six or more inmates declined from 4,097 ten years ago to 1,892. So that, all in all, the aspect of overcrowded London begins to look a little brighter.

LONDON'S LATEST CENSUS

THE figures given by the "Detailed Abstract of the 1901 Census Returns for the County of London," apply exclusively to the administrative county of London, and the persons actually within that sphere on the night of the census. London, as everyone must be aware, is a name of peculiar elasticity. If we take it, for instance, to mean the municipal city of London—the "one square mile"—we find that its stationery population is only 23,283 souls.

The females in London, it may be remarked, exceed the males by a quarter of a million (252,371). The number of children of school age (three and under fourteen years) reaches close upon 1,000,000 (988,007).

And if, on the other hand, we take it to imply so-called "Greater London," which embraces over 400,000 acres and includes such distant suburbs as Epsom, Farnborough, Barnet, and Waltham Abbey, London county proper, created in 1888 from parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and having an area of nearly 75,000 acres. The total population of London, in this meaning, is 4,536,541. In 1801 the population was just 1,000,000 (959,310); it has therefore increased during the century nearly five-fold, but since 1851 a decrease in the rate has been in steady progress. One of the most potent causes influencing this decrease in the rate of growth of population within the county area is the migration of Londoners to the suburban districts. During the last ten years the loss by migration is calculated as exceeding 150,000. This centrifugal dispersion of town population is, however, shared by all great, old, and prosperous cities.

London is above all things a busy city, and in support of this we may note that in 1901 the percentage of the total population aged ten years and upward engaged in occupations, was, in the case of men, 82.5, and in the case of women, 37.4. With regard to the occupations followed by men, one of the greatest increases is that classified under the heading electrical apparatus makers and electrical supply-men, namely, of 166 per cent. Another most notable increase was in the numbers adhering to the overcrowded profession of acting. There are now 2,234 actors in London—an increase of 75 per cent over the figures returned in 1891. Of literary people in general, including authors, journalists and editors, there are 2,486; this showing an increase of 24 per cent in the last ten years. To clothe London requires over 35,000 male tailors, the same number of female workers, and an additional 105,673 women classified as dressmakers, staymakers, milliners, etc. This, however, does not include makers and dealers of "footgear," nor does it include the 2,000 odd artificial flower-makers—a profession that has declined in favor by 41 per cent during the past decade. The women occupied as commercial or business clerks have increased in number since the 1891 census to the alarming extent of 181 per cent. The Londoners proper, native in the county, were returned as just over 3,000,000 strong (3,015,580). Others living in the metropolis included 60,231 Irishmen, 56,505 Scotchmen, 35,421 Welshmen, and 161,222 persons of foreign birth. Of the 135,377 foreigners not naturalized British subjects, natives of Russia are now the most numerous in London. Germany follows second, Russian Poland follows, and France is fourth and Italy fifth. The Russians in London have increased since the last census from 12,634 to 38,117—fully three-fold, that is, while Italy has doubled her contribution toward the population, now accounting for a round 10,000.

In an ecclesiastical way, London county is of four dioceses or parts. The diocese of London has 2,786,585 parishioners; that of Rochester contained in the county, roughly, 1,000,000 less; that of St. Albans, 3,086; while the diocese of Canterbury, represented exclusively by Lambeth Palace, returned but thirty-seven persons. The population of some of the civil parishes in the county was in some cases similarly diminutive. In the city parish of St. John the Evangelist, for instance, only two persons were enumerated. Against this ridiculous total may be set the figures of Islington, having a population of 334,391, or of Lambeth, with 301,885.

The American invasion takes the form of actors! No less than three-fifths of the foreigners returned under this profession—most markedly referred to by the census as a "minor occupation"—were natives of the United States. The musicians from Germany, however, outnumber the actors and actresses from the States, the figures being 300 German bandmen against 211 actors with a twang.

The number of families in the metropolis is returned at just over one million (1,015,545), giving an average of rather more than 4 1/2 persons to a family. There are 571,768 houses in London, 40,669 uninhabited houses, and a rough 5,000 now in process of building. All inhabitants are, however, not so fortunate as to be sheltered under their hospitable roofs, for a total of 406 persons—224 males and 182 females—were enumerated as having passed the night of the census in barns, sheds, caravans, or similar places. At the same time, each of the million families in London has some holding or tenement. As regard the latter, the rate of increase in tenements of five rooms and over was exactly double that shown in tenements of less than five rooms. Single-

Niagara as a Model Waiter.

Sunset visitors to the recent Pan-American Exhibition saw Niagara Falls acting as the most gigantic of lamplighters, says the "Chicago Inter Ocean." When the evening shadows began to fall thick a signal was given, and the power of the cataract instantly lighted the thousands of lamps that turned night into day. Lately Niagara has also turned cook and waiter. On the cliff just below the falls the makers of a cereal food have opened a new factory. Into the building raw wheat is shot from wagons, cleaned, cooked, soaked, shredded, pressed, cut into cakes, dried and boxed—all by Niagara, and without the touch of a human hand. This factory is fitted with every appliance for the comfort and convenience of the employees who direct the work of Niagara. It contains a lecture room, with books, pictures, and a piano, and a dining room on whose tables Niagara waits. The diner sits down at a table, reads

the bill of fare, notes his order on a slip, puts the slip on the table, and presses a button. Then a waiter discovers that the table is really a car on a track. The table shoots away from him out to the main track, and on to the kitchen, where Niagara is cooking the food. In a few minutes the table reappears laden with the dishes ordered, turns from the main track at the proper point, and pauses before the diner, who then proceeds with his meal. Some years ago a scientific romancer—we believe he was Mr. H. G. Wells—imagined a hotel whose guests would thus receive their meals.

By the great majority of readers the description was doubtless dismissed as an impossible dream. Yet, if Mr. Wells will but take the trouble to visit a country about which he has written without seeing it, he will find that his dream has come true. He will find here a cook who never loses his temper, and, most marvelous of all, a waiter who never even expects a quarter, for the cook and the waiter are Niagara Falls.