

sponsibility, it, alone, will be responsible.

Permit us, now, in a few short sentences,

to place Mr. Geisinger right on the record.

Immediately after the Republican

State Central Committee fixed upon the

26th of May as the time for holding the

State Convention, we called attention to

the fact, and suggested that the Republic-

an County Committee should be called to-

gether for the purpose of selecting dele-

gates. We supposed that if the anti Scott

men desired to affiliate with us they

would make some advances, or they

would wait until a County Convention would be

called. The only course for them to

take, if they desired to affiliate, would be

to call their County Committee to meet at

the same time as that fixed for the meeting

of Mr. Geisinger's Committee, and leave

the committees, by sub-committee, arrange

some plan of operation for the adoption of

the respective Committees for joint action

for the future and the selection of dele-

gates. The Chairmen of the respective

Committees could do nothing but call

their Committees together. Mr. Geisinger

took this view of it, and it was the only

reasonable view. If the Committees are

in favor of a united action, then they have

only to unite on delegates to the State

Convention, and authorize their respec-

tive Chairmen to issue a joint call, on some

satisfactory basis, for a Convention.

Neither Mr. Geisinger nor Mr. Lewis has

a right to place his Committee in a false

position. Any other course than the one

adopted by Mr. Geisinger would have

been usurpation. Hoping that the two

Committees will find no difficulty in fixing

a basis satisfactory to both parties, we turn

the matter over to them, anticipating the

best results from their prospective action.

From Our New York Correspondent.

Our New York Letter.

A Great Hotel—What It Costs and How

It is Run—Beecher—Business.

NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1875.

A GREAT HOTEL.

Very few people, even those who live in

the city, have any idea of the construction,

cost or methods of conducting the great

hotels of the great cities. Would it be of

any interest to your readers to know about

these things? I think so, and shall devote

the most of my letter to a statement of

them. I shall take the finest hotel in New

York for my subject, which is to say the

finest hotel in the United States, except

four in Chicago.

To begin with, the hotel must, to make

it what it should be, cover an entire block,

or the greater part of it. This is necessary

to get ventilation and light. And in every

four streets are not sufficient, for in addition

it has to have a court in the center. Such

a hotel will have from six hundred to

one thousand rooms in it, the number

depending upon the patronage desired. If

transient custom is what is sought, the

rooms are smaller, for you can take a single

man away anywhere, but if families and

permanent boarders are wanted, the rooms

must be large and airy, and have bath

rooms, and be connected with them.

Steam is always used for heating the

halls and public rooms, and all the rooms

must have grates in them. A boiler

that generates 200-horse power is none

too large, for in addition to the heat re-

quired, power is necessary to run an eleva-

tor and to do the work in the kitchen and

laundry.

The means of communication between

the rooms and the office is the telegraph.

Wires run from each room to the office and

all the guests have to do is to touch a

large knob and a hall boy will be at his

door in two minutes to execute his orders.

Some hotels have a code of signals for the

most common wants, so that the order is

given by telegraph. Thus, one short pres-

sure means ice-water; two, fire; three, cham-

ber; one long and two short, breakfast;

and so on.

Now about the cost of all these conven-

chambermaids, 45 laundry-women, 35

scrub-women, 30 hall-men, 13 porters, 20

carpenters, one locksmith, and so on. In

all 220 men and 150 women are employed

in the house, the pay-roll footing up on

\$10,000 to \$12,000 per month.

Of course the discipline is rigid. Every

person must be on duty, exactly on time,

and every one of them is bound to do his

or her duty silently. They wear noiseless

shoes, and never speak unless they are

spoken to. A complaint from a guest is

equivalent to a discharge.

The cost of provisions for one of these

hotels amounts in round numbers to \$1,000

per day. One hotel in New York uses up

\$50 per day in pumpkin pies alone in the

season.

Of course the hotel proprietors in good

times make money, for while the expenses

are enormous, the receipts are correspond-

ingly large. If the house is full, the re-

ceipts ought to run very close to \$4,500

per day for board alone, but it does not

stop there. You pay for your own fire

at the rate of \$1 per fire, and then there

is the matter of the breakfast. If you have

a meal brought to your room it is \$1 extra,

and if you are bibulously inclined it costs

indulge. The whisky you get around

the corner for ten cents, you pay twenty-

five cents for at the bar of your hotel, and

so on or all other drinks, and the same

may be said of cigars.

A big source of revenue is "privileges."

The man who blocks your boots pays round-

ly for the comb he occupies, and so does

the umbrella stand and the barber shop.—

All these things are necessary to the house,

but they are extras, and the proprietors

don't give them the privilege of defecating

the public for nothing.

Take it all in all, the hotel proprietor has

a very soft thing off. I should like to own

a large hotel myself.

BECEHERIANA.

The Brooklyn trial pours out over the

country its regular quantity of swash each

day, but what it is all about Heaven only

knows. As for the late Beecher trial, it

is the most interesting of the kind since

the trial for the seduction of Mrs. Tilton,

and the alienation of that lady from her

husband. But somehow all this has changed.

It would seem now that the tables are

turned, and that Tilton is on trial for any

number of offences. They brought the

President of a Lecture Committee from

Winsted, Conn., to prove that he was too

familiar with a young lady who had been

with him, and another man, from Bloom-

ington, Md., to swear that he had been

rather too liberal sentiments in a lecture

there, and they have dragged in almost ev-

erybody to show that somewhere he has

done almost everything that is foolish and

bad. Now, what all this has to do with

the question at issue at the beginning of

the struggle, is more than I can say.

Suppose the Tiltons are a gay lot, and

suppose the Winsted accusation is well

founded, and all the other accusations as

well—suppose he is to day the wickedest man

in New York, or anywhere else, what has

all to do with what has charged Beecher

with? Is Beecher on trial, or Tilton?

That's the question.

Nothing new against Tilton has been

developed this week. The court room has

been a scene of confusion, and the public in-

terest does not seem to diminish, but the

trial has, for all that, become fearfully

stale, and everybody wishes it well over.—

Both Beecher and Tilton show the effects of

the same. Old Mrs. Beecher bears up un-

der it better than any of them. She has

not got on "the ragged edge of despair"

quite as much as her husband.

BUSINESS.

is improving rapidly. I took a turn among

the jobbers to-day, and found the market

very strong for the month of March. The

retailers from the country are in, in

force, and they are buying with considera-

ble freedom. The old stocks are consumed,

Instructions have been sent to Sheridan

that he must not only prevent unauthor-

ized persons going to the Black Hills

country, but he must also drive out all

who are now there without authority.—

General Cook, as soon as he assumes com-

mand of the department of the Platte, will

give personal attention to the execution of

the instructions. He will visit the Black

Hills with the necessary force as soon as

the weather and roads will permit.