'02 CLASS GOES OUT

Commencement for the February Graduates Held.

FORTY-NINE RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Dr. George Croswell Cressey Delivers Address on Objects of Education—Outgoing Students Receive Congratulations.

Commencement time at the Portland High School for the 49 members of the February class of 1902 has come and gone, to take its place in the treasury of pleasant memories. The semi-annual graduating exercises, which were held in the High School assembly hall last evening, were noted among the most enthusiastic school affairs ever held in the city. Early in the evening crowds of relatives and friends of the 49 young graduates began to arrive, and when the exercises commenced at 8 o'clock the large auditorium was crowded almost to suffocation.

George Martin Steadman, President February Class of 1902.

Principal Davis, who was master of ceremonies, first introduced the High School Chorus, a bevy of pretty girls, who sang "The Swedish Peasants' Wedding March," which was loudly applauded.

Dr. Cressey's Address to Class.

The address to the class was given by Rev. George Croswell Cressey, D. D., pastor of the First Unitarian Church, who spoke in part as follows:

"When hardly more than a youth I was carried on the Scotch express across the boundary of the City of London. I felt a sense of exhilaration. Was I not for the first time in the metropolis of the modern world? But as mile upon mile passed and the terminal station was not reached, I began to wonder at the vastness of a town which required so long a time to pass, even by steam, from circumference to center. Still greater was my surprise when on leaving the train, the first object which greeted the vision was a conveyance to the 'city.' Not even yet were we in the heart of London. Is not this an illustration of the experience of every normal mind in the process of education? As we master some one branch of knowledge in early years, we experience a sense of exultation; we know more in our own estimation than ever afterward. We are borne rapidly on to some terminal point in our education, graduation from the high school or college, and then—we must still take the vehicle of experience to reach the center of the real education of life. The aim of all mental training is that we may go well-equipped into actual life—and the grand object of education is to enlarge, deepen, enrich and give significance to the experience of that life.

"I suspect it may have been intimated to you that we live in a wonderful age and country and that the American is a very superior brand of the human article. In fact, an undue depreciation of ourselves in comparison with other nations is not one of our national faults. We are very practical and congratulate ourselves that we live not in the clouds but on the earth. Yet we should not forget that the clouds water the earth, that knowledge, fancy, imagination, ideals fertilize the soil of everyday life."

Dr. Cressey here illustrated the equal value of the great branches of knowledge by the Pantheon at Rome, referred to the mediaeval and modern divisions of knowledge, and after appreciative reference to the study of physical science spoke of the value of the study of man, the humanities, for the work in life, saying: "Your Latin grammar, sometimes characterized as the dry bones of a dead age, is the organic expression of a language instinct and vital with human thought, and with the subtle workings of the human mind. Had I time I might show you how the science of language in its principles, its laws and its products is a veritable history of the customs, sentiments, ideals and development of the race. And this is true even more clearly of literature, which is a record of man's thought, feeling, imagination and experience, from the page of dry statistics to the sweetest soul-inspiring song of some immortal bard.

"But is this practical? It depends on the object of education; is it to make money or to add something to life, to the personality, to our own usefulness and happiness and that of others?

"The aim of education is primarily to deepen, amplify, ennoble and explain human experience. As through the study of nature we appreciate and enjoy more the material world, so through the study of man we learn to understand more deeply the world of human life—and our own lives."

After referring to a comparatively modern branch of the study of man, sociology, and its eminent practical nature, Dr. Cressey spoke more directly to the graduates:

"My special word to you tonight is to remember the great purpose of study, to deepen, enrich and beautify the life of the soul. About eight months ago I participated in the exercises of an occasion similar to this in a New England city. The young men and the young women who were graduated that evening from the high school, most of them at least, knew the vast prairies of the Middle West, the towers of the Rocky Mountains, the fertile magnificence of the Pacific Slope, the snow-mantled sentinels of the valley, and waterway of the Columbia and the Golden Gate of the Occident only in story or in fancy. So, few of you to whom I am speaking tonight, I suppose, know of the Nation's Capital on the Potomac, made historic through the embattled hosts of our great Civil War, the statue of Liberty at the ocean gateway of the continent, the quiet fields of Lexington, and the sacred soil of Bunker Hill, otherwise than in national history and patriotic record. Yet those of East and West alike, separated by the vastness of a continent, are one in love of knowledge, in pursuit of wisdom, in devotion to one common country.

"In this national spirit of freedom, of aspiration, of desire for that which is highest and best, which knows no North or South or East or West, I see the earnest of the future of America, whose foundation is freedom, the corner-stone of whose edifice of citizenship is the common school and whose crowning glory shall be, not merely pre-eminence in the industry and commerce of the world, but also in the culture of mind and of heart, promoted by the education of the high school, which the state properly and generously bestows upon its children, and by our colleges and universities.

"Education, in truth, is never harmful; the young man or the young woman may waste opportunity and pervert privilege, and the result may be pernicious, but it is due not to education and knowledge but to the lack of them. A celebrated orator once said in his epigrammatic fashion that education always polishes pebbles and dims diamonds. The statement is not true. Whether the pebble be polished or not depends altogether upon the character of the pebble, but the diamond is never dimmed from its very nature, whether found in the soil of the earth or metaphorically in the ranks of humanity, for it is a product of the divine alchemy of nature and the immediate handiwork of God.

"I reach thus the center of all education and of all life—character. And an incident of the illustration with which I began may serve as I close. In the midst of the central district of London stands St. Paul's Cathedral—the symbol of religion, of aspiration and of righteousness—at the financial heart of the great metropolis and of the world itself. In the experience of life, which is the center of education, we must have character. Education without character is nothing—or worse than nothing—only more ready means to some ignoble end. But education with character, culture with character, knowledge with character are everything."

The address was delivered in a forceful and eloquent style, showing the depth of mind and scholarly attainments of the speaker. Generous applause showed the high appreciation in which it was held.

The next in order was a violin solo, entitled "The Hungarian Dance," by Miss Laura Frances Gill, of the graduating class. Miss Gill played in a most charming manner, and graciously responded to an encore. Miss Kathleen Lawler, in her usual charming manner, sang "Sing, Smile, Slumber," and "Mighty Lak' a Rose," both of which won for her very enthusiastic demonstrations.

The graduating class then rose, and as the "Marche des Pompiers" was played, filed past Mr. J. V. Beach, who presented the diplomas. When the 49 members of the class received the cherished bits of parchment their friends cheered, and the school yells were given with a vim. The last number on the programme was a selection by the High School Chorus, after which the members of the graduating class held an informal reception in the main hallway of the second floor.

MORE FREE MAIL ROUTES.

Extension of Delivery System Is Considered in Gresham Section.

GRESHAM, Feb. 5.—A further extension of rural free delivery is being seriously considered for this section. From present indications it is highly probable that the present year will see the entire Eastern part of Multnomah County covered by rural routes between Mount Tabor and the Sandy River. Two more routes are being considered from this place, and two from Fairview. From Montavilla there will undoubtedly be two routes extending eastward to meet those from the two former places; there will also be two routes covering the territory south of Mount Tabor along the Portland city limits and to the county line on the south. The establishment of these routes would mean the discontinuance of several postoffices, but the people would get daily service at their doors at about the same cost to the Government as at present.

Applications for the service as outlined above have been sent to the department at Washington and are now being considered. Fairview expects to be the first to get rural delivery, as its application has been in longer than the others, and favorable replies have been received.

New Stage Line.

A new stage line was put on yesterday between Mount Scott and Gresham, operated by Henry Baker. The stage was formerly a Portland Hotel 'bus, and will make two round trips every day from the end of the car line at Mount Scott to this place, running on schedule time. It is drawn by four horses, and makes quick dispatch, stopping at Sycamore and other points.

Axtel Farm Sold.

Alvin Axtel has sold his farm at Fairview to some Eastern people, who will go into the dairy business. The Axtel farm consisted of 160 acres, and was said to be the best one of its size in that neighborhood. Mr. Axtel sold $300 worth of potatoes from it this Winter, besides other large crops. The place is nearly all under cultivation. It brought $10,500.

Gresham Notes.

Several cases of scarlatina are reported here, two of which are in the families of Henry Harvey and John Schram. They are of a mild type, and no serious results are anticipated.

A new hall company has begun the erection of a commodious building at Sycamore for the use of lodges and other purposes. The frame is up and ready for the roof. It will cost about $600.

Mrs. Endicott, teacher of the Terry School was called away last week, on account of the serious illness of her father. School was dismissed for one week in consequence.

A REPLY TO KIPLING.

An Australian Has His Say, and Seems to Like It.

Hartford Times.

W. Monro Anderson is an Australian who has been much aggrieved by Kipling's recent verse. He replies thus:

Lord of the loud-lunged legions!
Prince of the Purple Press!
Are we but pigmy people
Lost in the wilderness,

That we of the Younger Nations
Should call back our fighting men
At the blast of your tin war trumpet,
Or the scrawl of your scathing pen?

Safe in your inky dug-out,
Flinging your gibes about,
What do you know of England
Or the quest that brought us out?

We of the Younger Nations,
Reared on the range and plain,
Scornful out of battle,
Hurl you the lie again.

We of the Younger Nations,
Are we but sickly spawn?
Spoilt little lambs of the Empire
On whom the elders fawn?

Willing and freely we sought it
Out of the range and the plain,
Freely, unbridled, undriven,
As we would seek again.

Lord of the loud-lunged legions!
Scribe of a jaundiced age!
We of the Younger Nations
Were taught from a brighter page—

Have read of the old-time leaders,
How their stirring deeds were done,
How on the fields at Eton
The great war games were won.

So when the war-worn horseman
Comes to his own again,
Back to the fen and moorland,
Back to the rolling plain.

Grudge him not gun nor hunter,
The hound nor the well-kept turf.
Bidding him strut the pavement
Like some war-belted serf.

. . . . . .

Bidding him rule the people
By aping the foreign cur
Whose market place is silenced
By the clink of the bully's spur.

LOWEST RATES

To All Points East.

Apply via Rio Grande lines. Through sleepers. Personally conducted excursions once a week. Call at office, No. 134 Third street.

SUES TO RECOVER LAND

CASE OF R. H. THOMPSON AGAINST THOMAS CONNELL ON TRIAL.

Former Contends He Deeded Property on Condition It Be Reconveyed, Subject to Mortgage.

The trial of the suit of R. H. Thompson against Thomas Connell for possession of lot 7, block 102; lots 3 and 4, block 119, and lots 3 and 4, block 101, Caruthers' Addition to Caruthers' Addition, and also block P and block 104, and lot 7, block 102, Caruthers' Addition, being altogether 22 lots, was begun in the State Circuit Court yesterday before Judges Sears and George.

The controversy is a complicated one, and dates back to May, 1895, on which date, in a suit of R. H. Thompson against Thomas Connell and George C. Sears, as Sheriff, a judgment against Thompson was rendered for $10 costs.

Thompson alleges that on August 31, 1897, he executed a deed to Connell covering blocks P and 104, and lot 7, block 102, Caruthers' Addition, on account of a judgment held against him by Connell for $1133 and taxes paid by Connell, under the agreement that Connell would borrow money on the property and satisfy these claims, and also that Connell would satisfy a mortgage made by W. W. Espey to Mary A. Thompson. Connell, so Thompson contends, was to mortgage the property to obtain this money, and afterwards was to reconvey the property to him (Thompson) subject to the mortgage.

The complaint sets forth that Connell refused to carry out the agreement to borrow the money, or to deed back the property to Thompson, and that, after Connell secured the deed, he caused an execution to issue on the $10 judgment for costs obtained in May, 1895, and bid in the property at Sheriff's sale.

It is charged further that Connell afterwards obtained numerous tax deeds to the property, and also certificates of sale on account of delinquent sewer assessments, doing all of these things to perfect his title to the property.

The court is asked to set aside the deed of Thompson to Connell, the various tax deeds, and also to declare the sale of property on the $10 judgment void.

Thompson occupied the witness-stand for a long time, and testified concerning all of these transactions. The records of the city and county, showing all of the tax deeds obtained by the defendant, were also read to the court.

Connell in his answer denies all of the charges made by Thompson. As an affirmative answer he avers that J. C. Moreland bought the property at execution sale for $1175, and afterwards sold it to him (Connell). Connell says further that he satisfied a $500 mortgage, paid $973 taxes and purchased the dower interest of Mrs. Thompson for $189.

Seneca Smith was called as a witness to testify regarding an attempt made by the parties to compromise the matter. Mr. Smith stated that he acted as attorney for Thompson, and had several meetings with George E. Chamberlain, who represented Connell as counsel. Connell, witness said, wanted $6000 or more out of the property before he would turn it over to Thompson, but this was finally reduced to about $5000. The attorney said Connell did not have vouchers for some items which he claimed he had paid, and some other items were duplicated, or disputed. After these were eliminated Connell's claim was a little over $3000. Mr. Smith stated that this was as near as he could remember, and that the compromise was not effected because Thompson ceased coming to see him. It was understood that whatever he (Smith) and Chamberlain agreed upon would be satisfactory.

Thompson is represented at the trial by Attorneys E. B. Watson and U. S. G. Marquam, and Connell by Chamberlain & Thomas. The latter, after court adjourned, in conversation with opposing counsel, remarked that Connell will turn over the property at any time on receipt of the amount he has paid out upon it as shown by vouchers in his possession. The trial will be resumed today.

STOLE TO AID SICK WIFE.

Defense Made by Edward Williams, Who Gets Two Years.

Edward Williams, a colored man who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary before Judge Frazer yesterday, explained that his wife was sick and that, after spending all the money he had, he committed the crime to obtain means to assist her. Williams stole blankets in a Pullman sleeping-car. He said he did not break into the car, but found it open, and that he was familiar with things around the railroad yards, having worked on the Santa Fe system. He arrived in Portland a month ago.

Judge Frazer told him that there was no excuse for him to steal, that he could have applied to the County Court or the City Board of Charities to have obtained relief for his wife. The lowest penalty—two years—was imposed.

Detective Kerrigan confirmed Williams' statement that a woman was here with him, said to be his wife, and that she is sick.

There is another information on file against Williams, charging him with larceny in a dwelling-house, but it probably will not be pressed.

Decisions by Judge Frazer.

Judge Frazer will announce decisions this morning in the following cases:

Milton W. Smith vs. City of Portland; demurrer to third amended complaint.

R. H. Thompson vs. W. W. Espey et al.; demurrer to answer.

R. Kerslake vs. Brower & Thompson Lumber Company; objections to supplemental report of receiver.

Court Notes.

Thomas Connell has been appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, William D. Connell, who recently died in Columbia County.

E. W. Green was arraigned before Judge Frazer yesterday, on a charge of burglary in entering the house of M. Nolan at 236 Gilsan street. He was allowed until today to plead.

The suit of John Daly against Sanford Hirsch, to recover $750 on a note, was dismissed in Judge Frazer's court yesterday.

A demurrer to the complaint in the divorce suit of Frank C. Baker against Kate Baker was submitted in Judge Frazer's court by Mrs. Baker's attorneys, Dolph, Mallory & Simon, and E. B. Williams, without argument. It was overruled, and the defendant was allowed 10 days to answer.

Kingston Gold Mines, a corporation, has commenced suit in the State Circuit Court against G. H. Van Houten, to recover $392 on account of stocks sold. The complaint recites that arrangements were made with Van Houten in August, 1900, to sell the stock for 2½ cents per share, and that he disposed of 15,700 shares and has not accounted for the proceeds.

ELOPERS LAND IN JAIL.

Two Young Couples Who Went to Woodburn Are Brought Back.

The four elopers who ran away together up the Willamette Valley, instead of going to a theater—John W. Long, Paul H. Derwitt, 18-year-old Mrs. Cecilia Ellingsworth and her sister, Miss Minnie Bayley, 16 years old—were brought from Salem yesterday by Detectives Ford and Cordano, and were all locked up at the city jail last night. Mrs. Ellingsworth, who was married to her husband three years ago and began to live apart from him shortly afterward, lived with her sister and parents on Sheridan street, near Hood, up to four days ago. Both sisters are good-looking girls, and they have a mass of auburn hair.

Last Friday night the sisters left their parents' house and met two young men with whom they were going to a theater, but a short time afterward the escorts were surprised when the girls told them that their presence was no longer desired. Two strange young men, who afterward turned out to be Long and Derwitt, came up to the girls and the quartet walked away. The party took a train to Butteville, and as their actions were suspicious, they were placed under arrest Tuesday by Deputy Sheriff B. B. Colbath, of Salem, and were brought to Woodburn. In the meantime the Portland police officials had been asked by the father of the girls, S. M. Bayley, to find the missing ones, and when it was learned that the quartet had turned up at Woodburn Detectives Ford and Cordano were sent to bring them back.

An Oregonian man interviewed Mrs. Ellingsworth in her cell, last night, and she said: "My sister and I have known Long and Derwitt only for a short time. As for what has happened, it's my fault. The four of us went away together, seeing the country. I know I'm in trouble, but I'll get out of it some time. My husband? I have not seen him for many months, and I don't want to see him again. He's in Washington. He and I cannot live together. I was born at Tillamook, and lived on a farm until I came to the city. I will apply for a divorce when I get around to it."

The queer case will come before Municipal Judge Cameron this afternoon.

MORE HONORS FOR OREGON BOY.

Homer D. Angell on Columbia University Debating Team.....

THE DALLES, Feb. 5.—Homer D. Angell, of this city, who is now in his junior year at the Columbia University Law School, in New York City, has been chosen as one of the debaters to represent Columbia in the intercollegiate contests. Columbia holds debates each year with three of the large Eastern universities, and nine men, three from each team, are chosen from a student body of 3000. The selections are based upon scholarship records.

Homer D. Angell is a native of Wasco County, and is 26 years of age. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon, having received his A. B. degree at Eugene in June, 1900. During his course at the University of Oregon Mr. Angell won many honors in scholarship and athletics, and was highly regarded by his instructors and fellow students. He won the Oregon State oratorical contest at McMinnville in 1899, and was a prominent worker on several intercollegiate committees. Last Autumn Mr. Angell represented Columbia on the gridiron in a number of minor games.

JONES IS SERIOUS.

Commissioner Not Joking in Regard to the Indians' Hair.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The newspaper press and the general public received Commissioner Jones order to the reservation Indians to cut off their long hair with some amusement. This has led the Commissioner to a manifesto explaining that the order was no joke. He says he meant every word he said, and furthermore that the painting and the blanket must go with the long hair.

The Indian Department objects to the smearing of the face and body with paint and the long hair on the score of offense against cleanliness and sanitation; and to the wearing of the blanket as begetting laziness. The blanket he characterizes, in fact, as the garment of the idler. In wearing it, it is necessary to use at least one hand all the while in holding it on or arranging it for picturesque effect. An aborigine can hardly make a success of industrial occupations in such a costume, especially in Winter.

Still, the Commissioner proposes to be prudent in pushing the reform. He does not intend to compel the older Indians to accept the innovation all at once. He will not abolish their ancient customs at one fell swoop; he has instructed his agents to use persuasive measures and to get the younger Indians to set the fashion of more civilized modes of habit and dress.

There is no doubt that Commissioner Jones is on the right track. Carlisle, in his "Sartor Resartus," has shown what an important and determinative effect the matter of clothing in all ages has had upon the destiny of the human race. One of his contentions was that clothing in the first place was donned by savage man not so much for decency or even for protection against the elements as for ornament. The idea of ornament seems to have been strongly ingrained in the minds of our red man and brother. His long hair, his paint, his blanket, his beaded leggins and moccasins, his crested headgear, all display his innate vanity. They conform to his primitive standard of imposing beauty. To get him to abandon these is to get his mind out of the region of romanticism and bring it down to the hard problem of existence without depending upon a paternal Government.

Want Pneumatic Tube Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A plea for the restoration of the pneumatic tube service for the transmission of mails has been made by the directors of the Merchants' Association. It was resolved that Congress be asked to take proper steps to provide this service in New York and other cities.

Well Brought Up.

The increase of Moët & Chandon Champagne for 1901 over 1900 is equal to more than 100 per cent of the combined increase of all the other Champagne houses. Moët & Chandon White Seal, Epernay, France, is of the celebrated Vintage of 1893, popular throughout the world.

FAVORS FOR SETTLERS

FACILITIES FOR EASY EXAMINATION OF WESTERN OREGON.

How Southern Pacific Arranges the Matter—Ten Days' Stopover Permitted at Each Station.

General Freight and Passenger Agent Miller, of the Southern Pacific, yesterday issued a circular letter to the Eastern agents of the company, notifying them that tickets to Western Oregon points bought at the settlers' rates, to be in effect in March and April, will entitle the holders to stopover privileges at all stations south of Portland, within the final destination of the tickets. That is, the passenger from the East holding a ticket to Ashland (which will cost him no more than a ticket to Portland), will have the right to stop off 10 days at any station between Portland and Ashland, or 10 days each at every station between these two Oregon points.

This arrangement will be effected by the Southern Pacific Company, taking up at Portland the coupon for passage from Portland to Ashland and issuing in its stead an exchange check, good for the same trip, but not limited to an unbroken ride. The passenger will have the privilege of staying 10 days in Portland if he shall choose, then, for example, going to Oregon City and stopping off for another 10 days, passing thence to Woodburn for another stay of 10 days, and so on along the line. If he shall prefer to go over either of the West Side lines, that will be permitted, and he may join the main line again at Albany and continue on by such stages as he may choose to his destination. The privilege will also be extended to the Woodburn-Natron branch.

In order to guard against ticket scalping the passenger will be required to deposit his ticket with the station agent at any point where he may stop off to examine the country. The agent will give a receipt for it. Upon surrender of the receipt within 10 days from the date of it the agent will return the ticket to the passenger, who may then use it as before, repeating the operation as many times as there are stations intervening between the passenger and his final destination. At the same time he may go through without stopping off at all, if he shall desire to do so. Of course, the passenger will be required to keep going toward his destination all the time. He cannot go to Corvallis and then return to Portland and take a fresh start over the Yamhill division or the main East Side line, without paying additional fare. He has choice of routes from Portland without additional cost, but his ticket will be good only while he continues to bear toward his destination. If he shall find a locality that suits him exactly before exhausting his ticket, he can abandon his ticket and stay there.

This arrangement is deemed by everybody a great advantage for the Willamette Valley and all of Western Oregon—an advantage over any privilege of this kind that has been enjoyed heretofore. It puts Western Oregon on the same basis as Western Washington, so far as its transportation lines extend. All this traffic must pass through Portland. Passengers will have opportunity to become somewhat acquainted with this city and its trade facilities, and while here they can also learn much of the country to the southward, getting a general idea of the region to guide them in selecting the spots they will examine more closely.

Many expressions of satisfaction with the new arrangement have reached the traffic department of the Southern Pacific from commercial bodies and business men in and out of Portland. This is acknowledged as "the first move to give recognition to Western Oregon as a field for settlers," and as it came unsolicited and largely as a surprise, it has won much favor for the company. The new settlers' movement westward will begin the first of March.

TORRENS LAND LAW.

The Abstract Makers' Argument Against It.

MARSHLAND, Or., Feb. 3.—(To the Editor): For the information of Mr. Henry I will say that I am the author of The Thorne System of Abstract Books, which I have supplied to many abstract companies on this Coast, as well as in many other states, but that is not the reason, as he supposes, for my objection to the Torrens system, for keeping the records of land titles.

I have endeavored to avail myself of any and every opportunity that came within my knowledge to obtain all the information possible for keeping or tracing land titles, and it mattered not whether it interfered with my system or not; I have had no preference to my own or for any other system, but have been ever ready and willing to accept the best.

It was this motive that actuated me to send to London for the Torrens laws and testimony and to visit Canada and elsewhere to obtain all the information possible.

I called attention to the Torrens system and cited some of the evidence taken in Great Britain from the registrars of the British Colonies that the people might see whether or not they desired this law upon their statute books.

I do not claim that there is no need of reform in our present system, but I do not think the Torrens system is the remedy that will simplify, improve or in any wise lessen our present system of keeping the records of realty.

We have the very best system of land surveys in existence. It is simple, condensed and furnishes the most perfect system and ready and reliable reference possible.

The Spanish and French grants, donations and mining claims are made by a second survey, so that they are just as easily handled and the titles as readily shown as the sectionized land or lots and blocks.

I cited the law and showed its failures, and Mr. Henry tells us of several states where they have passed the law, but he does not tell us how it is working there or how much land has been brought under the act, and leaves us to conclude that it is working to a charm.

I put the abstract books in at Los Angeles, San Bernardino and other counties in California, and know that conveyances go upon the records the same as before the act, and Mr. Henry will find it the same way in the states he has mentioned, and that it is there, the same as it is here, and in Canada, a dead letter, though it is upon their statutes.

I have Governor Russell's message to the Legislature of Massachusetts in which he recommends the passage of the Torrens law and calls attention to the great number of records, in one of their counties, which was 2622, and he says, "This Torrens system can be easily adapted to these circumstances." But how does he propose to begin to easily adapt the Torrens system to his 2622 volumes of records? How are all of these titles to be examined and passed upon, so as to insure safety, so as to issue a certificate of title therefor? How go through all these records, and at least by a quasi judicial inquiry, pass upon the title? The law, as he truly states, "is not compulsory." How are all of these titles to be brought under this law? The investigation of these titles retrospectively cannot be safely dispensed with. How can the registrar-general or whoever has this duty to perform, organize an efficient staff capable of coping with such an investigation? What is true with reference to this case is true to a greater or less extent with every other county in the state.

Transfers, he also says, "can be continued precisely as now." Where does his reform and lessening of the volume of records begin by adopting this system?

The Torrens system was started with the first sale of the lands in Australia, but in Great Britain and here, where the titles have become voluminous they must first condense the records so as to show the title at a glance before they can succeed in making any great change in the manner of keeping our records to realty.

I am not against any reform that may be shown, but in favor of it, by whatever method or system it is brought about. Our Legislators might have provided for a board in each county whose duty it shall be to solicit the presentation of forms and methods for this or any other desired purpose, that through such competitive presentation and examination the county may be able to make choice of the best. If Sir Robert Torrens' system can be made to appear as superior and as being better adapted to our surveys, circumstances and necessities and will reduce, improve and generally reform our present system of records, they certainly should and would secure their adoption. If, however, some other forms and methods should be demonstrated as being far better adapted to all of these requirements and under which our records could and would be brought without a great expense, and therefore more advisable to adopt as a reformatory measure, then said board would so decide, and in any event the people would thus make choice of the best.

I believe in giving every one a chance to display whatever they may have and not to say to the people that they must take the Torrens system to the exclusion of all others, no matter what the merits are or without having the chance to examine and decide which is the most worth for us to adopt.

The method that is the cheapest, easiest and the best is the one that will be universally adopted, but until some such method is presented, abstract companies will continue in the future as in the past and legislation will then be secured, if at all, under difficulties.

JAMES THORNE.

Concert at Seamen's Institute.

A concert has been arranged by Miss Huggins to be given at Seamen's Institute, 100 North Front street, this evening at 8 P. M. The programme:

Selection on pianola.....Mr. Bruce
Song.....Miss Edith Clarke
Violin solo.....Miss C. Barker
Selection on pianola.....Mr. Bruce
Song.....Frank Clarke
"Faust Fantasia".....Mrs. Susie Fennell Pipes
Song.....Miss Goss
Selection.....St. Helen's Hall Quartet
(Miss Helen Goss, Miss Ruth Scott, Miss Hilda Hegele, Mrs. Walter Reed.)

GRAIN-O! GRAIN-O!

Remember that name when you want a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it. Grain-O is made of pure grain, it aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and the children as well as the adults can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

A Medicine of Merit

It is really too bad that we cannot use some other words to tell you how really good is Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine.

Every word in the dictionary has been used time and time again to praise some medicine or some doctor who really did not merit the praise.

For this reason many people doubt patent medicines—wouldn't use them at all—sneer at people who do; and yet these very people are suffering, suffering, suffering when they could be relieved almost instantly by taking Halpruner's as prescribed.

Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine is good for many ailments—whatever is the result of inflammation, no matter in what part of the body it is located, Halpruner's will cure—it will drive out the inflammation and cure your disease.

It cures rheumatism in a few days and stops the pain at once.
It cures a cold at once.
It stops neuralgia almost instantly.
It gives relief in cases of sore throat after the first gargle.
Stops pain in the chest in a few minutes.
Takes the pain out of a bruise or burn quicker than a wink.
Gives catarrh sufferers quick relief and cures chronic cases within a few weeks.

Halpruner's

will do all that is claimed for it—you can depend upon it.

This company is right in your midst ready to back up everything said of Halpruner's. Dr. Halpruner devotes from 1 to 4 o'clock every afternoon, except Saturdays and Sundays, talking with sufferers and all those interested in his wonderful medicine—so you can get satisfaction if the medicine doesn't do what is claimed. 40

All druggists should sell Halpruner's. If yours refuses to supply you, the Halpruner Medical Manufacturing Co., 28 California street, San Francisco, will send you a large bottle by prepaid expressage on receipt of $1.00.