

RECKLESS LUXURY OF HOTEL LIFE.

What Money Will Do In An Up-to-Date Hotel for the "Man Who Would Be King" Even for a Few Days.

Grace Margaret Gould in Woman's Home Companion.

The most obscure man in the most obscure corner of the United States today may live even better than a king—while his money lasts. If he would be a king for a time, he can go to New York and put up at one of the latest expressions of hotel extravagance—the management will do the rest.

This is no exaggeration. Limitless money is back of the great New York hotels, and it is spent without limit.

What then are some of the surprises which money can give to the one seeking regal luxury?

He can live in apartments hung with gobein tapestries and spread with the most costly Persian rugs.

He can eat from a solid-gold service.

He can breathe filtered air, from which every microbe has been taken.

He can bathe in certified water.

He can regulate the light to his mood.

He can sleep in a bed of carved tulip-wood—an art treasure, an heirloom from an old French castle, marvelously carved, and hung with silk after ancient style, yet representing the latest ideas in comfort and ease.

He can eat—What can he eat?

The world's best of fare is at his disposal.

He can be attended by a retinue of trained servants who anticipate his every wish.

And incidents? There is no modern convenience which is not at hand and in exactly the right place.

His clock is regulated by Washington observatory. He talks through a private telephone, and executes business over a private wire. He has all the comforts not of home, but of the world.

At what cost is all this indescribable luxury furnished? It is only possible to give a few items out of an unlimited expenditure of time, thought and money.

One of these hotels cost seven million dollars.

The decoration of its royal suite of six rooms cost seventy-five thousand dollars.

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The plant to filter the air cost three hundred thousand dollars.

The tulip-wood bed from the old French chateau cost ten thousand dollars, and so did the piano which adorns the adjoining reception room.

The solid silver fittings for each bath in the hotel cost twelve hundred dollars.

The paintings, marbles and bronzes which decorate the house represent an expenditure of half a million; and, on the other hand, each door knob in the hotel cost ten dollars.

The daily amount of money spent for flowers is at least five hundred dollars.

There is a servant and a half for every guest, and some guests may have half a dozen if they wish.

What, then, will it cost the man who would live like a king to enjoy those more than regal luxuries?

To occupy the royal suite for a day costs one hundred and twenty-five dollars. But this is without anything to eat. Food suitable to be served on a gold service by a retinue of liveried attendants comes high.

For instance, one portion of turkey costs five dollars; and cantaloup to begin with is one dollar a portion, and the grapes to end with are one dollar and fifty cents. Green-turtle soup is one dollar and twenty-five cents a portion, and a simple little salad two dollars. What would game cost? It might leave some change from a ten dollar bill, but nothing worth talking about.

One small portion of grouse, for example, costs three dollars and fifty cents. Does one care for a cup of tea? He can have any way.

Suppose some basic longings come to our friend from the country. The butler looks dumb-founded at first when he asks for butter-milk, but money can do anything, and so he gets a glass of the cost of forty cents. And fees—they are always with him, or rather they are always going away from him. The merest page, though he might be willing to accept five dollars—on account.

It is safe to say that to live like a king in one of these New York hotels will cost the one in search of that experience at least two hundred dollars a day, and cheap at that.

Times have changed, indeed, in New York city, and money has changed them. Less than half a century ago, when the Fifth Avenue Hotel was opened at the ruling rate of five dollars a day for room and board, the judicious held their hands in horror. Men not too old now to flash up twenty stories in an express-elevator to smoke their cigars on the roof-garden can well remember the excitement caused by the first passenger-elevator to crawl up to the fifth story. It was really a thrilling experience, as they recall it, and a good long one, too.

Even twenty years ago it was an unusual thing to have music with a hotel dinner, and when the Waldorf-Astoria furnished the first adequate promenade for hotel guests, women put on their finest in order to be fittingly arrayed for it. Before then there was little for women to do in a hotel except sit around great barren parlors or secrete themselves in their rooms.

These rooms, too, who does not remember their discomforts? The essentials were all right enough, of course, but no taste was displayed nor luxury lavished. They were, in fact, places to sleep in, or, if one remained awake, to think of one's latter end.

Only yesterday one paid extra for a grate fire in a hotel room; today one sets the degree of the thermometer to one's mood or state of health. Just touch the button, and the trained officiant will do the rest.

The difference, in fact, between this near past of moderation and this present of excess is that in those days there were millionaires, and now there are billionaires.

As these great fortunes keep expanding, so extravagance in New York hotel life keeps increasing. There is a constant comparison of good, better, best, and the best of today may not be more than the good of tomorrow. However, it would seem as if the limits of capricious luxury had been reached, unless perchance it becomes possible to annex the resources of the solar system, and prevent the youthful millionaire from crying for the moon in vain.

At least six New York hotels are represented in this luxurious living. They are the Manhattan, the Imperial, the Holland, the Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel Astor and the St. Regis.

It is safe to say that the man with money to spend and regal aspirations to satisfy can be adequately accommodated at any one of these hotels. The regal embarrassment he can suffer from is the embarrassment of riches.

It must not be thought, however, that the luxury of one is the luxury of another,

for each one of these hotels has its own personal characteristics and each one excels in some particular thing. For instance, for quiet exclusiveness one should go to the Holland, the very personification and home of old Knickerbocker aristocracy. There is an air of Parisian gaiety about the Imperial, while if you wish to see and be seen you go to the Waldorf. Then, for a recherche dinner with Aladdin's-Lamp accessories, the Manhattan is a favorite among the gilded youth.

One mustn't think for a moment there is any competition among these hotels; they are always glad, in fact, to speed the passing guest, for half a dozen stand ready to take his place. At special seasons, such as Horse Show Week, the rush for accommodations becomes almost a riot, and prices rise as high as the spirits of those who are eager to pay them.

But the various advantages of these hotels have been exploited so often and so well that it is difficult to say anything new about them. The latest ideas in hotels are, of course, those that people are most anxious to hear about. Luckily, there are two new and conspicuous examples.

Early last fall two luxurious hotels were sprung upon New York both built with a few regal millionaires.

There are two Astors, it should be noted—one William Waldorf Astor, a citizen of the world; the other his cousin, John Jacob Astor, a citizen of New York. Each built a hotel, and in so doing expended all the money that could be got by the former is the Hotel Astor; that built by the latter is the St. Regis.

The Hotel Astor is a massive structure, having none of the qualities of the modern skyscraper. It is only nine stories high, and is very broad, but proportionately it occupies a large amount of space than most of the newer hotels. It is indefinable in its architecture, a European capital than of the city of New York. Its manager was for many years proprietor of a restaurant famous for fine cooking and good cheer, and this idea of living to eat seems to permeate the atmosphere of the new hotel.

There are dining rooms galore, public and private, representing different nationalities and different pursuits. On the main floor is the Italian garden, a cafe for men and women, where the soft light gives a moonlight effect. The room is filled with small tables of a delicate green color. The last thing in hotel life of late is stated to be an edible menu card. It is generally made of lacquer, with the general idea of the new hotels. It is indefinable in its architecture, a European capital than of the city of New York. Its manager was for many years proprietor of a restaurant famous for fine cooking and good cheer, and this idea of living to eat seems to permeate the atmosphere of the new hotel.

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A dispatch from Santiago, Chile, January 27, says: "The first automobile to be driven in the Andes at an elevation of 25,000 feet above the sea level."

Since the latter part of last November, there have been 148 cases of influenza reported in York county, Pa., and the disease is extending into Adams county.

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At Burlington, Iowa, January 27, between the hours of 10 and 11 every store and factory in the city was closed to enable employes to attend revival services. Many received the Holy Spirit, and among them the celebrated Lanning Wagon, known everywhere for its strength, durability and lightness of draft. Cultivators, both riding and walking, and we will also the Albright Springtoiler, the best cultivated on earth, and lightest of its kind by Sleighs for Christmas presents; we have a large line to select from. Remember, we pay the highest cash price for Rubber Stamps, etc.

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silken drapery, and—just think of it!—the bedspread is a rare old piece of genuine gobein tapestry. To those who find comfort in it, it is old as the hills. "Unweary lies the head that wears a crown," it may be said that the first and last thing to occupy the mind of a soldier is his bed. Off from this bed is a marble walled bath which is entirely in white and silver.

In the Du Barry rose reception room of this suite there is the magnificent ten thousand dollar piano which was the first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. There is no other piano in the United States equal to it excepting the famous one in the White House at Washington.

The private dining room of the royal suite is walled in beautifully carved Flemish oak. A magnificent Persian rug covers the polished wood floor. The table is round and also carved Flemish oak, while the chairs to match are upholstered in tapestry. Upon the table is a bowl which is a treasure in itself. It is of Japanese cloisonne, each one of its many panels differing from the other. The buffet in this room is filled with rare delicacies, and there are candelabra and side lights and candles in solid silver.

Before the air is allowed to permeate the rooms of the St. Regis it is filtered, a barrelful of dust being taken from it every day.

Then there is the kitchen, not as large as the mammoth kitchen of the Hotel Astor, but one to delight the heart and excite the wonder of every housewife in the land. It is of shining tiles and glistening glass. And—just think of it!—it is under the cost—every kitchen utensil is lined with silver plate.

These are a few of the very many marvelous features of royal life in a New York hotel which are at the disposal of the man who would be a king—if he has the price.

Extravagant though these expenditures may be, it is only fair to say that he will always get the worth of his money, and have food for pleasant reflection and sleep down from his throne and abdicates his crown.

News of the Week.

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Would Down All Idiots.

"Idiot children should be put in a dog pond and drowned."

Dr. Brown, of the Board of Health, is so quoted in the New York World of January 25. In explaining the system of classification recently adopted by the School Board for the defective and backward children, Dr. Brown made this statement, according to the World:

"Every child with the slightest deficiency receives a special examination. His special defect is noted, and the child is placed in a class where that deficiency is given special treatment and possibly cured. In like manner an imbecile or feeble minded child is not put in a class with those that are absolutely normal. When it is found that he is too far gone for a surgeon's knife to help, his life had better be extinguished."

"Idiot children should be put in a dog pond and drowned." For the imbeciles who have less mental power than the normal child, we have the training classes. In these a great deal of manual work is taught. The boys are trained to be expert carpenters and the girls learn to cook and sew.

"In another class we teach the 'slow.' This is called the teaching class. They are the slowest of the slow, but the best students and the biggest success in later years, but they are for some reason slow in comprehending. By separating them from their classmates, normal children are allowed to go ahead and learn as fast as they please.

"There are at least 20,000 children who are put in the disciplinary class. There are great hopes for him when he wakes up and sees the world as it really is. Several of these children have been able to lead a normal life as fast as they please.

"Japan is importing immense quantities of all kinds of railroad material, including locomotives and cars. The United States and Europe. This is chiefly being used in Manchuria and Korea.

The recent statement of Robert Hunter that there are 20,000 children who are put in school yards in New York city, and the statement made by Superintendent of Schools Maxwell that "there are hundreds of children in our city schools who cannot learn because they are always hungry," has moved Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in New York, to make an appeal to the army for providing for the poor.

In a letter to Professor Maxwell, Miss Booth said that if these statements were correct, and if so many children were suffering from lack of food, she would like to see immediate steps to relieve the situation by establishing centers in the poorer quarters of the city, where food should be furnished to the children before they go to school hours. Superintendent Maxwell said Miss Booth's letter should be given the most careful consideration rather than overestimated.

Envy Tests For Diamonds.

From Science. Circular Weekly. There are several methods of testing the genuineness of diamonds.

Cover the stone with a little rosin paste, heating it in the flame of a lamp until the rosin is melted. Then blow it in a glass of cold water. If the stone is an imitation it will break into a thousand pieces, while the true diamond will remain intact.

On a diamond which has been well cleaned and carefully dried let fall one drop of water. Lower it to the bottom of the glass, and if possible, if the stone is false the water will spread or disappear, while with the real stone the drop of water will retain its spherical form.

Throw the stone you wish to "dip" into a glass of water. A diamond is perfectly distinct, whereas the imitation mingles with the hue of the water in such a way as to be almost invisible. Phosphoric acid has no action on a real diamond, but dissolves imitations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church—At 10:30 a.m.—French language at 2 p.m. St. John's—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Peter's—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. George's—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Andrew's—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Nicholas—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Basil's—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Constantine—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Helena—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Agatha—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Elizabeth—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Ann—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Catharine—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Sophia—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. George—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Michael—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. James—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. John—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Paul—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Peter—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Andrew—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Nicholas—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Basil—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Constantine—Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. St. Helena—Sunday 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