

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers, with southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 45; precipitation, 0.62 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

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committee of which the scholarly head of the State University was made chairman. There was an elaborate organization with professors of science, with flower pots ablom in the windows and with nice young women to give instruction in literature, polite deportment and the essentials of working-mechanics, practical equipment for life. The school, we are told, offering "beautiful work." The odor of lavender water is over it from cellar to garret, and it is turning out each year a fine crop of high-browed young men filled with lofty ideals and keen to get into the busy world where they seek jobs of teaching others how to work with their hands. And there are those who think sometimes that if Mr. Wilmerding could be made conscious of it all he would turn over in his grave.

At best manual training in a school is no easy thing, because it is hard to teach industry where industry is not practically carried on. Another reason is that the management of so-called industrial schools is almost invariably given into the hands of professional educators who have no real and working knowledge of the things they teach and no sympathy in connection with them. They give to those who pass under their instruction not the spirit and ambition of industry, but the spirit and ambition of academic thought and life. They turn out, not a product of skilled mechanics eager to do the work of mechanics, but of young men schooled in contempt of manual labor and ambitious to find place in the crowded ranks of professionalism.

What might be done under the terms of a gift? Mr. Wilmerding says we do not know; possibly nothing better than what is done. But it would be interesting to see what would come out of a school of industry presided over by men in leather aprons, enthusiastic for the work of their trades, creating the atmosphere of these trades and careless whether their finger nails are polished or not. It would, too, be gratifying to see just for once an honest effort to carry out a political aim for the sake of a great gift, like Mr. Wilmerding's, and to the precise end for which the gift was made.

A GROSS ABUSE.

The action of the House of Representatives, reported in yesterday's dispatches, in declining to put the rural delivery bill into law, is a gross abuse of power. It makes a bad outlook for a service which has much to commend it in its legitimate development and much to be afraid of in the possibilities of its abuse. The rural delivery answers in many districts a reasonable demand and performs a real service; and in doing this it gives employment to a considerable number of persons. It is in connection with this last-named fact that the danger lies. The politician everywhere is seeing that the rural delivery may be used handily as an attachment to the local political machine, and through their initiative the demands upon the Postal Department for the creation of new delivery systems are overwhelming both as to number and cost; and where routes are already established there is persistent political pressure to increase the number of pay carriers. It is in the nature of things the easiest sort of a political graft for the people of any neighborhood can be got without effort to petition for the spending of Government money locally for any purpose; and no member of Congress was ever known to decline to give to a local appeal from his district, whether for something necessary or something superfluous, the weight of his personal sanction and the support of his department "pull."

Under these influences the rural delivery is expanding at an alarming rate, new systems being established, not only where they are needed, but in situations where they serve no purpose save that of the politicians. The father of the service in Congress, Hon. Eugene F. Loud, of the Fifth California district, is a good deal of a politician himself, and generally speaking, by no means averse to making the most out of the patronage at his command, but he is a reasonable man, and he is very far from being a politician in the sense of the word. He has people in his district who are not politicians, and he is not a politician himself. He is a man of observation, knows what the end will be. Little by little at first the academic idea will crowd upon the industrial idea, and ultimately every purpose and principle for which the Armour Institute stands—every notion which Mr. Armour had in mind in its foundation—will be thrown overboard.

There has just been defeated, Mr. Loud's argument, that he did not command the votes in that committee. Up to this time, he declared in the course of a long speech in the House on the 3d inst., the rural delivery has been political in its organization—that is, appointments to the service have been made by local postmasters themselves holding office through political favor—and it has given indirectly to many Congressmen their first, or their largest, taste of public patronage; and under very brief time advanced from an economical beginning to the most extravagant branch of the public service. At its inception the carriers received \$300 per annum. They now receive \$600. If the salary system continued, Mr. Loud predicted, they will eventually receive \$800, or \$900. At the present time \$350,000 is being spent for a supervisory force, when one-tenth of that sum ought to pay for all the supervision required. The remedy for this great and growing graft is, Mr. Loud declared, to take the service out of politics and to re-establish it on a competitive or business basis. The plan proposed in the bill which Mr. Loud, as chairman of the House committee on postal affairs, cordially supported, was to take the appointment of carriers out of the hands of politicians and let out the work by contract, in each district, to the lowest bidder.

The failure of Congress to authorize this change after a long discussion, in which the point at issue was fully developed, exhibits the disposition of the average Congressman in matters of this sort. He does not want business principles to prevail in those departments of public expenditure which may be so turned as to promote his personal and political ends, and he will not vote for such change. He would rather waste the great sum—estimated by Mr. Loud at \$14,000,000 per year—between the ultimate cost of the rural delivery under a legitimate business system and the ultimate cost under the extravagant political system. That Congress will hold out for the system of political appointments for a long time to come is certain; but in the end the system is bound to break down of its own weight. An act so flagrant cannot be by the nature of things endure permanently.

The City Marshal of Portland, Me.,

reports that during the past year the police department has made 1149 arrests for intoxication. Sheriff Pearson, who is a prohibitionist parson, has been boasting that his enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law had been so effective that there was not a saloon in Portland doing business; that Portland was a "dry" city. Nevertheless, 1149 persons were arrested for being drunk in this arid district of America.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The weak point in the government of the American people is the administration of municipal rule in our important cities and towns. Our State and National Governments are able, economically and uprightly administered, compared with that of the leading governments of Europe, but the municipal government of our important cities is not equal in economy and efficiency to that of Birmingham, Glasgow, Berlin or Paris.

There are those who hold that good municipal government cannot be expected of democracy, but it is vigorously contended, on the other hand, that a municipal government directly representative and responsible to the people of the city, having distinct legislative and administrative departments, has not been tried by our important cities. Nowhere else is municipal government so irresponsible as it is in the United States. In some states the Legislature by special acts governs each city separately, even in matters of petty detail. In other states legislation is limited to acts general in form and applicable to all cities of a given class. In Pennsylvania the Legislature may by special act remove the Mayor of a city, authorize the Governor to name his successor, and forthwith disorganize and disband the public service.

The City of New York is governed by the Legislature of the state. Some of its officials are responsible to the Governor and subject by him to removal. The City of New York, with 3,500,000 people, is not permitted today to determine for itself during what hours its saloons shall be closed. This question is decided for New York City by a majority of country members in the Legislature, who are no more qualified to determine the legal restraints upon the social life of a vast cosmopolitan community, like New York, than they are to devise a system of local ordinances for the police government of the city of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, the Sikh province of British India. The officials of New York City are subject in the discharge of their duties to constant intermeddling by the Legislature. In Illinois the City of Chicago is greatly hampered in matters of merely local government for want of power to govern itself. All this state interference in matters purely local is pernicious, and what every considerable city needs is emancipation from state interference in local matters and the gift of home rule. What is wanted is a municipal government directly representative of and responsible to the people of the city, and having distinct legislative and administrative departments. Chicago is fuller of fair promise of good municipal government in the future than New York is at the present time. The City of Chicago, possesses large powers. In 1895 it was absolutely owned by special interests, but today the people of Chicago are represented in its Council by 50 of its 70 members. It is organized on non-partisan lines, the best members being in control of all important committees.

There can be no genuine municipal reform except on the basis of home rule. If a Legislature, whenever the administration of any local government by the city and state irresponsible, inefficient and corrupt, they represent a brace of dirty hands, each one with farcical solemnity striving to rub the other clean. Home rule for the city robs the state of no proper authority within the city. The state continues to legislate for the whole people of the state in respect to such matters of common concern as crime, personal rights, the family, education, property, corporations, commerce, elections and general taxation, and this legislation is enforced in the city by local officers. Thirty years ago, because the City of Boston had no use for the state prohibitory liquor law, the "hayseed and cheeseburger" majority that had imposed this law upon Boston undertook to enforce it by the creation of a state constabulary, but the last state of the law was worse than the first; the state did not succeed in its effort to vitalize a law that could not be locally enforced by the municipal administration.

The powers of Home Rule which may be advantageously exercised by a city include the power to frame a city government and define its authority, the power to set local priorities, including schools, the power to establish and administer streets and parks, the power to supply public necessities directly or by means of the public service corporation, and the power to establish an administrator reformatory and charitable institutions. To the objection that the people of the city cannot safely exercise such powers; that they are incapable of self-government; that the government of the state must stand guard over the people of the city and save them from themselves, Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith in the Atlantic Monthly answers that the government of the state is not a "watchdog" but a "public authority for private ends; that it is impossible for the entire people of the state to know the needs of its several local communities as well as their own people know them." There is no doubt in any intelligent, candid mind that Mr. Smith is right in his final contention that the people of a city should be free to determine all questions of municipal public policy; they should possess power to legislate as well as to administer; they should enjoy legislative as well as administrative freedom.

The great trouble in the matter of reform in municipal government is that its price is eternal popular vigilance and interest, which it is almost impossible to stimulate and maintain. Tom Hood said: "Evil is often wrought by want of thought," and Anthony Trollope, in one of his novels, keenly says that the impunity enjoyed by the lawless and the unjust in this world is not due "to the ignorance of the world as to their sins, but to the indifference of the world as to whether they be sinful or no."

It is not to be overlooked that the same leadership, narrow, and selfish, which has defeated the bill in the Illinois State to defeat two years ago is fixing up a similarly narrow and selfish programme today. The defeat of two years ago—is it to be repeated?

It requires no little hardihood in a machine that got the Republican party in Multnomah County so tremendously whipped two years ago, to bring forward now the same narrow programme that was turned down so viciously then.

The single issue in the contest for the primaries on Saturday is Mr. Joseph Simon. He has come from Washington to meet it. If the voters who are registering attend the primary, he will be beaten.

Just as a bit of informal weather record, let it be chronicled that the first Spring day of 1902 came March 11.

THEY KEEP REBELLION ALIVE.

Peace Party in United States, Says Funston, Age Responsible. CHICAGO, March 11.—General Frederick Funston was the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet held tonight in the club at the Marquette Club, members of the Lincoln Club also sharing in the occasion. General Funston arrived in the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon for a stay of two days, during which time he will be the guest of various clubs and this city as well. He was met by a reception committee composed of members of the City Club, an honor which he has declined to accept. He was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel, where he remained until late in the afternoon, when he was driven to the club where he was to remain during an informal reception lasting for an hour was held. It had been the original intention to hold a great reception, but General Funston said that his physical condition was not equal to the strain that would be imposed by a function of that kind.

The speakers at the banquet held tonight were General John Black, of Chicago, and Colonel Henry L. Turner, of Chicago. General Funston said: "Had it not been for the so-called peace party in the States, the insurrection would have been suppressed finally in January, 1900. Since that time, 600 lives have been sacrificed and millions of dollars have been spent. Were it not for the hope of the few leaders still under arms that the United States is on the verge of a civil war in their behalf, all resistance would be at an end."

"The negro soldiers deserted our Army and for time served in the insurrection. They were caught and hanged. It would have been more of an act of justice had we hanged the people who signed the peace treaty of Manila in 1898. That we confer with the Philippine leaders in an effort to secure peace. In the one case two ignorant men were executed, while in the other case other people more guilty than they, in full possession of their senses, were allowed to go free."

"We are informed that Major Waller, one of the bravest officers in the Navy, is being recalled to the States because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If that is true, I say bull for Waller. I am glad he did it. The great mass of the natives in the Philippines do not know the difference between right and wrong. Ninety-five per cent want to be left alone and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The insurrection in Cuba has been held as an example of what we could do in the far East. I believe my experience in those islands has given me an insight into the character of both peoples. There are 40 million people in the Philippines, and any leader the Philippines ever had. There is no comparison between the two. And I am not lying awake, either, thinking of how I love the Cubans."

Tomorrow General Funston will show the sights of Chicago and will hold two receptions, one at the Press Club and another at the Chicago Athletic Club. This morning he will return to New York.

TWO YEARS IS LONG ENOUGH.

Hughes Says Troops Should Not Serve Longer in Philippines. WASHINGTON, March 11.—General Hughes continued his testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines today. In reply to a question by Senator Patterson, he said that the death rate among Spanish prisoners was far beyond what it should have been. Investigation proved that the prisoners were so debilitated by reason of their long stay in the camps that they were unable to rally from any illness which attacked them. He said he had urged the return of United States troops to this country after two years' service.

Senator Patterson called attention to the "water cure" as used in the way of torture, but General Hughes said it never had been practiced in his command. It was tried in one case, he had learned, by the Macabebe scouts, who, however, had promised not to repeat it. Another question by Senator Lodge, General Hughes said that Filipinos who have come into personal contact with the Americans either at stations or about headquarters, and who have got away from the domination of the presidents and officials, who may be against the United States, have been entirely friendly.

General Hughes said that wherever he went into action against the Filipinos he felt as if he were fighting children and that he never made an attack that he did not regret it. Another question by Senator Lodge, General Hughes said that he was not intended as a matter of punishment. "It is to put them out of harm's way, in part," he said, "and to keep them out of mischief."

Taft Undergoes Surgical Operation.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, underwent a surgical operation today at the Jewish Hospital in this city, as he has contemplated ever since his consultation with an expert in New York immediately after his return to this country. The operation, which was performed by Dr. J. H. McLaughlin, was a successful one. The patient is reported as doing nicely. He will be in the hospital perhaps three weeks.

CIVILIZED WARFARE.

That is All the Boer Envoys Say They Want. WASHINGTON, March 11.—C. H. Vesels and A. D. W. Wollmarrens, the Boer delegates in this country, had a talk with President Roosevelt today. In the course of the interview they stated that they desired particularly to make known to the President that they neither asked for, desired nor expected intervention on the part of this country or any other country.

"A number of mistakes have been printed about our mission to this country since we came to Washington," said Mr. Vesels, "and the worst one is that we are trying to get intervention. We know that this is not possible and as a matter of fact we don't want it; what we do want, however, and will have laid before the American Government, is a request that civilized warfare be inaugurated in South Africa."

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Statesman Says the Czar's Army Must Be Withdrawn. VICTORIA, B. C., March 11.—Prince Kenoy, president of the Japanese House of Peers, recently gave the Japanese Advertiser an interview on the Manchurian question. As a head of the national Union League and founder of the Toyo, edited weekly under the style of Nippon Shu-Ito, he has taken a prominent part in all protests against Russia's territorial plans on Chinese soil.

"I will never consent to a Russian Manchuria," said the Prince. "On this point the government is absolutely determined. Nor should we hesitate to take recourse to armed remonstrance, were Russia to continue in her recent semi-defiant attitude. We have the sympathy of both the United States and Great Britain in the matter, and know that we are doing what is morally and whatever to Russia's leasing Port Arthur. It would not in any way menace our interests."

"As for the Trans-Manchurian Railway, we regard its construction with lively satisfaction, in that it will unquestionably serve to open new fields for foreign industrial and commercial undertakings. But Russia would have to maintain troops along the railway in order to keep it from attack on the part of the natives."

"Would Japan object to Russian troops in Manchuria for this purpose?" "Not at all, where the presence of such troops is necessitated, as is the case with the railway. But Russia's great territorial army on Chinese soil must be withdrawn beyond the frontier, and not taken out further loss of time. That province must be kept entirely under Chinese control, not only because of its mineral and other wealth, but also as being the birthplace of the present Chinese dynasty. Continued occupation of Manchuria by any foreign power whatever would mean the downfall of the present dynasty and subsequent revolution and anarchy. It is a Chinese state is positively necessary to the maintenance and continuance of the present Chinese government."

"What is the object of the attitude taken by the United States in this connection?" "It is viewed with gratitude and respect. The United States, from the first, insisted on the open-door policy for all nations and a Russian Manchuria would be directly opposed to such a policy. We have implicit confidence in America in the matter, as in other matters, and are persuaded that the United States will back us up in the stand we have taken. The United States, in we hold, the one absolutely unselfish and strictly just power. We have had frequent proofs of the correctness of this view."

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Tax Bills Passed at the Special Session Ended Yesterday. ST. PAUL, March 11.—The first special session of the Minnesota Legislature in 21 years, and the third special session in the history of the state, adjourned at noon today, having been in session exactly five weeks.

The session met February 4 to consider the tax code and constitutional amendments prepared by the Tax Commission provided for at the regular session one year ago. The work of the Legislature, however, was defeated as too radical in the changes proposed. Within 24 hours of adjournment other tax measures were introduced, and a provision was made for the submission of other constitutional amendments to a vote of the people. These amendments allow the Legislature to impose a general income tax in lieu of all other taxes, a gross tax on property to exceed 10 per cent per annum on the income from all credits in lieu of any other tax on credits is provided for, and also an income tax of not more than 10 per cent on all salaries in excess of \$1000 a year.

Three methods for the taxation of public service corporations are allowed by the amendments—a gross earnings tax in lieu of all other taxes; a gross tax on property, and a franchise tax in addition to taxes on real and personal property. Two important tax measures, to be effective until the next session, are a gross tax on the inheritance tax bill and real estate tax bill.

A bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Hennepin County, and passed, provides that the public examination of the accounts of the railroads doing business in the state, and report whether these companies are paying the proper taxes.

Some attention was paid to the merger of northern and southern railroads. A bill was introduced to the effect of appropriating to furnish the Attorney-General with some shew of war needed to prosecute the fight. When it was learned that the decision of the Supreme Court the state had not standing in the Federal Courts, the Legislature adopted a memorial to Congress urging an amendment to the judiciary act so as to give the state its same standing as a citizen in the courts.

The last bill to pass both houses was the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a state exhibit at St. Louis next year.

Taking Vote From Women.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—The General Assembly today adopted and sent the Governor for approval a bill taking from the women of Kentucky the right to vote in School Trustees elections. The bill was introduced by Mr. H. L. Long, of Lexington, in that city at the last general election the negro women controlled the election.

SHAW URGED TO RETALIATE.

General Hughes Said to Pay a Bounty on Sugar Exports. WASHINGTON, March 11.—Since the announcement that the Brussels Conference, at which were represented all the sugar producing countries of Europe, had decided to do away with all government bounties on sugar intended for export the sugar interests of this country have been particularly active in their efforts to have a cartel system in vogue in Germany, by which it is declared a bounty in addition to that directly paid by the government is given to the sugar exporter.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

No British Major-Generals were captured yesterday. Mr. Austin now has a chance for another pathetic dirge.

Yesterday was even more Spring-like than Spring itself.

An overcast March is not the least of modern blessings.

The war in the Transvaal is still in process of being concluded.

The Milwaukee brewers are now busily engaged in trying to get even again.

General Weyler is bringing about peace in Spain. The undertaker does the rest.

The Kaiser may be glad that there is anything left of his brother to welcome home.

Marconi's threat to telegraph around the world without wires makes Robin Good-fellow's boast look cheap.

Harvard has dispensed with her department of veterinary science. This seems to be a horse on the horse.

The Indiana woman who fractured a rib while laughing at a comic opera must have been acting as a udder.

Uncle Sam will now have to get excited about the coronation. He is getting too strenuous to find plain democracy entertaining.

Let us hope that Dewet doesn't report Delarey's victory as having been accomplished by "the force under my command."

Secretary Moody will save himself a lot of trouble if, in the event of another war, he ties all the Admirals up to the docks and lets the Captains fight the battles.

Lay away the dachau, and above the dachau, remove the dachau, that waved a "Komm' herein" No sauerkraut for dinner, We'll eat peas today; Once more old Sam is himself, Prince Henry's gone away.

An English university man, who has been visiting Washington, was invited to supper one night with a party of men who, with one exception, are graduates of the most noted of American colleges. The one exception was the host, a man who is always delightfully frank about all the incidents of his career. The talk turned on colleges, and every man declared his alma mater. "And you," said the Englishman, turning to the host, "you are a collegian, too, I presume?" "Oh, yes, indeed," answered the host, "I was graduated at an institution which has turned out more men than any other in the country—Dr. Keeline's famous university at Dwight, in Illinois. You must be sure to visit it while you are in the West." The Englishman responded earnestly: "Indeed, I shall take great pleasure in doing so."

A distinguished Senator of the United States went to Atlantic City a week or so ago for a few days' stay, relates a Washington correspondent. He took a room at one of the American-plan hotels, agreeing to pay \$4 a day for his meals and room. The next morning after he arrived he was advised with an attack of rheumatic colic. The doctor he called told him he must eat nothing but bread and milk. He stayed at the hotel for five days and ate bread and milk three times a day, touching nothing on the elaborate menus. On the sixth day he sent for his bill. This is the way it came: "To room and board, five days, at \$5.00. To 15 dishes bread and milk, at 25 cents, \$3.75. "But," expostulated the Senator, "I ate none of the meals. You shouldn't charge me for the bread and milk." The clerk silently pointed to the line, "Dishes not on the bill of fare are charged extra," and the Senator says he will make it cost them \$100 by the time he has told all his friends to keep away.

George Walter Metlinger, of Cleveland, O., is the author of the following powerful lyric, which is published, together with 20 others, by Charles H. Meigs:

AFTERWILHE. "Twas one day in early June I stroll'd with my bride to the sea, And ask her to wed me soon, And she answer'd "Afterwile."

CHORUS. Afterwile, oh, yes; afterwile, After the robes are in bloom, And the birds are singing "Spring style," Then I'll be a happy groom.

"Twas one day a year after (My love she said not derry) I chose again to ask her, But was met with "Afterwile."

CHORUS—Afterwile, etc. With a sad and lonely heart These years alone I left to roam, To wrestle with Cupid's dart, But 'twas the same "Afterwile."

CHORUS—Afterwile, etc. This is the reason you know Why I chafe and fret, And oft do sing in woe The old strain of "Afterwile."

CHORUS—Afterwile, etc. Impossible—Brown—Do you think she's a clever girl? Smith—Um-m! Rather to good-looking, don't you think?—Detroit Free Press. She—How many men owe their success in life to their wives? Yes. And how many more men owe their wives to their success in life.—Life.

A Disappointment—Shopper—I want a shoe that's more comfortable than any I've seen. Salesman—Very sorry, Madam, but the age of miracles is past.—Judge.

Grandma—Sakes alive, child! Don't tell me you are cheating again! Willie—No, I ain't. Grandma—That's good boy. I'm proud of you! Willie—It's tobacco.—Chicago Daily News.

Jack's Point of View—"But, my dear, don't you know that opals are awfully unlucky?" "Well, Jack priced a lot of different stones, and he says they're only about a fifth as unlucky as diamonds."—Brooklyn Life.

Point of View—New-England Statesman—Wasn't that a mortifying scene in the Senate chamber. Statesman from the Breezy West—Mortifying? It was disgusting. It was stopped before we could talk which one was the best man.—Chicago Tribune.

A Little Mixed—"What do you think of this Shakespeare-Bacon controversy?" "Well," answered the man who is not much of a grammarian—"That's good boy. I'm proud of you! Willie—It's tobacco.—Chicago Daily News.

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