Editorial Page of The Journal

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JNO. F. CARROLI

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A FUND FOR THE STRICKEN ITALIANS.

W. R. Hearst asking for its cooperation and to take charge of a fund in Portland and Oregon for the benefit of the 250,000 penniless, hungry and hopeless refugees who now throng Naples. Headed by a subscription of \$2,000 from Mr. Hearst, the fund was swelled in two days to \$10,000.

There is no city or hamlet in the whole United States which should not do its whole duty in the face of this dreadful calamity. No country has been so blessed in people have so much to be thankful for,

The Journal will willingly do its duty in this respect and acknowledge and forward any subscriptions from any source that may be received by it.

THE BRIDGE MUST BE BUILT.

HE JOURNAL has been in favor of a doubledecked bridge on the lower Willamette, provided Portland it is not feasible because of the length of the draw, which will be longer than that of any other drawbridge that is in existence. So far the commission has

It is now confronting a number of objections, some of them more or less arbitrary in their nature, and it begins to look as though the outcome may be a deadlock and the benefits which were expected to flow from the construction of the bridge as marking the terminus of the Portland & Seattle railroad would be mightily curtailed. It can no longer be denied that there is growing up in the city a feeling of indignation which is rapidly rising to fever heat. The people of the city wish to see tion of the bridge, but they do not want to see any petty and irritating exactions.

The matter has now been before the commission for many months. Three members of the commission made a tour of the country to get light, and this step was approved by the public. But apparently we are no nearer han we ever were to a solution of the problem of bridge. We observe that there is also growing up a its beauties, its grandeurs and glories, its rawness and pirit of irritation among the railroad people, who seem richness, and love and "see" America first! to feel that much of the hesitation on the part of the members of the port is due to the influence of a rival railroad. There has been no concealment of the fact that obstructive tactics were being resorted to, which lends some color to the rumors that have been flying

In the opinion of the most conservative, sufficient time has now elapsed for the commission to have reached certain tangible conclusions which would be fair to the port and at the same time not bear too onerously upon the railroad which seeks to enter here and which has already paid very liberally for the property which it has acquired. Every day of delay, every new and unnecessary exaction, increases the growing indignation which must speedily burst forth unless the affair is terminated and that, too, upon a fair and reasonable basis to the company.

CANNON FOR PRESIDENT.

HERE ARE PAPERS that are booming Uncle Joe Cannon for president. The Chicago Journal, for instance, says:

"Wise counsel and vigorous activity-both these qualities does Uncle Joe possess. He would be a great presivelt. He is a patriot of the old order; broad of mind, possible occasion. The conclusion is that probably he clear of vision, sound of judgment, devoted to his coun-will run again. "Ne'er consenting," he will consent. try, impregnable to the attacks of wild theory, basing all his decisions on the declaration of independence and the constitution. He could be trusted to pilot the ship of state in the true course and keep it off the rocks onto which emotional statesmanship would be likely to drive it. Vigorous in mind and body, his principles approved by experience, his honesty rugged and aggressive, beloved by all his fellow-citizens without distinction of party, Joseph G. Cannon would sweep the country as a candidate for president."

There is a little truth in this, but most of it is liter ally rot. Cannon never was and never could be a great statesman. He is a foxy, thriving politician, a homespun plutocrat-that is all.

AMOS IS STILL THE CHIEF.

HE JOURNAL today received a telegram from OR FIFTEEN YEARS I. H. Amos has been at the head of the prohibition movement of the state. He has been an intense and carnest advocate of an independent movement without entangling alliances of any sort or description. He is one of those who does not believe in accepting any part of the loaf; he wants the whole of it and scorns anything less.

While the result has been that there has been no com promise with principle, there has scarcely been that growth in the movement that some of the members of the party would like to see. There have been some recent years as this, no people are so prosperous and no within the fold who believed in the principle of accept ing what they could get, hanging on to that and then moving forward, backed by public sentiment to another point closer to the goal. These men have not always been in favor of putting tickets into the field that might take away from the strength of candidates on other tickets who stood a show of election, and while they were not prohibitionists were distinctly in favor of good government and a better enforcement of the laws.

A fight along this line was precipitated in the state convention yesterday, but the outcome of it makes it plain that the old guard are still in the saddle and tha the old plan of all or nothing will still be the watchword of the political prohibitionists.

SEE AMERICA FIRST.

HE SEE AMERICA FIRST scheme and senti ment is being opposed by certain eastern papers, and this opposition to the west can be sum-marized by a headline in the Charleston News and Courier: "See Less and Pay More." The Charleston paper goes on to say that it costs more to travel in this country, especially the western part of it, than in Europe; the rights of the community safeguarded in the constructhat the accommodations are not so good; that nobody can obtain good food, and that there is nothing after

We are proud of not living in Charleston, South Carolina. We really doubt whether the editor of that paper would in any wise enjoy a free trip out west.

There is quite as much to see in western America as in Europe, and it costs little if any more to travel whether permission will be granted to construct the here than there. Come to the Pacific northwest, behold

POLITICS AND PERSONALITY.

HE Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph said recently "Politics is war, and war is what General Sher-man described it is. * * It is impossible to eliminate the personal element from politics, and to advance themselves men will attack in an effort to shatter reputations of those standing in their path." The Dubuque paper says that this is the most "contemptible phase of partisanship," and it might have said, more broadly, of politics.

Not that personality can be eliminated; human ambition and desire for success cannot, of course, eliminated; but men must be developed who will think of and work for others, for the whole, rather than merely and solely in their own personal, individual interest.

ROOSEVELT HAS DECLINED AGAIN.

ISPATCHES ARE SENT out from Washington almost every few days stating that President Roosevelt has again declined, Wherefore? Can't we believe a president of the United States? He dent of the United States, a worthy successor to Jack- said, voluntarily, many months ago, that he would not son, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley and Roose- run again. He keeps repeating this statement on every

Caesar thrice refused the kingly crown upon the Lupercal, according to Marc Antony, and yet he was made emperor. We think our president doth protest

The Oregonian announces in conspicuous headlines, 'as a surprising fact, that there are "no perpetual franchise men" among the legislative candidates. This is not news to any one but the Oregonian. No one else supposed that if the state were scraped with a fine-tooth comb a candidate could be found who would advocate per-petual franchises. The Oregonian, might now perform another great public service by ascertaining how many of the candidates are believers in the Darwinian theory.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DISCUSSED Women Who Do Not Want Suffrage.

Portland, April 11 .- To the Editor of The Journal-The discussion in progress in your columns on the equal suffrage question is full of interest. only to those who take a decided who belong neither to the pros nor antis

women wield a tremendous influence with or without the right to vote
—that is, if they know how, but at the
same time is there any good argument
to be advanced in defense of manhood suffrage that does not hold good for

Doubtless women would do a good deal of mischlef with the ballot, for it is certain men have managed to—and without doubt they would do immense good, or perhaps one might say that the ballot would do them immense

things that have come to the top in this discussion. The most remarkable of which is that the women who are winwhich is that the women who are winning their own way in the world and
perliaps adding not a little to the support of others, are not complaining that
they are already so overburdened with
cares and responsibilities they do not
wish to have the burden of suffrage
superadded. Strangely enough this cry
comes from the women "who toll not,
neither do they spin."

It is always the same thing in the
business world. If a man has a new
scheme to promote or some proposition
that he wants to interest capital in, he
invariably takes it to the busy man

woman of fashion puts on—it is a sort vicious and ignorant vote among men. of excuse for her mode of life that The larger the vicious and ignorant nothing else can furnish, and she is not vote the greater the danger. This is slow to avail herself of its protection. At the same time, in the exact proportion in which justice rules in the industrial and social conditions of life, is this so-called charity dispensed within short, "justice leaves no room for charity," and if conditions are so bad that these overworked women in the that these overworked women in the cause of charity cannot find time to vote, why there is certainly something extremely "rotten in the state of Den-mark."

extremely "rotten in the state of Denmark."

There is still another class of women not clamoring for the ballot, though it probably wields more power than any other. It is not necessary to designate this class. Look back through history; you will find wars have been provoked, taxes levied and ruin wrought at the behest of women who cared for nothing but themselves, who would sacrifice the lives and the happiness of thousands to satisfy a whim or caprice or to wreak vengeance for wounded vanity or pride. We all know what is meant by the "third house." Have you ever stopped to think that in every state capitol—in the national capitol, too, there is also a fourth house composed of unprincipled women who have immense power—whether for good or evil, judge for yourself.

whether for good or evil, judge for yourself.

Their influence in Washington is well-nigh inconceivable and these women do not care to vote because they have other ways of influencing the currents of political life to their complete satisfaction.

The fact, beyond all gainsaying is that the women who, live in luxury they have never earned and are overworked dispensing "charity." and these women of the under world, members of the "fourth house," do not ask equal suffrage, while such women as desire it are busy, purposeful ones unwilling to exert any influence except it be wholesome and above board.

FLORENCE WILLARD.

that he wants to interest capital in, he invariably takes it to the busy man for it is always the busy man who can take up one thing more—not the idle man with time on his hands.

But the most serious indictment yet made against our present one-sided government is that used by the antis themselves. They need the time they would have to give to the ballot-box and its cares for "charity work," etc.

If there is anything that reflects disgrace on our present governing method it is the need of this work, but at the same time the mantle of charity is quite the most becoming garment the

one of the reasons why I shall vote against the woman suffrage amendment in June. It would increase the vicious vote and would multiply the ignorant vote by three or four. In the arguments of suffragists the issue before the people of Oregon is strangely relative. of suffragists the issue before the people of Oregon is strangely misinterpreted. It is not proposed to give the ballot to the good, intelligent women of Oregon, but to all women. The various classes of men who make our population have their counterpart among women. There are vicious women as well as vicious men. There are many more ignorant women, so far as civic and political problems are concerned, than there are ignorant men. It is proposed by the woman suffragists to give the ballot to all of these. I believe it involves danger to the state, and this is one of the reasons for voting it down.

WALLACE M'CAMANT.

Housework in Schools.

From Good Housekeeping. The homes in the congested parts ur cities, where the mothers are sadly of the nevitiate home makers. Children who had formerly spent all their time of the novitlate home makers. Children who had formerly spent all their time out of school playing in the streets now take a pride in testing their school recipes, proving their laundry skill on father's shirt or baby's dress, putting their mending lesons in practice on the boys' stockings and exhibiting their millinery taste by retrimming mother's dilapidated, five-seasons-old hat. The boys too find putting up much-needed shelves and making chairs and tables as fascinating as a game of craps.

A school in Wisconsin supplies a cripples' home with preserves put up by its cooking classes. A Chicago school says that its sewing pupils regularly make the christening dresses for their baby brothers and sisters. One mother tells the story of finding her 12-year-old daughter instructing a new nurse maid in the care of the baby, warning her particularly against overfeeding and drawing a diagram of the infant's diminutive stomach.

And See What Happened

From the Washington Post.

It is announced that a man has been made president of Santo Domingo against his will. A man was made vice-president once in this country under similar circumstances.

SMALL CHANGE

Gone in swimming yet? Well, clean up, Monday.

Whatever you do in other towns, go pure water, as Portland has.

How's your yard?

Don't have any offensive smel

Pay less taxes, get more for what Don't imagine this weather won'

Tomorrow will be Easter.

Forget politics a little while tomor

How the bats will shine Praise God, from whom all blessings

Politics doubtful all over Oregon

How terribly virtuous the Oregonian as become since The Journal came to The music will be fine tomorrow

Mulkey will get it. We'd really rather it wouldn't rain

Don't forget the good roads as a sound brain.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

ranch this time instead of \$26,000.

New telephone line between Drain and

Great gardening going on in southern

Hardscrabble Correspondence of the Drain Nonparell: There is no fish this spring, owing to too much sawdust in the creek. Here is a job for the game

Vale Oriano: Sheepman are looking for men to help them through lambing time. They are also looking for grass. Sixteen years ago we had a winter something like this and it was estimated that 75 per cent of all the stock died. This year there will not be a 10 per cent loss. The range is shorter now than it was then, but the ranches have improved and there was lots of feed.

Building and development

Albany should rebuild its woolen

New foundry building in Cloverdale

dale Courier: Every one has a bad

Lots of irrigation development around

end this summer. Whitelake's prospects bright.

Lots of sugar beets sure in Klamath

the prairie parts of Oregon.

Irrigon Irrigator: Water has been running the full length of the main canal the past week and a great many landowners are busy irrigating.

Snow going, flowers blooming, Wallowa county.

The election in Joseph resulted in the success of what was called the "Progress" ticket, the councilmen favoring a weil-regulated open town. The vote cast was the largest in the history of the town, being 184, and a number of citizens were out of town.

If you watch Medford you will see it grow about as rapidly as any town in Oregon.

The Oregon supreme court is getting further behind. There should be at least five justices. Three cannot keep the work up to date.—Salem Statesman. The trouble is, too much nonsensical rot goes up to the supreme court.

Don't forget to patronize Oregon In-How will you have your eggst

Freewater will surely get a cannery

Freewater Correspondence of East Oregonian: Fruitgrowers and farmers are all hard at work on their farms, and

ARCHBOLD AND THE STANDARD OIL

From the New York World.

"It is, perhaps, fair for me to say that I am," was the reply.

For 30 years the secrets of management of America's richest and most powerful corporation have been guarded in an extraordinary way. From the belianing its rolley way secreey. John way, but also proclaims the retirement of the king and his own ascendancy, be-comes instantly one of the most strik-ing figures of the day.

was first connected with the oil business in western Pennsylvania, and I
came into the Standard through the
Acme Oil company. I have had an office at No. 26 Broadway since the building was erected, some 15 or more years
ago. I am one of the vice-presidents.

This much constitutes the entire autobiography that could be drawn from
Mr. Archbold. Voluble in speaking of
others, he baffled all efforts of his examiner to tell more of himself, his duothers, he baffled all efforts of his examiner to tell more of himself, his duties and his power in the corporation. But the oil men of western Pennsylvania remember him. As a young independent operator he first fought John D. Rockefeller and the South Improvement company scheme, which was the first attempt at monopoly in the early seventies. He was active, energetic and aggressive, Miss Ida Tarbell tells in her history of the Standard of his next move:

rext move:

"In the early fall of 1875 there appeared John D. Archbold, an energetic young refiner and oil buyer, well known in Titusville as the representative of a new company, the Acme Oil company, a concern which everybody believed to be an offshoot of the Standard, though nobody could prove it. As a matter of fact the Acme was capitalized and controlled entirely by Standard men, its stockholders being in addition to Mr. Archbold, William Rockefeller, W. G. Gordon, F. Q. Barstow and Charles

was evident at once that the Acme had come into the oil regions for the purpose of absorbing the independ-ent interests, as Mr. Rockefeller and his colleagues were absorbing elsewhere. The work was done with a promptness and dispatch which do credit to the energy and resourcefulflushed with victory, told the counsel of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1879, when the state authorities were trying to find who was at work in the oil interests to cause such a col-

Born of Scotch parents in Steuben-wille, Ohio, about 62 years ago, Mr. Archbold inherited qualities of shrewd-ness, thrift, keenness and ambition. These Scotch characteristics in their rough edges were tempered by a fine sense of humor that often smoothed the way. He knew when to laugh and when

When a boy his parents moved to Ti-tusville, Pennsylvania. He had some schooling and became a clerk in a counschooling and became a clerk in a country store. Then oil was discovered and the young man invested every dollar he could save or borrow in that business. For his work in the Acme Oil company he became one of the Standard's leaders. When the trust was formed, in ers. When the trust was formed, in 1882, he was one of the nine trustees, in company with John D. and William Rockefeller, O. H. Payne, J. A. Bostwick, H. W. Flagler, W. G. Worden, Charles Pratt and Benjamin Brewster, Even H. H. Rogers did not attain first rank until several years later.

As a New Yorker, Mr. Archbold long lived at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh street, nearly oppo-site J. P. Morgan's house. But now he

and Thirty-seventh street, nearly opposite J. P. Morgan's house. But now he spends most of his time in his country place near Tarrytown. His son-in-law, Michael M. Van Beuren, member of an old Knickerbocker fam.y, proved exceedingly useful to the Standard as a dummy holder of stock in a supposedly independent corporation.

Attorney-General Hadley disclosed that a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri is in the name of Mr. Van Beuren, His identity was a mystery for some time, until the relationship to Mr. Archbold was discovered, and finally admission was made by the Standard lawyers that Mr. Van Beuren was merely a dummy for the trust. The Waters-Pierce company was a modern duplication of the Acme company for monopolisting the southwest. The son-in-law concealed the real ownership, while Mr. Archbold directed its affairs for the trust.

concealed the real ownership, while Mr. Archbold directed its affairs for the trust.

As Mr. Rockefeller has made Chicago university the recipient of large donations, so Mr. Archbold has showered money and attention on Syracuse university. He is president of the board of trustees, and altogether his gifts have amounted to more than \$750,000. Sixteen years ago James R. Day, the present chancellor, was pastor of a church in New York City which Mr. Archbold attended. Through that connection he became first a trustee, then president of the board. He gave the university its athletic grounds, called Archbold field, and now a fine stadium seating 20,000 people is being built at his expense. This will cost \$25,000. Four years ago when the university was raising an endowment fund, Mr. Archbold gave \$400,000. He always attends meetings of the trustees and his appearance is greeted with cheers by the students.

His rifts to the university were first made anonymously, and it was some time before his identity became known. He follows this plan in relation to numerous other institutions which he endown liberally. Mr. Archbold is modest in his home life and unostentatious in his giving. His family consists of his wife, a son and two daughters, one married to Mr. Van Beuren.

There is a custom among men in the

Now that the Tillamook country is sure of getting one railroad, there are chances that it will get another, and probably a third and a fourth. There is ample room there now for one, and there will in time be plenty of business for three or four more.

New telephone line to Bohemia being constructed. Snow gradually going off.

In every one of the investigations and legal assaults Mr. Archbold has been the leader of the Standard forces. No subpoens ever had terrors for him. Process servers never have had to trail his footsteps to hiding places. His lawyers stand ready to accept service for him any time. "Telephone when you want him to go on the witness stand," is the message given to trust busters gunning for the Standard. Then from the very first question the battle is on. Sharp of tongue, ready with response, fearing no man nor law, always on the aggressive instead of the defensive, Mr. Archbold's battles with legal examiners have sometimes been like rounds of a prize fight—a featherlegal examiners have sometimes been like rounds of a prize fight—a feather-weight meeting the heavyweights, giv-ing blow for blow.

ceedings degenerated into controversy so bitter that some one suggested there would be a fight.

would be a fight.
"I'm in trim, you dog, you miserable
whelp, you dirty, stinking cur!" shouted
Archbold to one of the opposing lawyers who towered above him.

lution of the time. The outery against themselves Weocksockwillac trusts does not come from the indusdemagogues—the last the most of all.
The talk of monopoly will soon be done
away with. The remedy for the unrest
on this question undoubtedly lies in
the direction of national and federal
corporations. Our present system of
state corporations is vexatious alike to
the business community and to the
authorities."

It was six years ago that Mr. Archbold said the agitation against trusts would soon pass away. Last week he was placed on the witness stand and questioned by a young "trust-buster" who had come out of the west. He was brought face to face with a tide of hostile public opinion and stern decisions of the highest courts in the land, all directed against trusts. The attorney-general from Missouri was quiet, politie, but insistent and wonderfully in earnest. The chief factor of the oligarchy of oil who had shouted "liar" before another attorney-general, who had fought congressional commissions and state legislators, who had defled many an investigation, now bowed It was six years ago that Mr. Arch

missions and state legislators, who had defled many an investigation, now bowed to the authority of a state and answered the questions put to him without evasion.

It remained for this little man with a head full of brains and courage to make a step forward. He was the first man in the Standard to suggest federal incorporation and complete surrender to the national government as a solution of the corporation problem, and now he was the first to openly tell of the ruling system of the great monopoly

In the fighting, struggling days of the Standard John D. Rockefeller was the autocrat. The others were his lieutenants, executing his orders with fervor and enthusiasm. But with wealth came age and ill health. The king laid aside his scepter.

"Is it on account of poor health that he has retired from active business?" asked Attorney-General Hadley.

"That and advancing years and a disposition to retire," was the reply of Mr. Archbold.

"In his absence who has looked after the business?"

the business?"
Then did Mr. Archbold reveal the secret of the oligarchy—the aggregation of individuals devoted to its interests, as he termed it; and he gave the names

who now actively guide the Standard's business;
John D. Archbold, H. H. Rogers, James A. Moffatt, Walter Jennings, W. H. and H. M. Tilford, E. T. Bedford, Frank Q. Barstow, William G. Rockefeller, No one man is supreme in any department. None can act without consultation with others. Each branch of the business is governed by a committee, with the added assistance of men of lower rank from the respective departments. The ruling families sit like the senators of Rome, each with supposedly equal authority. They send dut generals and pro-consuls to all parts of the world governing the numerous provinces of the trust empire. In the headquarters at No. 26 Breadway sits a delegated agent or governor for each of the subsidiary companies. To him the faraway colonies that maintain a form of

LETTERS FROM THE

under present conditions are in fact rulers of the earth, and the people thereon are their slaves.

In order that a country should attain highest prosperity it is necessary that the wealth should be fairly divided. The sources of wealth come under three main heads, land, labor and capital. The wealth produced is divided among these in the following manner: The landlord receives rent, the laborer wages, the capitalist draws interest. Now as a city grows wages and interest decrease while rent increases. Thus we have a curious phenomenon. The more energy, labor and capital put into the production of wealth the less energy the landlord expends, the greater his net return.

When a speculator in land value holds a valuable location for a time and sells for three or four times the cost, he has done nothing whatever of value for the community, yet the community rewards him with an enormous return.

return.

Since by improved methods more and more net wealth is being produced, and since rents increase while net wages and net interest decrease, we must conclude that the wealth of the city is being diverted from the producers' pockets into the land speculators'.

Now land speculation, which is one of the greatest deterrents to national managements, may be entirely overcome

prosperity, may be entirely overcome by proper taxation.

Henry George solved that problem some 15 years ago. His books are in our public library. His remedy is simple and to the point. A tax upon most commodities increases the price of that article, or the consumer pays the tax. A tax upon land decreases the price of the land, and should the tax be raised from the land alone, the amount to vary with the desirability of the land, land speculation would be entirely cut out, and a vast amount of wealth now flowing into speculators' pockets would return to the labor and capital which produced it.

A SINGLE TAXER.

LEWIS AND CLARK

At White Salmon, Washington.

April 14.—In the morning the party all joined us with four more deer. After breakfast we resumed our journey, and though the wind was high during the day, yet by keeping along the northern shore we were able to proceed without danger. At 1 o'clock we halted for diner at a large village situated in a narrow bottom, just above the entrance of Cance creek. The houses are detached from each other, so as to occupy an No other person in the Standard is so close to John D. Rockefeller as Mr. Archbold; none so high in the chief's confidence; none who obtained so large a piece of the fallen mantle. The old guard of Standard magnates have drifted into other fields—all save Archbold. Rogers has his financial speculations; Flagier has his Florida railroads and hotels; Payne has retired; the Harknesses no longer figure; even John D. and William Rockefeller have become mere figureheads. But Archbold devotes himself solely to Standard Oil. No side issues divert him. He is at the helm every day. And above all, his loyalty to Mr. Rockefeller and the great institution built up by him is without equal throughout the Standard army.

"Trusts, or to speak more correctly, large, corporations," said Mr. Archbold, on one occasion, "are a necessary evolution of the time. The outery against the feature of the surface of the earth, and built in the same shape as those near the rapids; but there were others at present evacuated, which are completely under ground. They are sunk about though the wind was high during tha though the wind was high during tha though the wind was high during tha though the wind was high during the though the wind was high during the though the wind was high during the aloy, yet by keeping along the northern short of a large, yet by keeping along the northern short of a large, viclock we halted for dinner at a large village situated in a narrow bottom, just above the entrance of Cance creek. The houses are detached from each other, so as to occupy an new testent of several miles, though out a large village situated in a narrow bottom, just above the entrance of Cance creek. The houses are detached from each other, so as to occupy an new testent of several miles, though out a large village situated in a narrow bottom, just above the entrance of Cance creek. The houses are detached from each other, so as to occupy an new testent of several miles, though out a large village situated in a narrow bottom, just above the entranc the messives weocksockwillacum, differe but little from those near the rapids, the chief distinction in dress being a few leggings and moccasins, which we if the leggings and moccasins, which we few leggings and moccasins, which we few leggings and moccasins, which we leggings and moccasins, which we leggings and moccasins, which we few leggings and moccasins, which we few rery good horses, which are the first we have seen since leaving this neighborhood last autumn. The country below is, indeed, of such a nature as to prevent the use of this animal, except in the Columbian valley, and there they would not be of great service, for the inhabitants reside chiefly on the riverside, and the country is too thickly wooded to suffer them to hunt game on horseback. Most of these, they inform us, have been taken in a warlike excursion which was lately made against the Towanahlooks, a part of the Snake nation living in the upper part of the Multnomah, to the southeast of this place. After dinner we proceeded and, passing at the distance of six miles the high cliffs on the left, camped at the mouth of a small run on the same the high cliffs on the left, camped at the mouth of a small run on the same side. A little above us is a village con-sisting of about 106 fighting men of a tribe called Smackshops, many of whom passed the evening with us. They do not differ in any respect from the inhabitants of the village below.

Justice Harlan's Selection.

From the New York World.

Justice Harian of the United States supreme court, hale, hearty and over 70, said last night: "I suppose I am the only man of my age in the country who can truthfully say that I have never eaten anything that disagreed with

me."
"Is that due," asked Secretary Root,
"to a careful selection of your food?"
"No, sir," said the justice, "but to a
careful and intelligent selection of my
stomach at an early date."

independence must report, and from him they receive their orders. The vast sys-tem is devetailed together, no one part independent of the other, no one man-free from the supervision of a col-league.

league.

But, hovering around the outskirts of New York, always hidden, but his presence always felt, is John D. Rockefeller, the titular and nominal head of this great corporation. His life is like that of the grand lama of Tibet, hidden in the secrets of Lhasa. He still plays a part—the role of arbiter. To him the oligarchy refers its disputes when it cannot agree, and from his retreat he hands down the law that saves them from division and dissension.

The future of this remarkable bustness system when the old members shall pass away is a sepulation. The oligarchy of Greece gave way to the tyrant kings. The oligarchy of Rome turned into a despotic empire. To Mr. Archbold it is but the beginning of cooperative evolution and benevolent paternalism by large corporations over their armies of employes.

"I believe that the large corporations of the present day," he has said, "represent more nearly this cooperation than any other system yet undertaken, Possibly there may be accomplished in the eventual evolution of the race universal cooperation or community of living, but the accomplishment of such a dream is so far in the future as to put it out of the question for serious consideration in this era."