THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	30,100	15	30,960
2	30,220	16	30,240
3	30,520	17	30,160
4	30,720	18	30,370
5	30,480	19	30,380
6	30,540	20	30,320
7	30,210	21	30,180
8	30,300	22	30,120
9	30,250	23	30,100
10	30,160	24	30,470
11	30,340	25	30,300
12	30,230	26	30,070
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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D., 1902.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Omaha has once more regained its place on the musical map of the United States.

The literary bureaus of both sets of market house promoters seem to be working in great shape.

This time General Kitchener is forced to put special emphasis upon his "I regret to report" cablegram.

Another thing we are impatiently waiting for is that promised cut in the prices of sleeping car berths.

Now that Secretary Long has retired, the opposition will be forced to set up another target to practice upon.

Prince Henry has ended his tour, but he should remember that we have shown him only a few of the things worth seeing in this country.

If this keeps up, the little town of Ashland may have to be put under martial law to prevent a mimic Boer war from breaking out down there.

The French Chamber of Deputies worked overtime discussing the eight-hour labor bill. From the standpoint of principle, this is a poor start.

Rudyard Kipling has delivered himself on the Philippine question. Rudyard appears to have an expansive versatility that it would pay to have capitalized.

The theatrical world has another trust, formed this time by the burlesque people. Parties familiar with this class will not fear any danger arising from too much water.

A man is asking the local courts to grant him a divorce on the allegation that his wife is "tantalizing." Here is a chance for the lawyers to spin some new fine distinctions.

The president is finding it as difficult to stop lobbying by office holders as it is to close hotel bars on Sunday. When the front door is locked the thirsty ones soon locate the rear entrance.

The mistake of the last Nebraska legislature in not passing the bill for a tax commission to revise the revenue laws is becoming more and more apparent as the fight for tax reform progresses.

That British syndicate agent who was going to buy up all the stock yards at Missouri river points must either have fallen down lamentably in his job or is doing his work mighty slyly under cover.

The French Chamber has refused to pass the bill removing the censorship from plays. Judging from samples of French plays exported to this country the censorship cannot be particularly burdensome.

A new process for aging whisky artificially is said to have been discovered. A hurry-up process is needed in some communities, the natural one being entirely too slow to meet the demands of consumption.

Wonder if members of the Bar association would be so earnest in remonstrating against accepting the excuses of business men drawn on the jury panel if they were not themselves provided with a legal exemption from jury service.

Osborn Diegnan, the Iowa boy who accompanied Hobson on the Merrimac, is preparing himself to take the examination for a commission in the navy. His friends in this section will wish him success, but the experience of other enlisted men who have made the effort is not as encouraging as it should be.

A FALSE ALARM.

The republicans of the state may be pardoned if they regard with suspicion the candidacy for governor of any Lancaster or Douglas county man. Those counties are so thoroughly honeycombed with Bartley influences that the selection of a candidate for chief executive from either county would be extremely hazardous to say the least.—Hartington Herald.

The republicans of the state should not take all the rumors and roorbacks that are circulated by political drummers concerning the alleged merger between Douglas and Lancaster county republicans seriously.

While we cannot speak by the card for Lancaster county republicans, we are fairly well informed on the attitude of the rank and file of the party in Douglas county. The republicans of Omaha and Douglas county have no strings tied to them, no preferred candidates and no secret understanding or compact with any faction.

In common with the republicans of the state the republicans of Douglas county want a state ticket nominated that can confidently count on the support of an undivided party. They want a ticket made up of men who are not only known to be capable to fulfill the functions and discharge the duties that will devolve on them, but will leave the party in condition to make an aggressive campaign all along the line. They want men nominated who will be a credit not only to the party, but to the whole state.

Why either Douglas or Lancaster county should be barred from presenting candidates who will gauge to this standard is incomprehensible. Two years ago Douglas county gave a sufficient republican majority to save the governor, and without Lancaster and Douglas together the whole state ticket would have gone down in defeat.

These facts should be borne in mind by republicans who are interested in retaining Nebraska in the republican column.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY LONG.

The resignation of Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, was not unexpected. It has long been understood that he desired to retire from office, but was unwilling to do so while the Schley case was pending or was in any way subject to appeal. That being settled he has tendered his resignation to take effect May 1, his reason for doing so being purely personal. In the administration of the Navy department Mr. Long has made a most creditable record. While a great deal has been said in criticism of the department, particularly in connection with the unfortunate Sampson-Schley controversy, we think all fair-minded men will admit that Secretary Long is honorable, honest and able and that he has been actuated by a conscientious conviction of right and duty. His management of the affairs of the department during the Spanish war was unquestionably capable and he had the full confidence of President McKinley, as undoubtedly he also has of President Roosevelt, who was assistant secretary of the navy when the war with Spain commenced.

Secretary Long will be succeeded by Representative Moody of Massachusetts, that state having a fair claim to the position. Mr. Moody is now serving his fourth term in congress, is a lawyer by profession and is recognized as one of the ablest men on the republican side of the house of representatives. He is said to be a great worker and a man of excellent executive and judicial ability.

A DUTY BEFORE CONGRESS.

Congress has no more important and urgent duty before it, in the interest of the great majority of the shippers of the country, than that of amending the interstate commerce act so as to render it more effective. The demand for this is so overwhelming that it would seem hardly possible that congress can fail to heed it. There is no other question affecting our domestic affairs as to which the commercial interests of the country are so nearly unanimous. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to particular propositions, there is very general agreement that the law should be strengthened and that the interstate commission should have its powers enlarged.

Yet there appears to be doubt whether anything will be done, at least at the present session. There is said to be a very general apathy among members of the senate, where two measures for the amendment of the law have been introduced, concerning the whole matter. A senator who has shown an interest in the question recently expressed the belief that there are very powerful influences at work to defeat action. He said these do not come in all cases from the railroads, although it is true that there are many roads which are not willing to see any action taken. The real obstacle in the way of a change is the large shippers, this senator stated, a certain number of whom want things to remain as they are in order that they may profit by unlawful rebates in violation of the law, and he cited as an example of this opposition the fact that one firm operating west from Chicago and shipping 50,000 cars of freight each year is known to make a rebate of $15 per car, many others operating in the same fashion.

This senator said that in view of the apathy in the senate, the desire to let well enough alone and the fact that the railroads themselves are out of harmony one with another, it is difficult if not impossible to take any steps forward. The petitions and other documents that have been sent to congress have had no effect and he thought that nothing short of a united public demand will attain any results. It would seem that little more could be done than has been done to convince congress that there is an overwhelming public demand for a change, but the truth doubtless is that the indifference or so-called apathy in the senate is due to the influence of the railroads and of the large shippers who are profiting from the violation of the law. These influences are more potent, evidently, with many senators than that of the public and rather than incur the displeasure of the railroads and the shippers in collusion with them, these senators are willing that the interstate commerce act shall continue to be violated and shall remain what it practically is, a dead letter.

Public agitation of this question should be maintained with all possible vigor. A persistent effort must be made to impress upon the republicans in congress the political importance of the legislation which the public demands for its protection against the unlawful practices of the railroads. The party in power is under promise to the people to give them such protection and failure to fulfill this promise might seriously impair its claim to popular confidence.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS.

The educational experiment in the Philippine islands is very properly receiving much attention at Washington and it is a most important part of our task in the archipelago which ought to command the interest of all our people. There are now in the islands 830 American teachers, of whom 250 are women, and these are assigned to 450 towns. Some complaint has come from teachers from time to time, but most of them appear to be well satisfied with their work and with the country, though it would be strange indeed if more or less homesickness did not prevail among them. It is a work they are engaged in that calls for a great deal of heroic fortitude and in such a number there could not fail to be some who would grow weary of the task, particularly if they had fancied that they were going to have a good time, as doubtless some of them did.

That good progress is being made in educating the Filipinos there appears to be no reason to doubt and besides the American teachers are exerting a good influence upon the adult population with which they come into contact. It is said that no Americans in the Philippines are safer than the teachers and very few are placed in a position of so much security, aside from the friendliness of the native population to them on account of their occupation. The government should maintain the most lively interest in and the most careful watch over these purveyors of knowledge to its new wards. They are richly entitled to its liberal consideration and attentive guardianship. Theirs is a mission of peace and good will. They are laying the foundations of an Americanism that will be most fruitful of benefits. They should be well paid, well protected and made to understand in a practical and substantial way that the service they are rendering to their country, to civilization and to the cause of peace in the Philippines is understood and appreciated in their native land.

If the quadrennial mail weighing this year shows gains in the amount of postal business it will denote more than the usual increase. The last mail weighing in this division took place right in the midst of the most exciting period of the Spanish war, when every newspaper was pouring out continuous war extras and the public appetite for intelligence was worked up to the very highest pitch. Needless to say the figures touched top notch then, and if they go over it again now it will be ascribable only to the remarkable prosperity the western country is enjoying.

American banking institutions are being opened up all over Mexico. No single move could be made which will give the country so strong a grip on the trade of that country. It is through the control of the mediums of exchange and communication that European nations have been able to defeat our efforts to gain a strong footing in South America. Communication with Mexico is ample and with banking connections the United States should easily lead in Mexico's foreign trade.

United States officials in Georgia are brought to a realizing sense of the fact that the president meant what he said about federal officers mixing up in political affairs. Several of them are compelled to face charges preferred against them. Officials, like other people, should learn the lesson that when they are not willing to comply with the conditions of their employment it is time to resign.

In view of the little incident at one of our local Sunday services, it should hereafter be distinctly understood by every church house committee that it is a distinct breach of pulpit etiquette to have the church filled with gas before the preacher begins his sermon.

The Country is Safe.

Washington Post.

So Mr. Hogg did not go to the levee. The United States embassy at London still lives. An acute crisis has been weathered and the goose hangs high.

Let us sing!

Heroes of the Function.

Detroit Free Press.

Most of the German naval officers will probably resign if the kaiser ever buys another American yacht. They entered the navy to fight, not to eat themselves to death.

Chagrin of the Disappointed.

Springfield Republican.

The bad grace with which the English press views the wooing going on between Germany and the United States recalls the case of the young man at the wedding who got up and protested at the point when the minister usually calls for the views of the opposition. When asked why he objected, he answered, "Because I want her myself."

"An Ignominious Fall."

Indianapolis Journal.

The much talked of Americanization of England gets a jolt once in a while. An indignant British matron writes to a London paper to say that she has tried to sleep on a widely advertised and much-lauded cheap American cot, but in the middle of the night was "ignominiously precipitated to the floor by the splitting of one of the supports where a nail had been driven in." She wants no more such furniture about her house. This should serve as a hint to manufacturers to put an extra brace in their cots intended for foreign consumption. The British matron is a heavyweight.

Exalting Our Country

Indianapolis News.

That there has been an uneasiness over Prince Henry's visit in some phases of public feeling in this country—some of it voiced by Congressman Wheeler—is true. It has been compounded, perhaps, in equal parts of a deep democratic resentment against royalty and an intense though narrow feeling of patriotism. That the first is unworthy we believe even those who have held it will concede now. They certainly will as the event passes and it is looked at simply as what might be poetically spoken of as one of those flowers that bloom over the garden wall of international relations. It has been gathered with no harm to anyone, with much good to all. We are not less patriotic, but more on account of Prince Henry's visit; we are not less republican or democratic, but more. That we have shown good will and good manners is a tribute to republican institutions and must strengthen the feeling on which they rest, and not weaken it. And this has been made clear in a way that without the episode might not have come to pass. There are numerous illustrations. A small one is that of a citizen, German to the finger tips, who, expressing his joy over the prince's visit, said: "It vos a goot ting. Dem fellows over dere know dis country better now. Dot is vat day need over dere."

The unconscious testimony is that the prince's visit had aroused in this German-American only feelings with reference to America. This country is his country. Germany is "over there." No one pushed more eagerly to the front or cheered more loudly than this man. And yet out of the fullness of his heart the feeling he had was that America would be better understood and more truly exalted. There was an illustration of the same kind during the prince's stay in Chicago. Part of the program there was his reception by the German citizens of Chicago at the armory, where 6,000 of them were crowded together and where a welcome entirely German was given. In the throng were 900 former members of the German army, all of whom are now American citizens. Naturally the fatherland was on every tongue. The spirit of the time is indicated by the prince's speech, in which he told his hearers that, while they should be good, loyal American citizens, they should never forget they were Germans or of German descent, and ended by asking for three cheers for the emperor.

Then there was singing by the chorus of German songs, and those who despair of the republic might have said here, look at this German loyalty to the royal house of Germany. But the German speaks through music peculiarly, and following these German songs came "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by members of the Ladies' Choral society. And behold, this wrought the audience up to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than ever! But even this was increased a moment later, when, with scarcely an instant's pause, the music swung into "The Star Spangled Banner." Instantly every man, woman and child in the hall was standing. The first notes of the song were utterly lost in the wild cry of delight that rang out as the old words were uttered. (We are quoting the actual report of the scene.) This died away in an instant and then with a force that seemed to shake the very roof itself the entire audience followed the orchestra with the words of the song. This showed where the heart of the German-American was! The testimony is as strong as it was unpremeditated. The memories of the fatherland had flowed out so strongly as to make Germany's prince feel, surely, at home. All that language could utter of love for the old country, of honor for its reigning house was expressed, but at the first notes of "The Star Spangled Banner" every man, woman and child sprang to their feet and cheers simply silenced all else and then merged into the grand old song like one mighty voice!

The prince's visit has repaid us in this one thing alone—to call out such a feeling of patriotism, to make it plain how true and sure it is, how instinctively it turns to the object of its love and care, how finely it demonstrates that America is the land of love and loyalty, first in the hearts of all. Laying aside all other aspects of the prince's visit the fearful souls among us who have felt uneasiness and even fear may surely be comforted. It is clear and will become clearer every day and hour that the event has simply better defined America, has touched us all with the consciousness of national feeling, has revealed to us the oneness of national loyalty, the perfect surety and faith of sentiment that cherishes first the American ideal.

How to Deal with Combines.

Baltimore Sun.

Canada affords us an example of the proper way to deal with combinations to advance prices unduly in its recent action upon printing paper. The Press Association, under a clause of the tariff act of 1897, reported to the Ottawa government that a combine of paper makers existed and had put up prices. The government thereupon appointed Judge Taschereau of Montreal to investigate, and evidence was received which showed that in February, 1900, twenty-six manufacturers of paper combined to keep prices above a certain figure in Canada, but to let paper go out lower for export. In November, 1899, paper sold at $2.03, but after the combination was formed it sold at $2.50 and kept at that price, though there has been a fall in the United States. The judge's report has caused the government, by an order in council, to reduce the duty from 25 per cent, ad valorem, to 15 per cent. We ought to have a like procedure.

REPUBLICAN ENTRIES PLENTIFUL.

Friend Telegraph: The many friends of H. H. Wilson of Lincoln are pushing his candidacy for governor on the republican ticket next fall. Mr. Wilson has a record which is untarnished and will be one of the strong candidates before the next convention as a successor to Governor Savage.

Imperial Republican: Candidates are being announced for congress for the Fifth district with due regularity these days. Last week the Arapahoe Mirror brought forth the name of State Senator Allen of that place as its favorite candidate. Already there are a dozen or more mentioned for the position.

Wilsonville Review: Congressional candidates appear thicker than pebbles in a Nebraska sandstorm. The weightier of the eight aspirants is Judge G. W. Norris of McCook. Here's hoping that he will be made the preference of the convention. He is deserving of recognition ahead of any other Furnas county man.

Hastings Tribune: There is no use for the republican party to get into trouble over Governor Savage. He will not be nominated. The next thing now is to select a candidate who can be elected. This will not be a difficult task. The party in the state has many able men. Harmony before the convention means success at the election.

Neligh Leader: The name of Judge J. F. Boyd of this city is among those mentioned in connection with the nomination for congress from this district. While the Leader is not speaking by authority, it is of the opinion that the judge is not a candidate, in at least the common acceptance of the term. Yet it might be true that if tendered the nomination by a practically unanimous vote he might feel obliged to accept the honor. That he would make a winning fight is beyond the bounds of doubt.

Rushville Recorder: Candidates for governor are being freely mentioned in the state press and while we have not the pleasure of knowing any of them, we like the favorable notices given of Judge Paul Jessen of Otoe county, who holds the distinction of being born in the state. We all believe in Nebraska, and as Judge Jessen is a man of unimpeachable character, a patriot and soldier of the Spanish war and whose position on the Bartley pardoning act is above suspicion, we believe he would command the respect of a large majority of Nebraska republicans.

Columbus Times: The third congressional district is composed of eighteen counties. Several of them have invariably presented a favorite son for honors before every congressional convention held in the district in the last decade. Platte county has been exceedingly modest. The nominee of the next convention must be a young man of intellectual and physical vigor. The young republicans must have a chance. They have been held with a leash, to the detriment of the party or progress. The "old stagers" are good counsellors, but it takes the young men to win a battle. The republicans of Platte county have kept up a gallant fight for all the years since statehood. The old-time democratic majorities have been more than cut in twain. It is time the "fighting few" here had recognition. The unanimous choice of the republicans of this county for the nomination of congressman is Dr. Homer A. Hansen. His capabilities are unquestioned. His personality, his broad and comprehensive intellectuality, his active and vigorous young manhood—all fit him for an ideal congressman. Give the young republicans a chance. If nominated he will be elected.

ADVANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mexico Taking Up the Vernacular of Its Neighbor.

Modern Mexico.

The progress that the English language has made in Mexico in the last few years is really remarkable. It has not been long since French was easily the second language of the country, but today it is effectually replaced by English. The Mexican people are much more apt at acquiring languages than the average Anglo-Saxon and the ease and correctness with which many Mexicans who have never been out of the country and who have had little opportunity for practice speak English is a frequent subject of comment. Where a half-dozen years ago only the larger establishments or those catering particularly to foreign trade employed English-speaking clerks, today it is possible for an American to make his wants known in his own language in every store of any importance. The demand for English newspapers, magazines and books among the better classes throughout the country has increased to a notable extent. So much of the important business transactions in Mexico today have an international character and so many English-speaking foreigners are interested in business concerns of the country that professional men find the language almost a necessity in order to secure their share of a very profitable part of the business. A notable recognition of the importance of the language has just been made in the City of Mexico, where the great preparatory school has replaced the study of Latin by English. It is to be taught in a thorough four years' course and will be obligatory.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A report minus the customary affidavit has it that Senator Chauncey Depew attended a banquet recently and didn't make a speech. Perhaps Mrs. Depew was in the vicinity.

A Pennsylvania girl was squeezed so hard by her sweetheart that one of her ribs was broken and an Indiana girl loosened one of her slats by laughing too hard at a comic opera joke.

President Roosevelt has found time to prepare the manuscript for a new book on the deer of North America. The volume is one of a series and will be issued in the early summer.

A Jersey Solomon told the parents of six pilfering boys to pay a fine of $5 for each, or, in lieu thereof to paddle them before the court. The boys were paddled and the money saved.

This is the latest jocular remark among members of congress when constituents press them for unobtainable positions: "I guess I'll have to get him a job as lineman with the Marconi company."

Joseph Spang, one of the German veterans who assisted in receiving Prince Henry at Boston, served in three wars under Kaiser Wilhelm I and saw Major Holleben killed at the battle of Metz.

A New York judge is getting perilously close to the ragged edge of professional treason. The other day he summoned up his nerve and declared the lawyers talk too much. Holy Smoke, what are they hired for?

Rev. George A. Gordon has been pastor for eighteen years of the Old South church, Boston, the richest Congregational church in America. During the 233 years of the church's existence it has had sixteen ministers.

Prince George of Prussia, 76 years old, is the oldest member of the house of Hohenzollern and is known as the "Hohenzollern poet." He has written under the pseudonym of "George Conrad" a number of tragedies, notably "Phaedra."

The projected candy trust is perfecting a pull in Missouri. There is no cause for alarm in the news, for if it retires from business the moss-covered toast, "Sweets for the sweet," the country will rejoice and turn cheerily and hopefully to gum.

At least twenty-five of the forty-one "silver" members of the Colorado house of representatives urge that the next democratic state convention name the party candidate for United States senator, but most of them say it must be Henry M. Teller.

General Henry B. Carrington, who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday this week at Boston, was, in 1875, granted access by Great Britain and France to all revolutionary archives, through which he was able to survey and map the revolutionary battlefields.

Emil Andres, a retailer of oil, has put the Standard Oil company to rout in Jeffersonville, Ind. He used to buy his supplies from the Rockefeller concern, but lately changed to an independent company in Louisville. Then the Standard proceeded to ruin him in the usual way—cutting prices below the profit line—but the citizens stood by him, preferring to pay the higher figure. He charged 10 cents a gallon, though the Standard vainly offered it at half that price.

'ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

During the great reform campaign last fall Judge Jerome, as a candidate for district attorney, outran and outtalked his associates on the ticket. His assaults upon Tammany and the hosts of evil were continuous, fervid, frothy and generally furious. He proved a distinct success as a candidate, both for his pyrotechnic oratory and the unrivaled activity of his press bureau. But times have changed and Jerome is jogging along with the procession. The burdens of office and the "grave responsibilities" of the job weigh so heavily upon him that he has grown morose and painfully mute. His press bureau is hushed and nary a word comes from his "inner consciousness" to cheer friends or paralyze the foe. The change is the marvel of the town. A reporter sought to pump him recently. This was the result:

"What about the Burns case," he was asked.

"Nothing to say."

"And about the grand jury and the Wisker case?"

"Not a word."

"And about excise?"

"I'm not talking."

"What about your not talking?"

"I'm not saying a word."

"Why not?"

"I've changed my mind."

The collection of Chinese porcelains formed by the late James A. Garfield, distinctly the finest collection in the world, has been sold by Mr. Garfield's estate. The purchaser is the firm of Duveen Bros. of New York and London.

In the sale of this unapproachable collection to a firm of dealers the Metropolitan Museum of Art has lost the possession which gave it distinction among the museums of the nations. The collection has been on exhibition at the Metropolitan museum for the past few years, and when, after the death of Mr. Garfield, it was learned that he had not made definite disposition of his ceramics it was hoped that the collection would find a permanent place in the gallery to which he had loaned it.

The purchase price was above $500,000. Exact figures were not obtainable, but it is believed by persons who have good information that the sum paid was $600,000.

Following the example of the Pennsylvania railroad the Metropolitan Street railroad has established a pension system which will go into effect July 1. This is said to be the first pension system ever established by a street railroad company. It provides for voluntary and involuntary retirement of all employes between the ages of 65 and 70 years who have been continuously in service for twenty-five years. Those whose employment has been for thirty-five years or more will receive 40 per cent of the average annual wages of the ten previous years; thirty years' service will carry a pension of 30 per cent and twenty-five years of 25 per cent. The fund will be supplied by the company. The employes themselves will not be asked to contribute to it. The pension plan is the scheme of President H. H. Vreeland.

The New York Herald says the Cunard Steamship company has decided to build a pair of ocean greyhounds that for size and speed will wrest from the Hamburg line the laurels it has held for five years past. The new ships will be over 700 feet long and will be driven by engines of 48,000 horse power. The greatest engine power ever placed in a thing afloat is the 35,000 horse power of the Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland. That has given the German-built racer the as yet unmatched average speed on a transatlantic journey of 23.08 knots an hour. It is easily conceivable that an additional 13,000 horse power can bring the speed of an Atlantic courser up to 25 knots.

How much over 700 feet in length the ships will be is not stated, but unless the over-all length of the projected craft exceeds 704 feet they will not surpass Oceanic of the White Star line. But with a speed of twenty-five knots an hour they will greatly surpass it in fast going, the White Star liner, in fact, having little pretensions in the way of speed, being primarily intended for regular seven-day voyages from port to port. In that direction it has fairly well lived up to the intentions of its builders, has almost always made its trips on schedule time, but has rarely surprised its agents by premature arrival.

In the New York-Liverpool service the Cunard line has just now but four ships, including Etruria. The rest are Campania and Lucania, twin screw flyers, which for years held the blue ribbon of the sea until the newer German racers, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm came along to wrest it from them. The other vessel of the Cunard fleet which has been retained in the New York-Liverpool service is the single screw steamship Umbria, sister ship of Etruria, whose lack of twin propellers is the cause of its seeking an Azores haven in tow.

LIVELY AND LIGHT.

Detroit Free Press: Osmond—You always pay as you go, don't you?

Desmond—No, indeed; I pay as other people come after me.

Philadelphia Press: Stinjay (playing host)—W-l-l, old man, what do you think of that wine?

Sharpe (laying down his small glass)—The sample tasted so good I wouldn't mind having a drink of it.

Judge: Bernice—You surely don't indulge in whist during Lent?

Hortense—But, my dear, we do it for charity.

Chicago Tribune: "And you were seasick all the way over? Well, it was some relief to you to swear, I presume?"

"To swear! Thunder! I didn't have any time to swear!"

Boston Transcript: Miss Elderbody—This picture of me was taken when I was a young woman.

Tiddlywinks—Why, you haven't changed a particle, have you?

Chicago Post: "So you advise me not to sue," said the client.

"I do," said the lawyer.

"Well," returned the disappointed client, "it seems darned strange that when a man pays for advice he can't get the kind he wants."

Washington Post: "I am of the working man," said the impressionistic politician. "I am proud to say that there are callouses on the palms of my hands."

"Well," said the friend, "if the present tendency to belligerency in public life continues to develop, you are likely to get callouses on your knuckles."

Philadelphia Press: "I should think it would bother a man a great deal if he combined the practice of medicine and undertaking," said the person who is given to foolish and unnecessary thinking.

"But how?" asked the curious individual.

"Well, suppose he got a case where the patient had no money, but his relatives had plenty."

A SONG OF CHEERFULNESS.

New York Sun.

Let us be cheerful. What's the good of sighing?
(Oh, lordy! Thursday next the rent comes due!)
What's to be gained by all our coward crying?
(Oh, dear! Oh, dear! and coal is needed, too.)

Let us look up! The sun is brightly shining
(I feel that latest sketch is sure to miss),
So let us leave our grieving and repining
(Did ever mortal have such luck as this?)

Let us be cheerful! Nature smiles around us!
(I can not seem to make these poems go.)
Remember all the blessings that have found us.
(I wonder why misfortune haunts me so.)

The world is genial, after all, and kindly,
(Here comes an old curmudgeon to collect),
So let us trust it cheerfully and blindly.
(Here! Where's my change? That's better; that's correct.)

Let us be cheerful! Facing what's before us,
(I hope that other man won't call today),
Tuning our souls to nature's hopeful chorus.
(If this keeps on I'll have to move away.)

Observe the birds, how cheerfully they twitter,
(Oh, what a dreary grind this grows to be!)
They do not make their brief existence bitter.
(Even my postage stamps are out, I see.)

Let us be cheerful! We, the poet-hearted
(I can't scare up a cent for Sadie's hat),
Let sordid care be from our spirits parted.
(How can I have the cheek to tell her that?)

A mind at ease, a soul in perfect quiet—
(Great Caesar! I must chuck it. I can't stay,
With every nerve and fiber in a riot,
To write a song of cheerfulness today!)