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TODAT'S WEATHER - Fair and continued warm; northwesterly winds. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 80; minimum temperature, 58; precitilitation, 0.00.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1901

OUR TORREYS LAW.

Very little has yet been done by property-owners in this state to bring their property under the provisions of the Torrens system of land title registram, enacted by the last Legislature. That the process of registering titles should be slow is to be expected, for there is no branch of civil rights that it to come here. This support is sought undergoes so few changes as that respecting ownership of real property. The Torrens system of title registration is a radical change from past methods, and people will not adopt its provisions until they more fully under-stand its advantages. Briefly stated, the object of the law is to provide a method by which a property-owner may have a judicial decree declaring his title to land, such decree to be unassallable by any person upon any ground. After this has been accomplished, the title is registered, and with each transfer a new registration is made, so that the chain of title may be seen at a glance and a purchaser of land may know that his title is beyond question. He not only knows that the title appears to be good upon the records, but also that it is good in fact. The settlement of disputes, or possible disputes, concerning the title to land is an object well worth the attention given It by the last Legislature, and the time will come when the change to registration of titles will be looked upon as a reform of no less importance than the adoption of the Australian ballot.

One of the chief obstacles to be over-

after many years, an adverse claimant appeared and successfully asserted his title. In nine cases out of ten there is no justice in such a claim, but it succeeds through the technical title a man may establish according to law. The Torrens system avoids this, and gives an owner assurance that his title is good, and that any improvements he may make cannot be taken away from him. As stated in yesterday's dis-patches from Salem, it will be found more expensive to register a title than to secure an abstract of title. But there

is this difference-an abstract shows the condition of the record title, while the registration shows the title itself. The abstract may be misleading; the registration cannot be. An owner who procures an abstract must employ an attorney to examine the abstract and advise him of the legal effect of each of

the conveyances, Though the abstract may show a perfect title, the owner may in fact have none. A registered title is unassatiable. While the first cost of registration, temptation is the true soul made strong therefore, may be heavier than the securing of an abstract, the cost in the for life's work. will be less and the results at tained much greater. The main features of the Torrens act, thus briefly stated, commend it to the consideration of all property-owners. Those who are interested in its proovisions may find it on page 438 of the session laws of 1901. Though many land titles in Oregon date back fifty years, it is now a proper time for property-owners to secure that stability of property interests which is made possible by the Torrens act. The For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 next fifty years will see a wonderful development of this state, and it will be a matter of no small consequence if it can be said of real property in Oregon that its owners can convey it by an

unquestionable title. Such a condition would enhance the value of real property, lessen litigation and facilitate conveyances.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

It is probable that no method of bringing the states of the Pacific Northwest to the notice of the country at large could be devised, which would be more effective than that of inducing the National Educational Association to hold one of its annual meetings here. There is information now that if the matter shall now be taken hold of with vigor and address, the next annual meeting may be held at Portland. The appointed time is June next. What is needed now is assurance of such support for the association as will induce through increase of membership. If guarantee can be had that seven to ten thousand members can be obtained in Oregon and Washington, with payment of the membership fee of two dollars each, it is not doubted that Port-

land will be selected as the place of meeting in June next. It is necessary only to awaken a public interest in the subject, to get this guarantee. Since the meeting is to be sought for Portland, the initiative must be taken here. It is suggested that the Mayor call the attention of the Common Council to the subject, with a recommendation that it extend an invitation to the association to hold its next meeting at Portland, and that our commercial bodies take similar action; and with these invitations let assurance be offered that our people will undertake the work of securing the additional membership. Also, that proper places of meeting, for the work of the association during its stay, will be provided at Portland.

Upon this initiative the committee of the association, which is delegated with authority to select the place of meeting, will be expected to visit Portland come by any scheme having for its for inquiry and conference; and it is rights vindicated from direct or indiobject the quieting of a title is the believed that such assurance can be rect legislative abuses far more than it and will be given as will lead the coms free libraries. Labor needs sim ple justice; not largess at the hands of mittee to designate Portland as the a complaisant plutocrat, who "has place for holding the next annual money to burn" as incense in his own meeting of the association. onor and giorification. Such meeting, held here, would mean There is no moral difference between a great deal for Portland, for Oregon, a Carnegie who gives away a library and for the whole Pacific Northwest, and a Carnegle that does not give away It would bring twelve thousand to a library so far as his relations to the fifteen thousand teachers and promotrights of the people are concerned, exers of education to Portland, and their pressed in the methods by which he tours would be extended to all parts was able to acquire his enormous forof the Northwest States. The fruits tune. To distribute something of the would appear in the work of a multiswag to the crowd has been a salient tude of schools throughout the United characteristic of every great pirate, States, and in the knowledge spread whether he stole without the law, like abroad by so large a number of intellia buccaneer, or within the law, like a gent observers. Nothing else could railroad wrecker or a juggler in stocks. give our country so general or so effect-Labor is right when it speaks with ive an advertisement. Our people ought contempt of Carnegie, casting libraries, to be eager to take advantage of this right and left, as he might a handful opportunity; and The Oregonian joins of silver dollars into a crowd of gutter in the suggestion that the municipal snipes to scramble for, and declines to authorities and commercial bodies of be grateful to him for his beneficence. Portland take the initiative through Labor's need is not beneficence; is not resolutions inviting the association to the multiplication of free books; it is hold its next annual meeting here. Our the multiplication of the defenses of citizens, it cannot be doubted, will refree labor against the successful greed spond to all the reasonable requireof tariff-protected plutocrats. Justice, ments of the association, and be glad not largess, rights vindicated under to do it. law, is what labor needs, not free

began life as a newsboy or mechanic or clerk or office boy quite as often as he began on the farm. The city has its cism of the people of the great West. peculiar offenses of conviviality and ar- An uncouth Norwegian shoemaker, he tificial pleasures. But in the country are nourished solitary vices, feuds and hardness of heart which the more cultivated and absorbing life of the city tends to eradicate. It is in the country that women are driven through melancholia to suicide, boys through hard repression to parricide and theft, and girls by absence of sympathy to run away to careers of pleasurable ease. Outside of cities flourish the vendetta and the lynching mania, while the "so cial evil" of the "tenderloin" is offset in the country by seduction, rape and incest, usually more depraved in their manifestation than urban annals afford. It is a mistake to suppose that in the country one escapes temptation; for human nature is the same everywhere and the strongest tempters are those man carries about with him in his own body and mind. Sin is not the had worked miracles on the body of her

LABOR NEEDS JUSTICE, NOT SOUP

KITCHENS. The intelligent leaders of labor fully appreciate what the establishment of what are called industrial betterments by wise and humane employers for the protection of health and the increase of creature comforts mean to labor, but they fairly say that since improved living conditions mean improved health, which means better work, intelligent employers may be trusted to make this investment as a good business proposltion. What labor asks at the hands of capital is not the beneficence that is dictated by self-interest, but simple justice. To illustrate: Judge Gager the other day issued an injunction against the Ansonia (Conn.) strikers that ought to be tested in the higher courts. Judge Gager ordered that no form of "persuasion" should be used by the strikers to induce other workmen to join the revolt. Under this ruling a striker could not talk with another workman at any

place or time with a purpose to convert him to the striker's cause, under penalty of being punished for contempt of court. If this injunction will hold water as the law of the land, why, then, the Judge can forbid the holding of public meetings by the strikers and the delivering of addresses designed to influence nonunion workmen, and prohibit the printing of reports of such meetings in the newspapers. This Connecticut injunction is a direct blow at free speech, the right of public assemblage and the freedom of the press, since all these things are in danger by logical extension of the doctrine of contempt of court set forth in Judge Gager's injunction. The labor leaders will, of course, carry their appeal from this injunction to the highest court in the land, if necessary, because only in this way can their dearest fundamental rights be

vindicated. It is not a thing of vital consequence to the thoughtful leaders of labor throughout the country whether An-drew Carnegie gives labor a great library or not; the vital concern of labor is to see to it that in future no tariff unduly protects Andrew Carnegie so extravagantly that he is able to acquire an enormous fortune in an incredibly short time, and is able to cast his millions into the crowd, right and left, even as a purse-proud aristocrat in the Middle Ages flung a handful of silver to the mob as the contemptuous largess of a master to his menials. Labor can get along far better without Carnegie libraries than with them at the cost of the legislation that made a Carnegie possible. Labor wants its fundamental

libraries and soup kitchens and col-

leges,

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superstition and credulity of the Middle suddenly proclaimed himself a divine healer and was sought by rich and poor, humble and great, with a strange, Debtorfeverish intensity that amounted to religious fanaticism. The man is described as "open-eyed, vacant, superstitious; intensely religious, his eyes far apart, his irregular features flushed tiators thought they had bought and feverish, and a thorough believer in himself." In these elements, strange as it may appear, lay the secret of his Credita large following. Why he betook himself to the desert is unexplained, except in the probability that in so doing he sought to further simulate the manner Loss of Christ. Be this as it may, he could not withstand the demands of human hunger, and, crawling under a large cactus bush, he died, clutching in one hand a Bible given him by a prominent

sole effect of temptation. Only through sick son. A strange man with a strange following, his history proves not that miracles are possible, but that the credulous are not confined to any

age of the world or to any locality.

woman of Texas, who believed that he

Sheriff Joseph L. Merrill, of Carroll County, Georgia, who recently saved a colored boy from being lynched by a mob, has received a well-deserved tribute to his energy and courageous fidelity to his trust from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, who, in delivering an opinion before the court last week, said: "Sheriff Merrill taught the mob that the law can shoot as well as hang. In our opinion, if other Sheriff's in the state would exercise the same courage and fidelity to duty as did this noble man, many lynchings would be prevented and mobs grow less frequent." Georgia is not the only state that has in the past been disgraced by Sheriffs who for the sake of popularity pandered to the passions of the mob. Such Sheriffs have disgraced the records of nearly every state in the Union. The trouble is that the people elect to the office, which in its possibilities, if not probabilities, is one of the highest importance, not seldom very cheap men of small brains and weak personal character. Of course, no courage in the execution of his office can be expected of a scurvy little politician when an angry mob seeks to murder his prisoner. The average Sheriff is afraid to do his sworn duty at the cost of personal unpopularity, and so he generally plays into the hands of the mob.

ard, happy-go-lucky dairying of a former era and the methodical, systematic dairying of the present time is, in appliances, that between the wooden churn with upright dasher or backbreaking crank, by means of which sour cream was laboriously agitated until the "butter came," and the modern separator, whereby the butter fat is extracted from rich, sweet milk as soon as it is drawn from the cow. The difference in the product of the two types of dairying is that between the soft, white and yellow "streaked" butter of the old process, with the aroma of the churn still lingering about it, and the firm, golden-tinted butter of the creamery, uniformly colored and sweet as a The former, perhaps, traded for nut. calico in the embryo department store of the country crossroads, awalted, usually in a new cedar washtub, the coming of the village customer; the latter, in rolls of uniform weight (sometimes, it must be confessed, uniformly short), neatly wrapped and stamped with the name of the creamery, carefully shipped and kept in the "ice box,"

A FALSE ACCOUNTING. St. Paul Pioneer Press

The New York Evening Post recently published the following statement of our account with the Philippines:

To benevolenly assimilating the same, 730 days at \$750,000 per day 547,000,000 Paris treaty to two islands Fortwo islands which able nego-

\$567,322,000 By two years' exports to the Phillppines, say \$3,200,000, profit on which at 12 per cent is.....

\$384,000 \$506,938,000 The Mississippi Valley Lumberman sugcosts that this statement shows a very

peculiar notion of business, inasmuch as it indicates that the Post does not regard as profitable any enterprise that does not pay at least 100 per cent in two years, and something in addition. If every con-cern should estimate as "loss" the capi-tal sunk in its business there would be nothing but bankrupts. However, the Lumberman treat folls in a membra er-Lumberman itself fails in a peculiar er-ror. "According to the usual method of figuring." It says, "we have made 6.7 per cent on our investment in two years." Just how it manages to make \$384,000 amount to 6.7 per cent of \$567,322,009 is

beyond the genius of our mathematical editor. But in spite of the error of the Lumberman, its criticism is sound. Moreover, the Lumberman might have pointed out that the Post convicts itself not only of ignorance, but of want of candor. For not only does it charge the

entire expense of the peace commission, \$222,000, to the Philippine acount, but it makes a similar disposition of \$20,-000,000 paid to Spain. But this sum, though nominally paid for the archipelago, was actually paid to assure an early termination of the negotiations. It was a sop to Spanish pride, and was intended not only to prevent the useless breaking off of the negotiations and the post-poning of a settlement, but to insure ratification by Spain. Twenty millions was a cheap price to pay for the prompt and definite ending of a situation which was retarding progress in the islands and which was also more or less of a drag on the entire domestic market. Some notion of what was saved by that \$20. 000,000 may be had by considering what would have been the effect on the stock market alone of the announcement that negotiations were suspended. The \$20,-000,000, and obviously the \$222,000, must be charged not against the Philippines pair but also assign the Philippines only, but also against Porto Rico and against Cuba, since Cuban tranquillity has been as profitable an investment as

Porto Rico. Furthermore, the Post treats the export business as the only trade which brings in a profit. But if it is proper to charge a 12 per cent profit on exports, it is just as proper to charge a 12 per cent profit on imports. Finally, not two years, but three years have elapsed since the date at which the Post starts its export account, July 1, 1898. Since that date, without including the trade of June, 1991, the exports to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have amounted to \$34,452,589 and the imports from those islands to \$121,070,444, making a total trade of \$205,-523,033. The creditor account, therefore, figuring the profits at the Post's 12 per cent, should amount instead of \$384,000 to \$24,662,764. This represents 4.1 per cent on the investment, and makes a very different showing from that of the Post.

cated. But there is another aspect of this ex-pansion "business" which the Post can never get through its hypocritical old head, and that is that there are other returns besides those of dollars and cents. Few persons except the anti-imperialists head, and that is that there are other returns besides those of dollars and cents. Few persons except the anti-imperialists have ever imagined that the taking of the Philippines was purely a commercial ven-ture. Few expansionists, if that name can be properly applied to those who felt that the Philippines should not be turned back to Spain or set adrift, have ever regarded the commercial opportunities as anything more than an incidental and subsidiary advantage. As a matter of meets the demand of the consumer of the present day. The change is a desubsidiary advantage. As a matter of monial levees. These Maclay denounced as trappings of royalty, and, in an angry sunk in the Spanish war and in the fit, said: "Republicans are borne down cided one, and is not remarkable only cause growth is the accepted condi-

THE FIGHTING MACLAYS. Philadelphia Times

Edgar Stanton Maclay, who has come into so much notoriety this week by rea-son of the strictures in his naval history

against Admiral Schley, belongs to an old Pennsylvania family. He is a lineal descendant of one of Pennsylvania's first Senators, and of the other Maclays of Maclayville, as Harrisburg was originally called. The Pennsylvania Legislature of 100,000 1755 elected Robert Morris to take care of Philadelphia's interest, and William Maclay to represent the western part

of the state in the United States Senate-Morris during the full term of six years, and Maclay getting the short term

of two years, Maclay kept a journal during the entire time he held office; and this was edited a few years ago by his descendant, Edgar S. Maclay, now much in the public eye. The editing of these manuscripts, indeed, was long Ma clay's principal literary work prior to the publication of his history of the Ameri-can Navy. The journal was first published as a complete work in 1890. nlthough extracts from it had previously whetted public curiosity for the rest. The family long hesitated about printing it, because of the unusually censorious spirit in which it was written. No pub-lic character of the time, from Washing-

ton downward, escaped the criticism of this ill-natured and savage diarist. The Maclays are Scottish people, the

The Maclays are Scottish people, the American ancestor, Charles Maclay, hav-ing arrived in Fennsylvania in 1734. William Maclay, the Senator, was the son of Charles, and was born in this state. He received a classical education, hater studying law, and being admitted to the bar of York County. Visiting Eng-land, he engaged himself as an agent of the Penn family in the middle and north-ern parts of the province-which connecern parts of the province-which connec-tion, however, did not prevent him from taking an active part in favor of the independence of the colonies. He was in the Pennsylvania Legislature before he went to the Federal Senate. H's brothers, John Maclay and Samuel Maclay, also were prominent in state politics, the lat-

ter for a time presiding over the Pennsylvania Senate. It is claimed that William Maclay was the original American Democrat. He antedated Jefferson and broke lances in favor of liberty and equality while the founder of the Democratic party-or Republican, as it was then called-was still in France. He opposed the use of all titles and forms that were suggestive of monarchy, wanted to exclude Pr dent Washington and members of his

Cabinet from the Senate (at that time they entered it whenever they chose), antagonized the proposal for a National bank, defended the French Revolution, and beat the air in all directions in a war

against the Federal party. He was, how-ever, a mugwump as well as a Demo-crat. He was sour, caustic and unjust. He called men "wretches," "rascals" and "villains" without any computcion whatever, and heaped ridicule upon hon-est and natricite folk

Maclay's journal throughout is one long record of sarcasilo revilings. Gen-eral Washington, at the inauguration ceremonies, according to this witness, while reading his address, "was agitated and ambaraneed more than one has not been been and and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could

scarce make out to read-though it mus be supposed he had often read it before. On another occasion he sarcastically calls Washington the "greatest man in the world," and speaks of his "uncouth motions." Again, when attending a din-ner in Washington's own house, at the President's invitation, he says: "It was the most solemn dinner sour 1 set at " Mor does this account include the com-mercial benefits of free trade with Porto Rico, or of the projected tariffs with the Philippines and with Cuba, both of which are in the direction of the free which are in the direction of the free beam of the projected tariffs with the Philippines and with Cuba, both of which are in the direction of the free based of the projected tariffs with the president's invitation, he says: "It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at." When the cloth was taken away, the President "kept a fork in his hand-I

same General Washington were in heaven! We would not then have him

brought forward as the constant cover

to every unconstitutional and irrepublican act."

For the Vice-President, John Adams,

Maclay has no kindller observations. On one occasion he says:

"I have really often looked at him with

surprise mingled with contempt when he is in the chair, and no business before the Senate. Instead of that sedate, easy air

which I would have him possess, he will look on one side, then on the other, then

dimple his visage with the most silly kind

of half-smile which I cannot well express in English. God forgive me for the vil-

thought !- but I cannot help thinking of

monkey just put into breeches." Again, while Maclay was addressing the

House, the Pennsylvania Senator caught

Mr. Adams, the presiding officer, "snuffing up his nose, kicking his heels, and talking and eniggering with Otla."

down on the knees of his breeches,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We notice that Captain J. P. Coghian, U. S. N., is preserving a dignified silence.

The "Progressive Democrats" of Ohia should adopt the crawfish as a party emblem.

The Intest development in the trust line is one which will control photographic plates.

The only thing that can be docked along the San Francisco water front now is the wages of the strikers.

The salmon are evidently destrous of getting their families raised before the trust goes into business.

It is reported that water is very scarce in Kentucky, but we have heard of no suffering resulting therefrom.

However many chances the skippers of he cup defenders may take, it cannot be ald that they are ever wreckless.

I met a little city girl

She was eight years old she said, And yet she wore a fifteen-dali-Ar bonnet on her head.

Let us take warning from the train. robbery near Chicago and never venture unarmed into the wild and wooily East.

But ab, my love, could you and I comply To grap, this morry scheme of things entire, Would we not shatter it to bits and then Cut down expenses, and make wages higher?

Denver has been entertained by a street duel in which the innocent bystanders came off with the usual number of fatalitien.

If the crowned heads of Europe care to lie easily, they will have to purchase Paterson, N. J., and apply the Herod method to it.

There was once an old fellow from Glou-

chester Whose wife grew enraged when he bouchester, And a person named Moore. Whom she'd known long before.

Promised not to do so, so he louchester,

Emperor William is growing a beard, and the Populists are looking confidentially forward to the time when they will have an orstor dearer to their hearts than Bryan.

Come smack your lips, and in this sunny clime Admit that life is noble and sublir

For who could rack his mind with doubta and fears

Of past or future, here in melon time?

Perhaps when the esteemed New York iun gets through dredging the depths of thought contained in "The Raven," it will come to the conclusion that the aforesaid poem was never deep in anything but wine.

There's a wondrous fascination, when the firs beils ring aloud

being ring aloud That will conjure up instanter an excited howling crowd, And the "latent from the ringside" on a black-board chalked up high, Will give pause to all the people who just

then are passing by,

Crowds will gather when a wheelman takes a headlong fatat fall, But to draw a crowd a doglight simply distances them all.

Bishop Courtney, of Halifax, N. S., recently knocked off the hat of a man in the street who failed to take it off when a band played "God Save the King." At first the man was inclined to prosecute the bishop, but finally contented himself with writing a letter to the Hallfax Herald, saying that, while he yielded in loyalty to no man, he did not deem it necessary to remove his hat when on the street every time he happened to hear the national anthem. Public opinion in Halifax appears to be against the bishop

> The boy stood on the burning deck Whence all but he had fiel, "I cannot tell how glad 1 am This happens now," he said,

"For if I calmly stood and burned Up in a later day as colliff by

The difference between the haphaz-

his day in court. When an ordinary suit is brought to quiet title, the only persons bound by the decree are those who are specifically made parties to the suit, and who are served with summons. One not made a party to the suit may come in, years afterward, and claim an interest. The Torrens act provides that all persons interested, known and unknown, shall be made parties to the suit, and shall be served with notice by publication. The title is examined a competent person and a decree rendered by the Circuit Court upon the report of the examiner. After this decree has been rendered, no person can assert a claim to the land unless he first shows by proper proof that he had no knowledge of the proceeding: and this claim must be made within two years or he is forever barred, regardless of his ignorance or any civil disability. Under the present law a claimant may appear within ten years after his title accrued, and if a disability, such as insanity, imprisonment, etc.; existed the statute does not run against him during such disability. Under such a system no man knows when a claimant may appear to question his title. Under the Torrens system a claimant must appear in two years or his right is forever gone and cannot be revived on any ground whatever.

But while the Torrens act shuts off a person's claim to real property, it does not deprive an innocent person of his remedy. The act provides for the creation of an indemnity fund by means of upon the value of each tract registered. Thus, if a tract of land valued at \$5000 be registered, the owner must deposit \$5 in the indemnity fund. Any person who had no knowledge of the registration proceedings within two years, and who can establish a claim to the land, can have recourse to this fund but cannot attack the title of the registered owner, He must, however, make his claim against this fund within ten years. The disadvantages of the old system are that a man's title to land may appear perfect upon the records, but be, in fact, wholly bad; or it may appear imperfect upon the records and be at the same time entirely good. For sions take him off quite as expeditiously example, a man may own a tract of and often more distressingly than they land which was but ten days ago patented to him by the United States. No er's wife grows old before her time. title could appear better upon the rec- She falls bodily under hard work; she Yet a purchaser who buys upon the credit of the record may go to the land and find another purchaser in pos- have prolonged life in the modern city session of the land with a deed from the patentee. The man with the prior deed and possession will hold as against the subsequent purchaser who depended upon the record. Under the Torrens system no title can be secured except upon the records.

Again, a man may hold land under a deed from a man who was once married, but whose wife did not sign the desd. The wife may have died prior to the making of the deed, and therefore the title is perfect, but there is an apparent flaw in the title. Every perm of observation knows of instances

CITY OR COUNTRY? The pope's verdict that "rural popu

lations are happier and healthier in The presence of Rev. G. W. Izer in body, mind and morals" than the resithis city will doubtless recall to the dents of towns and citles, will be acminds of many who were residents here during his first pastorate the"Woman's cepted without question in some quarters, but in more than one respect the crusade" of 1874, to which he gave cortheorem is debatable. It is easy to dial encouragement and ardent minisa charge of one-tenth of 1 per cent form such an opinion if we look upon terial support. Twenty-seven years the manifest imperfections of city life, have passed since that phenomenal Many urban occupations promote disand in a sense hysterical effort was ease of various kinds. The sedentary made to pray the saloons of the counlife has its terrors for lungs, liver and try out of existence. In the softened kidneys. Strain of business engenders light of home those who opposed the nervousness and depression. Vice in effort as futile and fanatical see in it its gayer form thrusts itself upon atevidences of the sincerity of good women and impractical men, who, in tention at every turn. Yet the country is not without its share of troubles. The typical farmer, the attempt to transpose cause and effect in the name of temperance, falled bent and anxious; the typical farmer's utterly and retired from the hotly conwife, dull-eyed and wrinkled, are not tested field. The incidents of that time exactly pictures of abounding health. belong to the domain of memory. Some

of them will no doubt have a place in The farmer has his discases and his difficulty to get doctor, medicine and the history of the temperance move ment of the nineteenth century when nurse promptly. Runaways and explothat bulky volume shall be completed, but for the most part they are memo operate upon the city man. The farmries, merely, that certain names will recall briefly for yet a little while, but ultimately to be lost in the unrefundgoes insane through loneliness and ing tomb of time. worry. The sanitary achievements that A dispatch from Denver a few days are all but unknown on the average ago reported the death on an arid pralfarm. Health of mind is not synonyrie of Mexico of Schlatter, the famous mous with emptiness and rest. "healer," who a few years ago took the There are healthful as well as stimulating ef- credulous of that city by storm. There are still numerous "Schlatters" travelfects in the social and intellectual stimulus of libraries, lectures, theaters, ing over the country, and trafficking in museums, concerts and good preaching. this strange creature's name and fame,

In the realm of morals and training but the assurance is positively given of the young we have long cherished that the real Schlatter-he of the long, the tradition that the country is ahead flaxen hair, light brown beard, droopof the city. Herein, perhaps, lies a ing garments and bare feet, bearing an danger of confusing the country with expression of unutterable weariness hard work and the city with idleness. and ecstatic absorption-died a lonely It is true that poverty gives the young death on the Mexican desert and lies man habits of industry and equipments buried in the old cemetery near Ter in which men have bought and sold and, made improvements, and even denied the children of the rich; but it American line. His record in Denver built cities soon the land, and then, is also true that the successful man four Winters ago spoke rather of the to hear of Sampson's.

tion and evolution has passed from the. ory into fact.

The loss of the Nome steamer Charles D. Lane in far northern waters presents the unusual event of a midsummer wreck on a smooth sea. A dense fog and treacherous rocks, however, oppose perils to navigation in quiet waters, and at times, as illustrated by the wreck of the steamship Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco Bay a few months ago, even in a sheltered port. The fortunate feature in this latest wreck is that no lives were lost, the tow of the ill-fated vessel being able to rescue and take her passengers to port. The lost ship has figured prominently in Cape Nome traffic for the past two years, but will be missed chiefly by her owners, since there is no lack of vessels to supply the trade between Nome and southern ports.

While the copper production of the Lake Superior district showed a decrease last year of 3.63 per cent, the output of these mines has increased enormously in the last decade. Until the year 1890 the production of refined copper by the Lake mines did not, in any year, reach 100,000,000 pounds. Last year the total estimated output was 141,603,813 pounds, as compared with 146,950,338 pounds in 1899. The requirements of electrical business explain this enormous increase, the supply, notwithstanding the most strenuous activity in the copper mining districts, scarcely keeping up with the demand.

Last year the corn crop of the United States was 2,105,000,000 bushels, which at 38½ cents, the price then quoted, made the value \$810,425,000. The drouth this year is expected to cut down the yield about 505,000,000 bushels. But the 1,600,000,000 bushels, at the present price, 56 cents, will make this season's crop worth \$\$96,000,000, or more than \$85,000,000 above the value of last year's crop. This is not so disastrous a failure for the corngrowers as might easily be imagined.

Veterans of the G. A. R. in encampent at Pleasant Home turned last Wednesday from the consideration of war to thoughts of peace, giving their attention to the most peaceful of all pursuits-that of agriculture. This is well, No better use could be made at this late date and in this peaceful era of the swords drawn so valiantly and to such good purpose in the Civil War than to beat them into plowshares or shape them into pruning-hooks.

It is interesting to note that the most zealous defenses of hymns are made for those that have no special literary merit, but are endeared through long use. Catchy tunes are another sourc of hymnal popularity. Because a relig-lous lyric is a "grand old hymn" does not redeem it from the charge of being doggerel.

The War Department has heard of and consured young Schley for his interview; there is still opportunity, unimproved, for the Navy Department

Filipino insurrection are not reducible to by fashion and a fear of being charged rapidly progressing Porto Rico, free from ington. If there is treason in the wish, anish incubus and practically self- would retract it; but I would to God this governing; in a tranquilized Cuba, soon to be independent and already showing remarkable recovery from the ravages of a long insurrection; in the practically pacified Philippines, where, as in Cuba and in Porto Rico, there is absolute per-sonal freedom, an impartial administration of justice, a rapidly developing edu cational system, and all the agencies that make for intellectual enlightenment and material progress. Outside the ranks of the anti-imperialists there is not a citizen so utterly mean or so wanting in the common instincts of humanity who would ot hold that twice the amount in money and in blood which has actually been paid would be a cheap price for the opportunity to free from the cruelty, injustice and extortion of Spain the ten or twelve million inhabitants of these islands and put them on the high road to liberty. and enlightenment.

The Devil Can Quote Scripture for His Purpose.

The Constitution of the United States he feared would "turn out the vilest of all PORTLAND, August 1.-(To the Edi-tor.)-Referring to your editorial of today traps that ever were set to ensnare th tor.)-Referring to your entorial of today concerning my former letter criticising Heber's hymn, "The Trinity," I wish to say that I am familiar with chapter iv, in The Revelation, parts of which you quote as a continuous quotation, although the same is taken from different parts of move to Philadelphia, he spoke of the said chapter. I believe, however, that no religious papers except The Oregonian and "strange infatuation of self-love" among the people of the city. "To tell the truth," he said, "I know no such unsocial city as The Sunday Oregonian nowadays take The Revelation seriously. This chapter iv says that St. John saw

Philadelphia. The gloomy severity of the Quakers has proscribed all fashionable dress and amusement. Denying themfour and twenty elders cast their crowns before the throne, but it does not say that this is a continuous performance. It furselves these enjoyments, they, as much as in them lies, endeavor to deprive others of them also; while, at the same time, ther says that the four beasts "full of eyes before and behind" continually say "Holy, holy, holy!" etc. It does not say there are not in the world more scornful or insolent characters than the wealthy that all the saints are accustomed to cast among them."

their crowns before the throne before which there is "a sea of glass like unto It is not surprising to learn that, when his two years in the Senate were at an end, the state did not return such a man Would you assert because in a certain other doggerel—I beg pardon, poem—It is written that four and twenty blackbirds for a longer term, although he had greatly counted upon a re-election. May it not be that the Senator's descendant and lit-erary heir, Edgar Stanton Maelay, has

when baked in a ple began to sing, that all blackbirds sing? I remember that one ed his pen into some of the ancestral gall? white blackbird does not prove that all blackbirds are white.

Besides, is it proof, because a fact is An Old Fishing Fleet Scattered. set forth in rhyme, that such rhyme is London Telegraph. The great North Sea fishing fleet

known as the short blue trawlers, which for a century had headquarters at Yar-mouth, after having been withdrawn from The King of France and forty thousand men Marched up a hill-and, then, marched down againstates a fact, but until I read your edi-

sea for some time, has been finally dis-persed, the last of the vessels, which for-merly numbered 400, and employed 1500 men and boys, being sold by auction. This fleet was unable to be profitably worked on account of the North Sea being over-

New York Tribune.

For many years Robert Johnson, of Courtland, Va., refused to be shaved or have his hair cut, and his appearance was so objectionable to his wife that she asked the neighbors to do something. So they captured Johnson the other evening and cut his hair and shaved his beard. He objected until he saw his as-saliants meant business. When he went to the house nobody knew him and it took cost, is offered for sale in some localihis wife some time to learn who he was. I ties.

The great E. S. Maclay." And so he let the fire burn And grumbled not a bit, nd when the flame blazed up he lit His cignrette on it

G. H. Shuttleworth; of a Liverpool firm that imports American apples, is in the West looking over the apple crop. He is thus quoted by the Kansas City Star: "If this hot, dry weather continues much longer, there will not be a Western apple shipped to Europe. The crop is not matertally injured now. I have just come from a trip through Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri, 'the land of the big, red apple.' In only one year did England import a large amount of apples from that section. That was the crop of 1897, when our firm received \$0,000 bushels, The Western apple, such as the Ben Da. vis, is a good seller in England when there is a surplus for exporting. The family eating apple with us, however, is the Albemarle pippin or the Newtown pippin. In numbers received in England the Baldwin ranks any other one American variety."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

McCort-You know something about horse-rating. What is meant by "the favorite"? Sport-A favorite is a horse that would surely win if people only wouldn't het on him.-

Little 5-year-old Bessle was told to go the drug-stors and get a dime's worth of sweet oil. After getting about half way sho came running back to ask: 'Marman, how sweet do you want it?'--Chicago Nows.

Coulda't Make Comparison. - Parson Jack-son-In de matiah ob watahmelon, I s'posé you' b'liebe stolen fruits am always aweet-est. Sam Johnson-I dunno, I sint métah eat any hut de one kind. - Philadeiphis Press.

These are the jocuad vacation days, when the man who has two wacks off rides forty miles in the sun on his bicycle, mona the perspiration off his heated brow, pittes his associates who are swelthring in the office,

perspiration off his heated brow, pitter his associates who are sweltering in the offlex, and wonders how they can stand the heat. -Jooton Transcript. The Way of It.-Mrs. Smith-Katle, this watermelon bu't cold at all. Katlo-Well, 'taint no fault o' mine, mum; Mr. Smith, he got sich a big obe that when I put it in th? he exist. I had ter take th' lee out.-Chicago Uncord. Herald. Record-Herald.

The Reason.-Mr. Frontpew-I am glad you belong to our church choir, my dear; it is such an orderly organization; I never see you whispering to one another during verview, Mrs. Frontpew-No, none of us are on speak-ing iterms.-Ohio State Journal. Schedwaster curning round sharply)--

ing terms, -Onto State Journal. Schoolmaster (turning round sharply)--"Which of you is it that is during to make faces at me? Six Youngsters (in chorus)-Freddy Brown, siz. Schoolmaster-Ab! then you six boys stand out and be caned. If you saw Freddy Brown making faces, it shows that more next attending to your insons.-

naw Freddy Brown making faces, it shows that you were not attending to your lemons.-Fum. "That was rather a-well, a hame sermon of yours this morning, Mr. Mildman," said the rector, just returned from a holiday. "Was it, sir?" responded the curate. "It wasn't mine. Two been too busy this week to write one, and I took it from a bundle in your handwriting out of the library-Tit-Bits. Located.-Stranger-Didn't I understand you to say you'd just come from the Buffalo Ex-hibition? How did you like it? Chance Ac-qualitance-Pool? It's a poor little pairry two-

quaintance-Pooh! It's a poor little paitry two-penny-half-penny affair. Den't begin to com-pare with-.... Stranger-Indeed! Dy the way, how are things in Chicago now?-Puce. Difficult to Treat.-"Well, what is the mat-ter with your husband?" the physician asked, as he hald down his repair kit and removed his gloyes. "Imaginary insomnia," replied Mrs. Fosdock. "Imaginary insomnia?" repeated the physician inquiringly. "That's what it is, He thinks he doesn't sleep at night, but he gets lots more sleep than I do."-Boston Travelor.

Of course a newspaper by reason of its numerous friends and books of quotaperson in obtaining information and quo-tations. I wonder, however, how The Ore-gonian learned of those passages from The Revelation. As you have these facil-

tions has advantage over a plain, ordinary

torial I did not suppose it to be poetry. Your idea of poetry differs from Ma-caulay's as set forth in one of his es-

poetry and not doggerel?

a crystal."

ities, may I ask what is the complete quotation about the devil quoting scrip-ture? PRESBYTERIAN.

A Matter for the Neighbors.

in account of the steam trawlers. The prices realized were remarkably low, the high-est being \$500, while there were many versels disposed of at \$120, \$150, \$175 and \$500 each. Some of the purchasers were Dutchmen. The New Gas. New York Journal of Commerce

It requires no argument to show that

gas is the ideal fuel when its cost is suffi-ciently low. Its cleanliness, the fact that fires can be started and extinguished in an instant, the absence of nshes and the fact that it is a fuel which need not be stored on the premises, are such very great recommendations that for domestic purposes illuminating gas is used to a considerable extent, and it is also used in gas engines. Fuel gas, lacking illuminat-ing power and produced at a much smaller