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Weather Forecast. Northern California—Fair in southeast portion; partly cloudy in northwest portion Thursday; fresh westerly wind.

THE NEW TITLE RECORD LAW.

On the 1st day of July the Torrens Land Act for the certification of land titles, and the simplification of the transfer of real estate in California, goes into effect.

The Act requires that the Attorney-General, the State Controller and the Secretary of State shall "prepare" a uniform system of books, blanks and forms for the use of public officers required to perform duties under the Act.

It is suggested that there are two remedies—an extra session of the Legislature; secondly, that the system of forms, blanks and books to be "prepared" must in the first instance be in manuscript, as is all matter before transfer into printed form.

In brief, the new law is intended to make the State the guarantor of all titles registered under the law; to put beyond possibility of question or contest title to real estate in one in whom it is found to reside; to render laborious search of title unnecessary, and to economize the cost of search; to present at any moment a perfect and guaranteed index of all matters and things relating to or affecting title; to enable the owner of property to so leave his estate so far as realty is concerned that it will be practically beyond assault and contest; to simplify the method of transfer and incumbrance, and greatly reduce the cost of the same; to economize in time of transfer, and largely to be preventive of litigation.

The Act makes all Recorders Registrars, but they must not practice law, nor be in partnership with a lawyer or a searcher of records. Land is brought under the operation of the Act voluntarily only by petition of the owner and by order of court.

Before any retransfer can be entered it must appear that taxes and assessments have been paid. Every certificate of title must show if the party is married, or single, executor or administrator, etc., and give the names of husband or wife, testator, etc. Every instrument creating a lien on the land is deemed a charge thereon, and must

be registered, and the Registrar is to make the proper notation of fact regarding the same. Trust deeds are to be deemed of the nature of mortgages. The holder of a charge against registered land may assign or transfer it, and entry is to be made by the Registrar of the fact, and the priority of the part assigned, if only part is so treated.

The Superior Court sets a time for hearing the application to register and gives notice to all interested, and to owners of adjoining lands. Any one interested may appear at the hearing, when evidence may be taken. If it is found that the applicant is the owner, and that all defects in the title have been cured, a decree to that effect is entered, whereupon the County Registrar makes the original certificate of title and proceeds to bring the land under the operation of the act and supplies the owner with a duplicate certificate.

The decree and registration are to be deemed final and conclusive proceedings against the claims of every one. At any time before entry of judgment, an applicant may withdraw the application for registration. The Registrar is to enter on the books provided, the fact of the issuance of the certificate, in detail, with notes of all liens, incumbrances, etc. Tenants in common may receive one certificate or separate certificates. On surrender of several certificates of title the Registrar may issue a single certificate, for the consolidated title to the whole land. If a duplicate certificate of title is lost or destroyed, another may issue by order of the court, and errors as to the name of the owner may be corrected by court order.

The original certificates of title are to be recorded with all memorials and notations of the certificate, or relating to it. Every title certificate is to bear a number corresponding to the folio of registration on the registration books. Every transfer of title is deemed registered, when the new certificate to the transferee has been marked, as in case of the first certificate, and all dealings regarding the land are deemed registered when the memorial or notation is entered on the register. Any one aggrieved by any act or refusal of the Registrar, may bring an action to have the matter determined.

In case of fraud the rights of all parties remain just the same as if the land was not registered. The Registrar is to pay all fees collected in to the County Treasurer. Forging the seal of the Registrar, or any document he issues is made a felony. A table of fees for the Registrar is set forth, the highest fee being \$1.50. It is provided finally that the new law shall be construed liberally to effect its general intent.

Such in brief is the new or Torrens Land and Title Act by which one can make official record of his title in a conclusive manner, make search of it instantaneous, so to speak, and economic, and prevent complications which are common under the present system.

The dispatches say that the Sultan has at last conceded the claim of Greece and withdrawn his demand for the cession of Thessaly. This was to have been expected. The Sultan well knew that his conquering claim would not be approved or permitted by the European Powers. But for the concert of those Powers, Turkey would never have had the opportunity opened to her for the capture of any territory, let alone so rich a State as Thessaly. There is one significant fact in all this matter—the Sultan appealed to the Czar and the Emperor of Germany to sustain him in the claim to Thessaly as a condition of peace, and the Czar not only bluntly refused, but warned the Sultan that the claim would be resisted if insisted upon. This disproves the fear that Russia is taking the part of Turkey. As to Germany, it makes very little difference what position the Kaiser took.

Consul-General Lee of the glorious Republic of America had the temerity to take off his coat and work at his desk in his shirt-sleeves, in a room where hung a portrait of "Our noble Queen, the Regent of Spain." Whereat all Spain is frothing at the mouth, and the Spanish four hundred is "shocked." It will do them good. It will do good all around. It may lead to such a heat of blood that consequences will follow that will lead to due recognition of the Cuban insurgents. Nations have gone to war before this for less cause. But honestly, and jesting aside, what a puerile and contemptible incident it is to call forth harsh language from the official press of Havana and Madrid.

The State Commission on Voting Machines is meeting from time to time to time to examine the different inventions in this line. There have been patented 103 machines; many of them, however, do not differ materially in design or mechanism—Bakersfield Californian.

There you are mistaken. They must differ "materially" and essentially, or they could never have been patented. It is well to be correct in these little things, and not give currency to erroneous information concerning the patent or any other laws.

The Tulare "Register," referring to the recent earthquake, says that the fact is this earth of ours is "a good deal of a misfit globe at best." Oh, no, not at all. The earthquake is simply one of the orderly processes of nature by which she develops and adapts the globe to the better uses and comfort of man. Nature never makes mistakes. She never indulges in a mistake. To hold otherwise is to deny the unity, supremacy and perfection of natural law.

All danger of drinking impure water is avoided by adding 20 drops of Dr. Steiger's Angostura Bitters.

OF MUSICAL ODDITIES. What Science Has Discovered in Sound Vibrations. Prof. Van Der Weyde's Theory as to the Keys in Which War and Pastoral Music is Written.

The excellent work now being done by the Woman's Department of the National Music Teachers' Association, of which Mrs. Theodore Sutro is President, has brought out many old and interesting facts concerning music, and the National Music Teachers' Association. There is a great field here which has scarcely been more than glanced over by writers and lecturers, and which, if it were collected, would make a volume of extraordinary interest, and it might be of great value.

Professor Van der Weyde of this city, devoted considerable time to the subject some years ago, and delivered a course of lectures before the American Institute and the Brooklyn Philosophical Club.

In these he called attention to the fact that the vibrations of the normal (C), (E) and (G) bore the same relation to one another as those in the colors (red), (yellow) and (blue); for this reason, he said, most war songs were written in (C), because they were red music; songs of the ocean and the sky were written in (G), because they were blue music; and so on.

The Professor constructed xylophones from brooms, by sawing off the ends, and sharpened the note given by the stick when struck by a hammer, and by planing and sandpapering the sides he made it flatter or deeper.

In one lecture he produced a very delightful instrument, which was made up of sixteen brooms, suspended from a frame, and which played many lively airs with a couple of wooden mallets. At home the Professor planned a number of banisters on his stairs, so that the children could play tunes and run the scales on rainy days when they were kept in the house.

Professor Dyer of Providence, R. I., performed a trick in parlor magic which baffled everybody. He connected the sounding board of his piano by bars of dry wood with the sounding board of another piano in a house some distance away from his own. The bars ran from the sounding board through the floor, and were connected to the ceiling through a tube of some sort to protect them from moisture under ground into the cellar of the second house, and thence up through the floor to the second piano.

When a professional sat down in the latter he performed upon the piano, the notes were carried by the bars from one sounding board to the other and from the second sounding board by the law of sympathetic or inductive action to the wires of the second piano. He called it spiritual music and so on.

It has been found since by the makers of mechanical telephones that the same effect can be produced much better by employing a very stiff, dry and elastic wooden diaphragm, to the center of which is fastened a single wire connected in similar style to a second diaphragm placed near the piano that is being played.

This was employed by a telephone concern which gave exhibitions some years ago in this city. The simple apparatus described produced music over better than the ordinary phone over distances not exceeding a half mile.

The German acousticians long ago discovered musical curves. These are produced by putting fine sand upon parchment, wood or metallic diaphragm and connecting them with a musical instrument giving one note. It was found that when the note was given the diaphragm vibrated and the sand or other powder collected in certain curves or straight lines. The patterns were always regular and always beautiful. Some were very simple and some extremely complicated, and every note produced its own particular pattern or figure.

Many of these were published and created considerable discussion among scientists at the time. The first one to do any considerable work in the matter was Professor Charlotte Hawes, Chairman of one of Mrs. Sutro's committees. She was very much fascinated by the figures, and gave them a very careful and comprehensive examination. She found that the curves were more complicated than had been supposed at first, and depended first upon the musical note or harmony; second upon the shape of the diaphragm; third upon the thickness and material of the plate, in which it was held, and fifth upon the temperature.

They established the general rule underlying the formation of all these figures, and showed that nearly all the discrepancies which had been noticed were due to discord in the music or to imperfections in the apparatus, or the thermometric influences.

Most ingenious of all, she demonstrated that where precautions were taken perfect notes expressed themselves in exquisitely beautiful patterns, and that these patterns could be arranged so as to form sequences the same as the notes could be made into melodies, and older still, the figures could be combined into symmetrical and artistic wholes only when the notes themselves could be combined into perfectly harmonic chords.

Professor Rood of Columbia College is one of the great masters in this delightful field of science, and he is so pleased that it has often been called a playground.

Some of his experiments have been of remarkable interest. The singing flames produced by burning gas in a certain way in the chimney of a chandelier, he utilized to form a musical instrument. By careful experiment he finally obtained a set of flames representing pure musical notes. By burning in normal way they made no noise whatever, but by a slight change in the position of the burner, produced by an electric current, the flames sang their own clear notes.

By having the wire from each burner run to an ordinary keyboard, any musician could call forth a music from the chandelier of remarkable power, brilliancy and sweetness.

The ingenious contrivance was known as a chandelier organ, or a chandelier piano, and quite a number were constructed at the time by those who were impressed with the novelty.

Many of the musical oddities have been evolved by performers upon the serio-comic stage. Musical "teams," as they are called, are popular, and, when very talented, receive very high wages. This has brought out talent and even genius from sweet arabs and country urchins who would otherwise have never been heard of.

The principle which was expressed in the bombardier—which is a vaudeville phrase for gobslets which, when struck or rubbed, emit definite musical notes, and are arranged like the keys of a piano—has been applied by these so-called artists to bricks, paving stones, coffee pots, plates, cups, saucers, knives, spoons, forks, sleigh bells, policemen's clubs and even swords.

It was this thought which suggested to the humorous artist the nonsensical notion of the "plogophone," which consisted of a compartment box, in which were fastened eight pigs of varying notes, whose tails were pulled by the player to produce the desired musical performance.—New York Mail and Express.

Exposure-Meters. The knowledge of how long to expose a plate is a sort of sixth sense which is developed by practice. There are four points which must always be considered in exposing a plate: the intensity or actinic power of the light; the size of the stop used; the sensitive quality of the plate; and the character of the subject to be photographed. The actinic power of the light decreases very quickly as the sun reaches the horizon. The light is strongest between the hours of 10 and 11, and the exposure of a plate at that time will require, if the sun is shining, but the fraction of a second. Before and after these hours the exposure must be prolonged according as it is early in the morning or late at night.

The stops regulate the admission of light to the lens, and the smaller the stop the longer must be the exposure. Some plates are so sensitive that the exposure must be made very rapidly, while others will bear an exposure of seconds with the same subject and same light. Some subjects do not reflect actinic light as well as others, and for such subjects the exposure must be long. With all these points to remember it is no wonder that photographers sought some means by which the time of exposure might be correctly calculated instead of depending on one's judgment. Little instruments called actinometers, actinographs, or exposure-meters, according to the name which the inventor applies to them, are made which indicate and record the actinic effect of light on the sensitive plate, and show the proper time to expose a plate. There are two tinted strips in the actinometer, one of which is the standard tint, which is used in ordinary light, and the other a light tint to use where the light is weak. By a little turn a strip of sensitive paper is brought parallel with this tint, and the length of time which it takes for it to turn the color of the paper in the actinometer is the basis on which the calculations for the exposure are made. Tables showing the sensitiveness of the different makes of plates are furnished with each instrument. To calculate the correct time of exposure, the pointer of the instrument is turned until the time which it took for the paper to darken is opposite the diaphragm number on the plate. Then by looking at the time which is opposite the size of stop used, the exact time for the exposure will be recorded. It turns the scale to the plate number it which the plate should be exposed.—Harper's Round Table.

A Woman's Will. A specimen of a lady's will gives some idea of the costumes and fashions of the day, and the store placed upon their wardrobes, which were not so easily replenished as they are now.

"In the name of God, amen—the 6th day of the month of October in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred and six, I, Alice Love, the wife of Gyles Love of Rye, by the special license of my said husband, asked and obtained (What does the modern woman think of this?), bequest my paraphernalia—both the eyes, may I appeal to my body belonging. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, to our blessed Lady and to all Saints, my body to be buried in the church yard of Rye nigh my husband's Thomas Oxenbridge. (It will be seen that Gyles Love was this lady's second husband.) Item, to my mother my graye-furred gowne with a long traine; also a gowne clothe or russet, not made. Item, to my sister Mercy my best ivory gowne furred with shanks. Item, to Margarette Philip my best woldstedde kyrill. Also I give to my suster Mercy my diamond ring with a large stone of gold. Item, to Thomas Oxenbridge my best gilt girdell that my husband Thomas Oxenbridge bought me to my wedding. Item, to Robert Oxenbridge a red powdered corse, with a good harness and to everithe of them a paire of beds of red coral. Item, to Bessie Love my best crymsyn gowne, also her moder's best girdell and her best beddes. Also to my suster Elizabeth Duke a long girdell gilt with a golden corse."—English Illustrated Magazine.

Travelers shudder with horror at the thought of the train-wrecker who stealthily undermines the supports of a railway bridge and precipitates a passenger train with its load of precious human freight to a horrible death by fire and water. There is a deadlier enemy than the train-wrecker that menaces not only travelers but stay-at-homes. Its name is indigestion. It slowly undermines the supports of the old up-bridge of life and yearly precipitates untold thousands into the dread valley of consumption. If people will with their right preparation they can avoid this calamity and even remedy it after it has occurred if they will act in time.

All cases of indigestion and every disease that has its inception in indigestion or faulty nutrition are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures wasting diseases. It is an unfailing remedy for nervous prostration. It is the great blood-builder, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. Thousands have testified to its merits. It cures wasting disease "just as good." Druggists sell it.

"I beg leave to inform you" writes Mrs. J. Shely, No. 119 North First, Minneapolis, Minn., "that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured my trouble in my neck—Goutte. It went away in three months, and with bottle it began to grow smaller. Before that it had grown larger very perceptibly. I am very grateful for the cure."

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