WILL END THIS WEEK

Washington Legislature to Conclude Its Session.

MANY BILLS ARE ON CALENDARS

Most Important Are General Appropriations, Increase of Supreme Court and Buffalo Fair—Last Two Have Passed House.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 10.—Before another week goes by the seventh Washington Legislature will have pased into history, and it will remain for the people to pass dispassionate judgment upon its work. The most important measures remaining to be disposed of are: First, the general appropriation bill, which is now in conference; second, the proposed increase of the Supreme Court, which has already been authorized by the House; third, the Pan-American Exposition bill, which has also passed the House. In addition to these measures of general interest the calendars of both houses are crowded with private bills, and the last night of the session the official clock will probably have to be turned back before either body will be ready to adjourn.

In looking over the session thus far it will be observed that it has not been a sensational one. The fact that no United States Senator has had to be elected robbed it of the usual interest which attends a meeting of the Legislature. Nevertheless, some good measures have been passed, as well as some bad ones, while considerable vicious legislation has been throttled.

The two most important measures to pass have been the redistricting of the state for legislative purposes, and the bill to purchase the Thurston County Courthouse for capitol purposes. The capital measure was a step in the direction of economy that will undoubtedly meet the approval of the taxpayers for more reasons than one, while the redistricting bill, as pointed out in detail in The Oregonian heretofore, was a stupid botch, which the Republicans, in a moment of aberration and partisan zeal, made a party measure, and passed over the Governor's veto. Reapportionment will yet come up to plague the members who passed it, for the people of the state, aside from all other considerations, will be slow to accept and forgive a measure which increases the membership in the Legislature 25 per cent.

If any unprejudiced man, who has been a close observer, were to be asked what member has wielded the most potent influence in the shaping of legislation, his reply would be Senator Harold Preston, of King County, and it would be withholding from Mr. Preston just due not to give him credit for his services to the state.

Senator Preston's attitude on railroad matters has not met the approval of a majority of the members of the Legislature; but it is of other matters that The Oregonian correspondent desires to speak now. Senator Preston, be it known, is one of the leading lawyers of this state; in fact, is the recognized leader of the Seattle bar, the strongest in the state. Consequently, he is a man of more ability than the ordinary individual who finds his way into a Legislature. He has worked night and day in the judiciary committee, and on the floor of the Senate trimming, remodelling, paring and shaping legislative measures. His views on legal matters and constitutional questions have been invariably accepted by his fellows, and to his untiring industry and faithfulness to details is due much of what good has been done by the Legislature. It is rarely that a lawyer of Mr. Preston's attainments "breaks into" the Legislature, but when he does the state is to be congratulated on account of it.

To descend from the sublime to the ridiculous, it might be remarked that Ulmer, Clallam County's Representative in the lower house, is easily the chief of the freak legislators which the session has developed. Ulmer came down with his pockets bulging with bills, many of them of the most ridiculous character. His intention was to reform the entire code of the state, remodel the state government, and make for himself a name everlasting. The end of the session finds that not a solitary bill bearing his name has become a law. Following are the four most "freaky" measures which this remarkble legislator has introduced, all of which have been indefinitely postponed without compunction or ceremony:

"To place Seattle and Tacoma in a Congressional district together.

"In defiance of the plain mandate of the constitution, to take the state patronage away from the Governor, and reduce that official to a figure-head.

"To repeal the bill purchasing the Courthouse, and to appropriate $500,000 to build a statehouse on the old foundation.

"To prohibit the advertising of patent medicines."

This last measure is most remarkable, because Ulmer himself used to run a country newspaper.

Ulmer has a habit of running to the newspaper correspondents in an excited manner and cautioning them to watch out for his next sensation. Finally at a caucus of the newspaper correspondents the other night it was unanimously resolved that the Clallam member should be put in a cage and exhibited.

A bill is pending, having already passed the House, to abolish all sorts and degrees of nickel-in-the-slot machines, and to provide strict penalties for the violation thereof. There is a rather large lobby here to defeat the bill, or at least to modify to some extent the severity of its provisions.

The bill to repeal the libel law which has passed the house, has been reported back without recommendation by the Senate judiciary committee. It is on the calendar, and will probably be reached early in the week. The newspapers of the state are making a hard fight against repeal and the outlook for the passage of the bill is not promising.

The funeral of the last railroad bill of the session is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon in the Senate. The measure in question is the maximum rate bill by Cornwell, of Walla Walla, identical in its provisions with the Rosenhaupt bill, which was killed in the House Friday. There is no chance of the bill passing the Senate.

$15,000 CANNERY FIRE.

Brookfield (Wash.) Plant Partially Destroyed—Wholly Insured.

ASTORIA, March 10.—The cannery of State Senator J. G. Megler, at Brookfield, Wash., was partially destroyed by fire during last night, and the damage done is roughly estimate at, at least, $15,000, fully covered by insurance. About midnight the Chinese bunkhouse was discovered to be on fire, and it was soon completely ruined. The flames then spread to the warehouse, which was stored with nets and boats, and which was also used as a box factory. This, with its entire contents, was burned up, and the fire then attacked the cannery building itself, but before it had done much damage was extinguished by a hastily formed bucket brigade. There was no other fire protection, as the regular system is only in operation when the cannery is running. Sufficient repairs can be made to operate the cannery by the opening of the fishing season, and the principal loss is in nets and boats, which cannot be replaced for several months.

Electrical Storm at Astoria.

Early last evening electrical disturbances appeared off the mouth of the river, with lightning flashes similar to those generally called "heat lightning." Late in the night the storm was close over the city, with several violent claps of thunder, preceded by lightning, that awakened the city. No damage was done to the vessels in the harbor or property in the city, with the exception of the fuses being blown out of the telegraph, telephone and fire alarm systems. Today the bar was very rough, and the surf on the beach strong.

Northwest Postal Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The postoffice at Jett, Baker County, Or., will be discontinued after March 15, when mail for that point will be delivered at Lime.

The name of the office at Victor, Mason County, Wash., has been changed to Allyn.

Washington Notes.

Hoquiam has raised the city license to $1000.

The Commissioners of Garfield County have issued $20,000 in bonds, which will be used to build a courthouse.

The bootblacks of Tacoma have formed a union for the purpose of protecting their business and maintaining prices.

March 4 a warranty deed from James Breen to the Northport Mining & Smelting Company was filed at Colville. The sum involved is $300,000, and the document required $300 worth of revenue stamps. It is the largest instrument of its kind ever recorded in that county.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner J. H. Schively states that the reports of all the fire insurance companies transacting business in the state show that the companies during the year 1900 assumed risks amounting to $103,151,849. The net premiums collected amounted to $1,707,661, and the losses paid policy-holders to $681,497. This is an increase over 1899 of $15,694,015 in risks, $269,442 in premiums collected, and $83,497 in losses paid.

Joel Woods, a farmer living near Waitsburg, came near being drowned Monday. He was fording the Touchet River with a wagon, in which were two plows. When near the middle of the stream he let the team stop to drink. Suddenly the wagon turned upside down, and Mr. Woods was thrown into the water and washed down stream some 15 rods before he was able to reach the bank and climb out. The horses swam ashore with the front part of the wagon.

Some months ago Seattle parties bought up tide lands at Willapa Harbor, which had no apparent value. The oystermen are beginning to fear that the purpose is to hold the natural oyster beds which lie in front of the land, and which constitute the source of most of the seed oysters for transplanting on the private oyster beds. It is intended that these natural oyster beds should always remain the property of the state for the use of all, but the law allows of another construction which may give speculators control of them.

Thomas L. Gamble is having an artesian well sunk on his place, about one-half mile from the Cle Elum depot. At 384 feet a strata of gaseous shale was struck, and a lighted match having been applied the gas ignited, the flame shot up fully 30 feet and it was with difficulty that the opening of the well was closed and the flame subdued. A half-inch pipe was connected and run out about 20 feet from the well and the gas coming through this was ignited and has been burning constantly since.

The aged wife of General Spot, one of the oldest and best-known of the Puyallup Indians, met her death one night last week under peculiar circumstances. General Spot, his wife and son drove to Tacoma and remained until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Spot and his wife started back to the Puyallup reservation. Spot left the county road leading through the reservation and drove down a lane to his home. When he arrived at his cabin his wife was not in the wagon, but he unhitched the horses and went to bed. Next morning a man named Anderson found the body of Mrs. Spot lying in a mud hole in the middle of the lane leading to Spot's home. It is thought the woman was jolted out of the wagon as it crossed the place, and, partially stunned by the fall, and before recovering consciousness, was drowned.

Idaho Notes.

A great deal of wheat was raised last year in the Clearwater region, but the low price compelled many of the farmers to hold the grain, and by feeding it to cattle and hogs they have been enabled to market the grain at a much better price than they could otherwise have obtained. One farmer stated that at the ruling price for hogs at the present time he can get 90 cents a bushel for his wheat by feeding it.

A fatal accident occurred at Spirit Lake last week by which Marcellus Herring, of State Line, met an untimely death. He was working in a tie camp in company with Otis Michael. Michael cut down a tree about 18 inches in diameter, which in falling struck a dead tree of smaller dimensions, knocking it to the ground. The small tree struck Herring, who was engaged in hewing 50 feet away. An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the skull had been fractured, causing almost instant death.

F. W. Kettenbach, of Lewiston, states that the farmers on Nez Perces Prairie will put in a still larger acreage of flax this year. This will not, it is thought, reduce the average in wheat over that of last year, as there are many new farms in cultivation. Flaxgrowers are making contracts with the grain dealers to deliver flax at any of the Clearwater Short Line shipping points for a minimum price of 90 cents a bushel, the arrangement being that the farmer shall receive at least 90 cents a bushel, and if the price be higher than that the dealer will pay within 30 cents a bushel of the Chicago quotation.

The subscriptions to the stock of the First National Bank of Ashland closed Tuesday. More than the $25,000 needed was offered.

CONTEST OVER OFFICE

FISH COMMISSIONER REED WILL TRY TO HOLD POSITION.

Grounds of Fight Will Be That New Law Contained No Repealing Clause.

ASTORIA, March 10.—Ex-Fish Commissioner Reed has not yet turned the effects of the office over to Mr. Van Dusen, and it is reported that there will be a contest over the position, on the grounds that, as the new law contains no repealing clause, the old one is still in force and the office of Fish Commissioner has not been abolished or its incumbent removed. Attorneys now have the case in hand, and the question of commencing contest proceedings is expected to be decided next Tuesday.

Master Fish Warden Van Dusen returned this morning from Salem, where he attended a meeting of the Fish Commission. He came down the river by boat, and says he ascertained that there was some illegal fishing in progress near Kalama. A launch has been chartered and tomorrow morning Water Bailiff Wickman will begin patrolling the river to enforce the closed season. At present only one bailiff has been appointed for the Columbia, but at the next meeting of the Commission Mr. Van Dusen will ask that one be appointed for service in Columbia County, as the whole river is too large a district for a single officer to patrol successfully.

Oregon Notes.

The Baker City postoffice will have a stamp-cancelling machine.

Athena has elected T. P. Page school director and J. W. Smith clerk.

The Dalles Treasurer had an available cash balance March 1 of $1655 64.

Improvements to cost $20,000 will be made in the Warshouer Hotel at Baker City.

It is reported from Eagle Point that early frosts have not injured growing wheat.

Water meters for the Pendleton water system have arrived and are being sold for $10, $15 and $20 each.

The Second Missionary Baptist Church, of Baker City, has organized. A lot has been secured for a building.

Several tons of ore from the Dixie Queen mine, in the Foots Creek District, are said to have yielded over $100 a ton.

A petition has been presented to The Dalles Council by an owner of a house asking that he be paid $200 for damages pooling their wants, they believed they could buy cheaper. Mr. Nichols will go to Eastern Oregon if he can secure better prices.

There is considerable anxiety, writes an Eagle Point correspondent, over the proposed ditch from Fish Lake to the valley, fears being entertained that the company will take so much water out of the streams that there will not be enough left for irrigating purposes and to run the grist mill.

The Paisley Post says that Jim Benefiel saw a band of 30 deer near his place at Crooked Creek a few days ago, and killed two of them. While he was watching the deer he saw a large panther leap from a cliff to the back of a deer. The animal ran a short distance, but was finally killed by the panther.

A petition has been forwarded to Washington for the proposed free rural delivery route south of Ashland. The route reaches from Ashland eight miles to W. H. Shepherd's place, and returns via Emigrant Creek. The number of families which would be served on this route is 125, and the number of people 498, and one postoffice, Barron, would be discontinued.

It looks as if Hood River will be a dry town next Summer, says the Glacier. The Hood River Springwater Company intended this month to commence laying six-inch mains from its spring to supply the town with water, but since another company has organized and asked the privilege of laying mains, the Springwater Company feels disposed to wait. It is estimated that to lay the six-inch mains and make the improvements contemplated will require an outlay of about $5000.

The militant spirit is dominant in Nebraska. In the fourth district in that state there were 400 applicants for the West Point cadetship.

It is reported that a rich three-foot vein of gold-bearing quartz has been struck on the old Clock place, near Gold Hill.

The old electric system for lighting the town of Lakeview has been discontinued, and will be replaced by the town's plant.

Al McConnell placed an order for lumber at Arlington, to be used in the erection of a store building in Ferry Canyon.

The temperance people of Haines have succeeded in having an application from that city for a liquor license denied by the County Board.

sustained by the building when it was quarantined on account of smallpox.

A painful accident occurred at the Warner sawmill, 12 miles south of Pilot Rock, Tuesday. Will Warner, while riding on a log carriage, was struck on the head, and while stunned leaned over in such a manner that a large piece of flesh was cut out of his thigh by the saw.

Joseph Nichols went to Portland Wednesday to purchase 5000 bushels of barley, says the Junction Times. A number of farmers were in need of barley, and, by

THE LATE MRS. MATILDA JACKSON.

WASHINGTON PIONEER OF 1847.

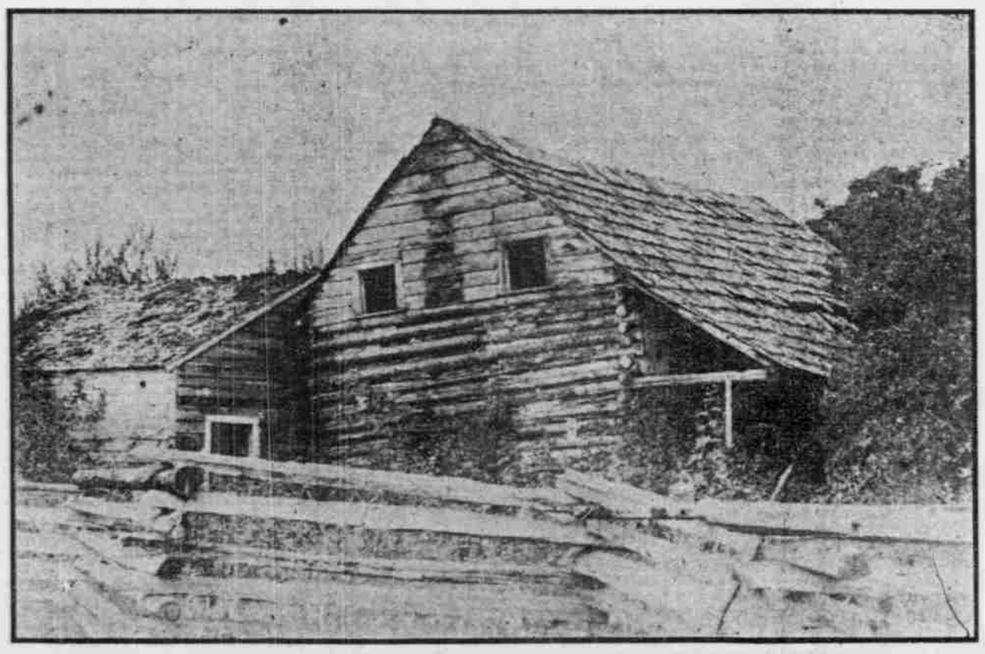
CHEHALIS, Wash., March 10.—Mrs. Matilda Jackson, who died at her home on Jackson Prairie, 12 miles southeast of Chehalis, February 14, was the widow of John R. Jackson, who crossed the plains in 1844, and in 1845 took a donation claim near Chehalis. Mrs. Jackson was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1811. At the age of 26 she married Nicholas Koontz, in Missouri. In 1847 Mr. Koontz, with his wife and four boys, started across the plains, intending to go to the Willamette Valley, in Oregon, but Mr. Koontz was drowned in the Snake River, while trying to rescue an ox, and Mrs. Koontz, with her four young boys, was left alone. She proceeded to Walla Walla, where Dr. Whitman was then located, and later to Oregon City. There she remained until May, 1848, when she married John R. Jackson, who took her and her four sons to his home on Jackson Prairie. Two of her sons died and two survive her, Barton and John Koontz.

Jackson Prairie was on the road from Fort Vancouver to Fort Stellacoom, and it was one of Mrs. Jackson's pleasant recollections that General U. S. Grant, General Sheridan and General McClellan had been at her home. The Indians, fearing that Jackson was an Englishman by birth, did not molest the family, as their enmity was toward the Americans.

After Washington Territory was set off from Oregon, in 1853, Mr. Jackson prepared, at the direction of the territorial judges, a building in which to hold court. In a week he and the boys cut the logs, got the material together and erected the building, in which the first term of court in the new State of Washington was held. It is a structure 16x20 feet; holes were cut for windows and doors; but there were no floors. Some subsequent terms of court were held in the building, and afterward Mr. Jackson after making some additions and alterations, lived in it until his death, in 1873. He was prominent in early territorial affairs, and was Sheriff, Assessor, and member of the first territorial Legislature.

During the later years of her life, Mrs. Jackson lived in a comfortable, modern house, but the remains of the first Courthouse in the territory still stand on the prairie, grown over with briars, a curiosity to those who know its history. Mrs. Jackson was a woman of fair education, but the habit of staying at home became firmly fixed, and it is related that she never rode on a railroad train, and never but once saw a train of cars, although a railway is only six miles distant from the prairie.

BUILDING IN WHICH FIRST TERRITORIAL COURT WAS HELD IN WASHINGTON.



FORMER HOME OF THE LATE MRS. MATILDA JACKSON.

INDIANS VIOLATE LAW

TRESPASS UPON RESERVES TO HUNT AND PASTURE STOCK.

Superintendent Ormsby, of Cascade Reserve, Recommends Stringent Prohibitory Measures.

SALEM, Or., March 10.—Captain S. B. Ormsby, Superintendent of the Cascade Forest Reserve, has just completed a special report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject of trespass upon the reserve and violation of the state game laws by Indians. The report says in part:

"There are two Indian reservations lying northeast and southeast of the Cascade Forest Reserve. The Warm Springs Indian reservation adjoins the reserve on the northeast; the Klamath Indian reservation lies southeast of the forest reserve and is separated from it by a narrow strip of territory varying from two to six miles in width. The Indians on these reservations are supposed to be engaged in farming and stock-raising, principally the latter. The United States gives them every facility for pursuing these industries and large sums are expended annually in teaching them the ways and methods of civilization. But a large part of their time is spent in hunting and fishing and pursuits of the chase. The forests on the reservations supply plenty of game and the streams plenty of fish and there is in reality no necessity for these Indians leaving the reservations for this purpose. But they are permitted to leave the reservations at will and roam where they please. The Cascade Forest Reserve lying contiguous to their own is annually invaded by bands of these Indians, numbering from 10 to 30 in a band, who have no regard for law even if they have knowledge of it, and who set all laws, both state and National, at open defiance. It is true that the agents in charge of the reservations assert that they intend to send a trusted Indian police with each band, but even if this is done, it does not seem to have any restraining influence on the Indians and it is evident that the authority of the police is defied or there is no attempt to exercise it.

Depredations by Indians.

"In connection with this subject, attention is called to the following extract from the report of L. P. W. Quimby, State Game and Forestry Warden, to the Governor of Oregon: 'It is my duty to report that the assistance which should have been rendered this office by Indian agents in my efforts to secure the obedience of the Indians to our laws has, with the exception of a single agent, Colonel Applegate, of the Klamath reservation, been denied me. When I had the right to expect the most assistance from the paid and trusted employes of the Government, it was not to be had. Not only have the Indians been permitted to leave the reservations for the purpose of hunting game during the close season, but I have been informed that they are even encouraged in their depredations by the Indian agents. The result has been that the Indians have hunted, shot and slaughtered elk and deer with impunity. Although several arrests were made by my deputies, only one conviction has been had. . . . In consequence of this connivance on the part of Indian agents at game law violations by the Indians, it has been next to impossible to secure convictions. Instead of being taught respect for the laws of the state and exhorted to obedience, the Indians are encouraged in open disrespect and rebellion. Under such conditions the Game Warden is utterly powerless to compel obedience to the game laws from the Indians. Only a posse of deputies could possibly prevent them from killing game out of season, when once they are in the mountains on their annual hunts and huckleberry excursions. I have pleaded and entreated with Indian agents through correspondence but all to no purpose and unless the Legislature makes financial provision for enforcement of the law at any cost, its operation in reference to the Indians must continue a farce and the law itself a dead letter.'

"Strong as this language of the Game Warden is, and forcible this arraignment, I believe it is fully justified by the facts presented and known to exist. He speaks of the slaughter of deer and elk by Indians without regard to time or season. The State of Oregon has a law prohibiting the hunting of elk for a period of 10 years, yet it is a known fact that when an elk is once sighted by Indians, the chase is never relinquished until the animal is overtaken and killed. During the close season bands of Indians roam over the reserve, penetrating to the most distant and inaccessible localities, and slaughter deer, young and old, for their hides only. Now if these people are to be treated as aborigines or wild Indians and turned loose to roam through the forests to kill, burn and destroy, why should modern fire-arms be placed in their hands to enhance their aptitude for destruction? If they are to be allowed to practice the methods of savagery during these incursions, why supply them with the appliances of civilization to render their power for harm more effective and complete? If they are to be permitted to return to a life of barbarism for four or five months in the year, would it not be more consistent to give them the accessories of such a life, and return to them the bow and arrow, the tomahawk and the scalping-knife? The hunted game, at least, would welcome such a change.

Responsibility for Forest Fires.

"During the past season Indians have been credited with 20 forest fires, a greater number than any other class is responsible for, except hunters and tourists who are classed together on the report blanks, but who should be reported separately. The guarding of forests from fires started by Indians is rendered extremely difficult by reason of the fact that once having reached the reserve, they scatter in small bands, leaving the public roads and trails, and in their pursuit of game seek the most distant and inaccessible localities, away from the districts patrolled by the forest officials and where they are comparatively safe from discovery. Our present force of forest rangers is entirely inadequate to guard the immense territory traversed by these Indians and fires started by them in these remote and out-of-the-way localities are almost sure to gain headway before they can be discovered and reached by the forest rangers. These conditions render the presence of Indians on the forest reserves during the dry season a constant menace to its safety and no force at the disposal of the department will be adequate for its protection.

Indians Pasturing the Reserve.

"During the huckleberry season numerous bands of Indians from the reservations enter the forest reserve and seek the huckleberry patches to pick berries. In many instances they bring bands of horses with them and these are driven on the reserve and herded there without permits and in infringement upon the rights of others. The privilege which the Indian thus assumes is one which is not allowed the white man, and it would seem that one should be restricted by the same rules and regulations that are imposed upon the other. Moreover, there is no necessity for Indians pasturing the forest reserves. There is plenty of pasturage on their reservations and on the public domain and their entering the forest reserves with bands of horses without permits to graze is a violation of the rules and regulations governing the same and unless restrained by your order, I shall direct the forest officers to stop all Indians seeking to enter the reserve with bands of horses and to turn them back, and if found within its limits to expel them promptly therefrom.

"The proper enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the forest reserve in Oregon, with the present force of rangers or with any force that the department may be able to put into the field, is, as far as Indians are concerned, impossible. It is an admitted fact that the annual incursions of these Indians upon the forest reserve have been the cause of great and destructive forest fires in the past. This danger still exists and will as long as their presence on the reserves during the dry season is permitted.

"There exists no actual necessity for these annual incursions of Indians on the forest reserve. The Government has provided them with reservations of sufficient extent and variety of conditions to accommodate their different modes of life and existence. They are made secure in the exclusive possession of these reservations and all the natural or acquired advantages they may contain. The white man cannot pasture his stock on their ranges nor appropriate their game and fish. If the Indian has these special advantages secured to him on the reservations set apart to his use, would it be at all unfair to place restrictions upon him inasmuch as he is a constant violater of the laws when upon these annual excursions?

"That these Indians may be controlled during the limited time they are at the berry patches, and be confined to these localities until the picking season is over and then required to leave the reserve, is possible, but that hunting parties of Indians roaming over the reserve at will can be made amenable to the laws and rules and regulations is out of the question.

"It is therefore respectfully recommended that no hunting parties of Indians be permitted to enter the Cascade Forest Reserve during the months of June, July, August and September, and that any such parties found within its limits during the time above specified be promptly expelled and that the forest officers be empowered to enforce this regulation."

MAN SHOT AT HIS WIFE.

She Objected to His Demolishing Household Goods.

DAYTON, Wash., March 10.—William Tyron, a rancher living three miles from here, last night undertook to demolish his household effects. His wife objected, and he took a Winchester from the wall and shot at her three times as she beat a retreat into the darkness. Sheriff Smith arrested Tyron today. It is thought that he was suffering from temporary insanity last night.

RICH STRIKE IN REPUBLIC MINE.

Ore Discovered That Assays $1400 to the Ton.

SPOKANE, March 10.—A well-founded report from Republic is to the effect that $1400 ore has been struck in the Morning Glory raise. A streak of eight inches assayed that amount. Assessments will cease, according to the directors. The Butte & Boston mine at Republic has 18 inches of ore worth over $200 per ton, according to a statement of Superintendent Nickerson. The strike is at a depth of 160 feet.

Man Who Attempted Suicide Dead.

CENTRALIA, Wash., March 10.—S. E. Stone, who attempted suicide at the Jackson Hotel, here, Friday, died last night at 12 o'clock. No relatives have so far been located. He was unmarried, and fairly well off.

Injuries Resulted Fatally.

CENTRALIA, Wash., March 10.—George Garrison, the 16-year-old boy, who was injured Friday by his horse falling upon him, died yesterday.

Oregon Industries.

The Grande Ronde Lumber Company will start up its mill at Perry this week About 4,000,000 feet of logs are on hand.

The proposed Lake County Telephone and Telegraph system is assured, according to the Lakeview Examiner. The capital stock of $5000 has been subscribed. The line will connect Lakeview and Silver Lake.

The Ashland Manufacturing Company has purchased the Hicks lumber yard and also the Hicks saw mill on Neil Creek. Besides the lumber yard and mill, with its appurtenances, the deal includes the transfer of about 1600 acres of railroad timber land, on which is standing 40,000,000 feet of sugar pine and fir timber. The new company has forwarded an application for incorporation, giving as its authorized capital $10,000.

She and the Boor.

Chicago Times-Herald.

She had a face that was beautiful rather than pretty. The brow was intelligent, the eyes far apart, the nose vigorous, yet daintily chiseled, the mouth generous and sensitive. Her dress was plain, yet becoming, and she had a poise that was at once dignified and indicative of unusual self-esteem.

She was riding in to the city from one of the North Shore suburbs. Beside her sat a man who looked as if he might be a professor in some college or possibly a clergyman.

And they talked—or, rather, she talked—about the new place woman was winning for herself in the world.

"I can very well remember," she said, "how my father used to sneer at the claim that woman was man's equal. He simply dismissed the idea as preposterous. Of course, there were not then the evidences that we have now to prove woman's worth. What a sorry thing it is to see a man today who assumes that he is woman's superior in any way whatever, and it is indeed gratifying that such men are becoming harder and harder to find as the years go by. Why should we make distinctions—anyway? Do we not talk in the same tongue; have we not the same aims and ambitions and do we not finally reach the same ends? We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to wipe out every sex distinction that exists. Man must require no more of woman than he is willing to concede, and she must give him to understand that she is wholly independent and self-reliant, and that she asks no odds of him."

She was still talking when the train stopped at the Chicago station. The man who had sat beside her in the car said good-bye to her as they reached the platform. Then she turned to another woman with whom she apparently was acquainted, and said:

"Well! I wonder where he left his manners?"

"Why?" the other asked.

"Didn't you see? He never tried to help me down the steps and he didn't even touch his hat when he left me. What insufferable boors some men are!"

How Early Printer Hurt England.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Both in "debt" and "doubt" the "b" is the result of 16th century pedantry. In all our earlier literature these words, which came to us through the French and not direct from the Latin, were correctly spelt "det" or 'dette," "dout" or "doute."

The truth of the matter is that in consequence of the introduction of printing, the spelling of our language became crystallized toward the end of the 16th century. The classical revival of that period accounts for many of the blunders in spelling which were then committed, but an even more serious cause of confusion was the foreign origin of the new art of printing. Most of the early printers were foreigners, and instead of cutting special types to represent the old English letters they dropped these letters out of the language altogether and introduced various foreign devices for representing English sounds. How little sanctity attaches to spellings thus established may be further gathered by observing how constantly our spelling used to adapt itself to the development of the language until printing sterotyped the combined pedantry and ignorance of a particular epoch.

The following words, taken from the Oxford Dictionary will sufficiently illustrate my point:

Earth—Older forms: Irthe, urth, yerthe, herthe, yorth, earthe, ygarth, orth.

Heaven—Older forms: Hefen, Heofen, heyven, hevin, heven, hevyn.

Head—Wycliff, 1382, heyed. Paston, Letters, 1450, hedde. Tindal, 1526, heede.

Dead.—Older forms: Daed, ded, deeds, deid, deyde, dyde, dedde.

And I cannot conclude better than by quoting from the Vernon manuscript (1400) the following illustration of early spelling and perennial truth: "Better is a quik and hol hounde then a ded lyon."

It took a force of auditors a week to locate a discrepancy of 12 cents between the accounts of the City Controller and the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, in a sum total of $60,000,000.