

BOHEMIA NUGGET.

Published Every Friday.

COTTAGE GROVE... OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Francis, the Missouri murderer, is still at large.

Frenchmen are excited over the coming visit of the Czar.

Five American warships visited British ports simultaneously.

Steel strikers declare they have caused the Duquesne to close.

Columbia defeated Constitution in the first race of the final series.

Boers blew up a train and killed a promising young British officer.

Venezuelan and Colombian troops are massed on the border near Cucuta.

A trust has been formed to control the manufacture of laundry machinery.

An Illinois aeronaut fell 400 feet from his balloon and was alive when picked up.

New York banks affected by Sub-treasury operations and interior demand for money.

Powder mills at Krebs station, Pa., were destroyed by an explosion and two men were killed.

Montana train wreck on the Great Northern was the worst in the road's history. Thirty-eight were killed.

Nearly 10,000 Venezuelans are massed on the Colombian frontier in readiness to support the Colombian revolutionists.

Prince Chun's mission will be hurried to Berlin.

Shamrock had another satisfactory trial in New York bay.

Kitchener reports another case of Boers shooting prisoners.

The Chinese are again dictating terms in regard to the protocol.

Nine persons lost their lives by the explosion of a Delaware steamer.

Nebraska Republicans denounced Governor Savage for paroling Bartley.

A Missouri negro murderer is being pursued, and may be burned if caught.

Sante Fe line negotiating with Pacific Mail for trans-Pacific connections.

The list of witnesses to appear before the Schley court of inquiry is made public.

Burns, of the Window Glass Workers, has a plan for settlement of the steel strike.

A gang of thieves stole a three-masted schooner from her moorings in Sharptown, Md., and got away with her.

A Chicago policeman shot and killed a boy, and says it was in self-defense against a gang of young hoodlums.

New York yachtsmen are afraid of Shamrock II.

Inland Empire farmers are having a prosperous season.

Sampson will be a witness at the Schley court of inquiry.

Members of the Nome bar petition McKinley to remove Judge Noyes.

Trans-Atlantic freight business out of New York is very light.

The expiatory mission of Prince Chung has been delayed at Baale.

Nicaragua and Colombia promise not to mix in the Isthmian trouble.

Rothschilds deny any knowledge of the recent reported combine in copper.

Tinplate officials deny that negotiations are under way to settle the strike.

The worst epidemic of plague in years is now rampant in parts of Canton, China.

One hundred fellows were elected to the Association for the Advancement of Science.

General Fabius M. Mead, a veteran of the Civil War, and a friend of Logan, Grant and McClellan, is dead.

While two men were out hunting in Montana, one mistook the other for a bear and shot him through the heart.

The French Minister to Turkey has left Constantinople, which act breaks off friendly relations between the two nations.

E. C. Westfall, chief of the money order bureau at Havana, will be prosecuted for criminal carelessness in allowing \$4,000 to be stolen from him.

As a result of litigation over mining claims near Cape Nome, a mob of 70 masked men attacked the holders of some claims and fatally wounded one man.

B. F. Jossey, United States customs inspector at Tucson, Arizona, under arrest for smuggling Chinese into the United States, was killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver while looking for chicken thieves on his own premises.

The United States gunboat Machias is at Colon.

A large sugar beet crop is expected in Southern Washington.

Michael Berry, a noted Colorado burglar has been arrested.

Preserved fruits, in a state fit to have been eaten, have been taken from the ruins of Herculaneum.

English cement manufacturers, finding their trade threatened by the American product, decide to adopt the Yankee methods and machinery.

The Southern Pacific railroad now has 95 engines equipped for the burning of oil as fuel. It takes 21 barrels of oil to run a locomotive a day, but the cost is small compared with coal.

BOXERS AGAIN DRILLING.

Preparing For More Trouble in Shaan Tung Province.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 29.—Chinese papers received by the Empress of China contain accounts of a massacre of Chinese in the Kwan Tien Hien district of Manchuria, the Russians excusing the massacre by the statement that the peasants killed were mistaken for insurgents. Few details are given.

Further troubles in Mongolia and Manchuria are reported, and, according to the North China Daily News, the Russians have placed 20,000 men on the Manchuria-Corean frontier to cope with the rebels.

The Shanghai Mercury publishes a letter from Rev. Frank Herman, of Chou Ping, who has been journeying through North Shan Tung, to the effect that the Boxers are drilling and preparing for a rising in that province. Christians have been openly threatened. A Boxer placard has been found posted at Canton, denouncing foreigners and calling upon the Chinese to rise and refuse to pay the indemnity to the foreigners.

The Chinese papers contain long accounts of the floods caused by the overflowing of the Yangtze. Kiang, and stories are told of the drowning of hundreds of villagers, of the breaking of the embankment, the flooding of millions of acres of rice fields, and of great destruction generally by the floods.

The allies have returned to the Chinese Government the warship Haiyang, flagship of Admiral Yi, which was taken during the bombardment of Taku.

A bloody affray is reported from a Chinese village 15 miles from Kiang Sh where Protestant and Catholic converts quarreled and came to blows, with the result that 30 Protestants were killed.

HE HEADS THE LIST.

Sampson Will Be a Witness at the Schley Inquiry—Brooklyn's Officers Also.

Washington, Aug. 29.—It is understood that Admiral Sampson is to be represented before the Schley court of inquiry by counsel, though the Navy officials say they have no official knowledge on the subject, and point to the fact that the court of inquiry is the only body authorized to admit or debar counsel in such cases. It may be to his pleasure, deny the person under investigation the privilege of having counsel present before the court; or, on the other hand, it may go the length of permitting persons in secondary interest the privilege of employing counsel before the court. So the officials say they have no knowledge officially of the retention of counsel by Admiral Sampson, but privately it is admitted that he expects to be so represented.

The Navy Department today, through Captain Lemly, the Judge-Advocate of the court of inquiry, supplied counsel for Admiral Schley with a tentative list of witnesses to be called before the court by the Government. The department declines to make this list public, but it is understood that it contained, and in fact is headed by, the name of Rear-Admiral Sampson.

Some time ago Admiral Schley, in sending his list of witnesses to the department, included a request for all the officers of the Brooklyn. The department replied that a number of the officers of the Brooklyn would be on the list prepared by the department, and asked to have specifically named the Brooklyn's officers he desired. The Admiral responded today through Captain Parker, of his counsel. He gave the names of the principal officers of the Brooklyn, and also of seven petty officers, including the quartermasters who were at the wheel during the action off Santiago.

FLOOD OF OIL IN TEXAS.

Another Gusher is Going Wild—Great Danger in Case of Fire.

Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 29.—Two men are dead and one of the largest oil gushers in the world is going absolutely wild, utterly defying the mechanical skill of man to stop it. The famous oil field presents tonight the possibility of one of the direst calamities which ever visited Texas, should fire join force with the gushers. Tomorrow the gusher will still be spilling itself on the prairies and flooding the country with oil.

James Smith died trying to shut off the gusher, and John McDaniels died trying to save Smith. Both showed great heroism. The wild gusher is in the Hogg-Swayne syndicate tract.

Book Bindery Girl's Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—All the girls of the Bookbinders' Union employed by the W. B. Conkey Company, at Hammond, Ind., numbering about 250, struck today because their officers, who had been discharged yesterday, were not reinstated. Trouble has been brewing since Saturday, when an injunction from the Federal Court prohibited the workers from picketing or holding mass meetings to intimidate nonunion employees.

Hanna Will Talk the Stump.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 29.—It is announced authoritatively that much of Senator Hanna's time during the state campaign will be spent on the stump, especial attention being given to the close counties. The Senator returned home today much rested after a week's trip up the lakes, and will leave tomorrow for North Solon, where he will speak to the annual reunion of the Western Reserve Association.

Getting Arms From America.

New York, Aug. 29.—Information has been obtained by agents of the Colombian government, according to the Tribune, that a vessel now at a New Jersey port has been engaged by the insurgents for a filibustering expedition. This ship, it is said, is to carry a part of the consignment of 5,000 rifles, ammunition and men for which General Uribe Uribe telegraphed recently to Dr. A. J. Restrepo, his representative in this city.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Hop picking has begun in several Oregon yards.

Another contest has been filed in the Tillamook timber land case.

Cattlemen fired about 100 shots into a band of sheep in Eastern Oregon.

Important changes will be made among the traffic men of the O. R. & N. Railway.

Hop pickers are said to be very scarce in many sections of the Willamette Valley.

Richard Downey has been appointed marshal of Vale, vice Robert Draper, resigned.

Construction of the Lakeview-Silver Lake telephone line will be begun about September 1st.

A band of counterfeiters captured at Huntington had one of the most complete outfits ever found.

A branch of the Sons of St. George has been organized by the British-American citizens of Marshfield.

A dead infant was found in a mill-race at Salem, but the presence was explained satisfactorily to the coroner.

W. S. Walker's threshing crew run five days on spring grain and averaged 2500 bushels. The largest run in one day was 3100 bushels. That is something big, and Mr. Walker would like to hear of the thresher that equals it.

Verne Hopkins attempted to break jail at Lakeview last week. He removed three slats from the jail floor with an iron bar, making an aperture through which he could pass to the ground beneath the building. Once underneath he proceeded to dig a trench to the south end of the building, and when the hour came for his escape he would have nothing to do but remove a board from beneath the slats. The aperture in the floor was covered by a blanket from the bed, and the officer, noticing this, thought it strange. Lifting the blanket from the floor, the means of the prisoner's escape was discovered, and a jail-break averted.

Prunes are discovered to move in earnest at The Dalles.

The Jacksonville public schools will open September 2.

A race meeting will probably be held in Pendleton this fall.

The Klamath county wheat crop will not be as large as it was last year.

Hopgrowers at Woodburn complain of a scarcity of help to harvest the crop.

The wheat crop of Jackson county is turning out much better than expected.

The Sherman county Horse Fair Association will hold a fair at Wasco some time this fall to encourage the breeding of good horses of all kinds.

The first crop of alfalfa in Klamath has been cut and cared for. The second crop, which will be cut next month, promises to be much larger than the first.

The following schools in Polk county are without teachers, and in each case a good one is wanted: Concord, Lincoln, Bridgeport, and the primary department at Falls City.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, nominal 56½¢ per bushel; binnest, 56½¢; 57¢; valley, 55½¢@56¢.

Flour—best grades, \$2.65@3.50 per barrel; graham, \$2.60.

Oats—Old, \$1.10@1.15 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$15@15.50; brewing, \$15.50 per ton.

Millicuffs—Bran, \$27 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@13; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½¢@25¢; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, 11¢@12¢ per pound.

Eggs—17@17½¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 11¢@11½¢; Young America, 12½¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.75; hens, \$4.50@5.50; dressed, 10¢@11¢ per pound; springs, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$3.00@3.50 for young; geese, \$5@6 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8¢@10¢; dressed, 10¢@12½¢ per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 3½¢, gross; dressed, 6¢@7¢; sheep, 6¢@6½¢ per lb.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7¢@7½¢ per pound.

Veal—Small, 8¢@9¢; large, 7¢@7½¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25@3.50; dressed beef, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.

Hops—12¢@14¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11¢@13½¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12½¢; mohair, 20¢@21¢ per pound.

Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack.

There are 649 1-3 millions of men and 633 2-3 millions of women in this world, giving the men a majority of 15 1-3 millions.

For the first time during his pontificate of 23 years Pope Leo recently entertained eight guests at luncheon in the Vatican.

George W. Ranck, one of the best known literary men of Kentucky, was struck and killed by a Louisville & Nashville train at Lexington.

SHIPMENTS OF ARMS.

Munitions of War Going to Central and South America.

New York, Sept. 2.—Special agents of the United States Government are constantly watching for the shipment of arms from this port, designed to fall into the hands of the warring factions in Colombia, and the information concerning the shipments of arms and other war materials from here to Central American ports is sent to Washington in the form of weekly reports. It is said that a report has been sent to Washington containing the information that during the week ending August 27 these amounts of arms and explosives were shipped from New York to Mexican, Central and South American ports.

To Mexico—Seven cases of firearms, 11 cases of cartridges and 28,350 pounds of powder.

To United States of Colombia—206 cases of cartridges and one Driggs-Seabury 15-pounder rapid-fire gun from Pan-American Exposition (latter weapon not manifested.)

To Venezuela—20 cases of fire-crackers and 429 cases of railroad material.

To Santo Domingo—925 pounds of gunpowder.

To Uruguay—100 cases of fire-crackers.

To Argentine Republic—One case of firearms and five cases of cartridges.

To Central America—One case of firearms and two cases of cartridges.

To Bolivia—36 cases marked "wheelbarrows."

PULLMAN TURNED OVER.

Mother Baptiste, of Denver, Was Killed and Three Others Were Injured.

Durango, Colo., Sept. 2.—By the turning over of the Pullman on the west bound Rio Grande passenger train at 11:18 this morning, Mother Baptiste, of Denver, mother superior of Colorado, was killed, and Sister Mary Nora and Harley McCoy, also of Denver, and Pullman Conductor Whan were injured. The accident occurred at Lobato side track about 100 yards from the high bridge, five miles east of Chama. Railroad men and passengers alike are unable to explain why the car turned over as the train was slower than usual, the track in good condition and there was no breakage before the accident. The car was dragged about 75 feet.

Mother Baptiste was sitting on the left side and the car turned to the right. She was thrown across the aisle and half way through an open window, her head and shoulders being dragged between the side of the car and the ties. She was dead before any one reached her, her head being split open. Sister Mary Nora is hurt internally and her injuries are quite serious. Harley McCoy was asleep when the jar came. His arm slipped through the window and his hand was ground off at the wrist. Conductor Whan had his left hip crushed, and was also internally injured. W. D. McDowell, state health inspector, was aboard the train and cared for the injured at Chama.

Three Men-of-Warmen Drowned.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Captain Craig, of the Albany, dated at Aden, announcing that Frank Scholz and Timothy McCarthy, while sleeping on the poop deck of the Albany last Sunday night, slid overboard during the heavy roll of the vessel. Captain Craig's cablegram says he remained in the locality where the accident occurred all Sunday night and until after daylight Monday, but the men were not again seen and their bodies could not be recovered. On the following Monday George Perkins went overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and will be buried ashore at Aden.

Forming the Plow Trust.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Nearly thirty plow manufacturers of the United States were in session here today discussing plans for a consolidation of all the plow interests in the country. After the meeting it was announced that the proposed consolidation was practically a sure thing from present prospects and that about 450,000,000 would be represented in the organization when it should be completed. The recent rise of ten per cent in the price of plows and the proposed consolidation is the result, the manufacturers say, of an increase in the price of every kind of material and a ruinous credit system that has prevailed for years.

Turkey Considering the Claims.

Constantinople, Sept. 2.—The Turkish Minister discussed the French claims Saturday. It is believed that full satisfaction will be given to France.

Smiths of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 2.—Today a call was issued for a convention in Guthrie October 12 next of all persons in Oklahoma by the name of Smith, to effect an organization for annual reunions. It is estimated that 2000 Smiths are in the territory.

Drilled into Dynamite.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 2.—John Shenasky, a miner, was killed today and several others were badly injured by an explosion of dynamite at the Scott shaft here. The explosion was caused by a drill accidentally running into a charge of dynamite.

The Iowa at Acapulco.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The battleship Iowa arrived today at Acapulco on her way to join the Ranger in looking after American interests on the Isthmus.

Declared the Strike Off.

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.—The seven hundred strikers at the plant of the McClintock-Marshall Company, at Rankin, Pa., met today and declared the strike off. They go back at the terms offered by the company.

ITS WORST WRECK

GREAT NORTHERN DISASTER AT KALISPELL, MONTANA.

Twenty-eight Freight Cars Ran Down a Steep Grade for Sixteen Miles and Crashed Into the Rear of a Passenger Train—Shock Set Fire to the Wreckage, Consuming Many of the Dead and Living Victims.

Spokane, Sept. 2.—All reports show that the wreck on the Great Northern Railroad, 40 miles east of Kalispell, Mont., was the worst in the road's history, and one of the most agonizing in the annals of American railroading. Thirty-eight lives were lost and 13 persons were injured. Three of the injured will surely die, and the others were seriously hurt.

By strenuous and heroic effort 15 of the bodies were taken from the wrecked cars before the flames reached them. All the other victims were cremated, including the bodies of Superintendent P. T. Downs and his son, T. Kirk Downs.

There is a severe grade near the scene of the wreck. Two engines had taken a train of 28 freight cars up this grade and drawn off to take water. While doing this the 28 cars started down the grade. The runaway train dashed down the grade at frightful speed and crashed into the rear of west-bound passenger No. 3 near the siding at Nyack. Superintendent Downs' private car was attached to the passenger and next to it was a day coach filled with railroad laborers from Duluth. As the runaway train sped by the switch it struck a caboose and day coach on the siding, wrecked them, and the fire started from the oil lamps in the caboose. The point where the wild train crashed into the passenger was several hundred feet away and it was two and a half hours before the flames reached the main wreck. Meanwhile frantic efforts were made to take out the dead and injured. The wreck was piled high and wedged into almost hopeless confusion, and in spite of superhuman efforts the flames burned their way to the wrecked cars before the work was completed. J. H. Blair, colored cook in Mr. Downs' car, was taken out alive but died in a few minutes. It was impossible to get at the bodies of Superintendent Downs and his son.

Made a Mile a Minute.

The runaway tore down the hill at lightning speed, rounding the most sharp curves at a speed of 70 miles an hour, where regular trains crawl along. With a roar it burst around the curve and what is most remarkable jumped a split switch, which would have turned it to the sidetrack and crashed into the passenger.

There was neither time nor opportunity for escape. Mr. Downs' car and that of the laborers was smashed into kindling wood, the occupants of the private car meeting instant death. The debris and shingle and lumber of freight burned like tinder. The train crew was forced back from its work of rescue. One man penetrated as far as the private car where he said he saw the dead bodies of Mr. Downs and his son, and from where he dragged the corpse of the cook. In the laborers' car many of the 46 occupants were so penned in that they could not be reached and burned to death before the eyes of the spectators. The fire was so fierce that the rear sleeper could not be saved, though it had not left the track. Its occupants were hurled into forward cars, which were pulled ahead out of reach of the fire. The flames extended to the brush alongside the track and burned down the telegraph poles. A wire break followed, which, with a storm, greatly retarded telegraphic news of the wreck. 7

TO CLOSE BUTCHER SHOPS.

New York Butchers Will See That the Sunday Law is Strictly Enforced.

New York, Sept. 2.—The butchers of New York are determined that the new state law prohibiting the sale or delivery of meats Sunday shall be enforced. To this end an army of 2700 men, all opposed to Sunday labor and all eager to aid in carrying out the provisions of the law, will patrol the city tomorrow. It will be the largest army ever organized in any city for such a purpose and will be under the direction of the Benchman's Association of Retail Butchers, comprising 35,000 men, employed in butcher shops in this city. The butchers came to the conclusion that the most effective means they could adopt to compel the stoppage of the sale and delivery of meat Sundays was to create a legal vigilance committee of their own. The city has been divided into districts and captains appointed in each.

Porto Rican Union Chartered.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in this city, has granted the first charter for a general branch of that order in Porto Rico. The organization in that island is treated like any other state organization.

New Oregon Postmasters.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Oregon postmasters were appointed today as follows:

O. McClary, at Garrison, vice E. Simms, resigned; F. G. Jones, at Westfall, vice C. W. Madden, resigned.

Will Consolidate Governments.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Civil Governor Taft returned here today from the north. He is pleased with the condition of the parts of the country visited. During his trip he established civil governments at Launion, Ilocos (South and North), Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Zambales and Bocol. He intends shortly to amalgamate the provincial governments, abolishing the cumbersome machinery of the smaller provinces.

EDUCATING INDIANS.

West Virginia School Gives Them a Thorough and Practical Training.

Washington, Sept. 2.—A study of the results that have been attained at the Indian school at Hampton, Va., gives a fair idea of what modern Indian education will accomplish when conducted under the most favorable circumstances. The Hampton school is not primarily an Indian school, but rather one conducted in the interests of the colored race. Special arrangement was made by the Indian Office, through the sanction of Congress, whereby not to exceed 120 Indians are educated at this school every year, and for which Congress appropriates \$20,040. A study of the report of the superintendent of the school for the past year, insofar as it applies to the Indian students, is rather interesting. Among other facts brought out are the following:

There were at the Hampton school last year 119 Indians—54 girls and 65 boys. They were chosen from 21 different tribes, the Onondaga of Wisconsin and the Sioux of North and South Dakota predominating. A plan has lately been devised to encourage the Indians to keep cows and study practical dairying. A number have been taking special training in the care of cattle and the making of butter and cheese.

There will go from the Hampton school to the Onondaga reservation within the next year a number of boys and girls who have definite plans as to what they will endeavor to accomplish. The Hampton institute pursues similar plans with all Indians, adapting the work of the school to the special conditions at their respective homes.

As far as possible Hampton is made a miniature world where the young people learn to deal with problems similar to those which they will meet in the outside world. Work in the various trades is made more and more a part of each boy's course. The graduating class in carpentry has taken for half a year one-half a day each week at bricklaying, painting and tin-smithing; four hours at woodturning; six hours at designing small houses; and the remainder of each week is spent at the carpenter bench. The shoe department made 385 pairs of shoes; the harness department fixed 55 sets of harness; the bricklayers have laid 450,000 brick, besides making all repairs to brickwork and plastering on the grounds. The machine shop turned out 179 gears, machined 709 trucks, and did considerable work for the electric light and power plant of Hampton City, besides building a six-horse power vertical engine. The woodworking machine shop has built and sold 727 trucks; the tailor shop made 302 uniforms. The manual training department gives instruction to every student in the school. No boy graduates from Hampton without having worked in wood, iron and sheet metal, besides having taken a course in agriculture; no girl graduates without having received instruction in woodwork, enabling her to mend and make small furniture, or without having been taught to cook and serve meals and to make her own dresses and underclothing. All pupils received instruction in agriculture the past year. The head of the department year.

There are three courses in cooking at Hampton—an elementary one in home cooking for girls who are not likely to go very far in the school; a more advanced class, and the normal course for post-graduate students who intend to become teachers of cooking. Besides the routine of the cooking classes, the girls are taught to care for the dining room, to set a table properly and wait on the table.

In the sewing department, the students show real enthusiasm, and a spirit of co-operation that is striking. In addition to the regular sewing courses, classes in basketry and lace-making were conducted during the past year. The head of the department considers that as a training for the hand and eye, basketry is in some respects superior to sewing, because inaccurate or slovenly work can readily be detected.

The study of mathematics is one of practical character. Each student keeps a cash book, showing what the school owes him for work, what he owes the school for board, etc., and each month an account is rendered by the student to the treasurer's office. These two statements should agree, and if they do not, means are taken to discover on which side the error occurs. Articles are manufactured by the students, and the cost of materials, time, etc., is kept of record. Details for memorandums concerning transactions on the farm, in the workshops, in the commissary and kitchen are sent in for the classes to put in proper shape. In this way the Indians are taught to make practical application of their mathematical education.

Thorough instruction in vocal music is given to the pupils.

Negro Murderer Extradited.