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Hood River Glacier.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

E. W. French, Probate Judge of Yavapai county, A. T., charged with forgery and embezzlement, has been deposed and J. E. Wilson appointed to succeed him.

A submarine cable of 500 volts was laid between San Diego and Coronado the other day. It is to supply the force to run a new electric road at the latter place.

A 200-foot tunnel has just been completed at the Sultana mine in Grant county, and a contract is soon to be let for one 600 feet long. Exposures are satisfactory.

The coyotes in the Verde river section in Arizona are affected with hydrophobia to such an extent that it is dangerous to travel through that country and especially to camp at night.

Steps are about to be taken toward the construction of a fish ladder at the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City, for which the late Oregon Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000.

A London company is said to have bought the nickel mines in Oregon. It is believed the company will erect a plant to manufacture armor for battle ships and for other purposes.

The Farmers' Insurance Company at Spokane has been so managed that the stockholders have been deceived, and a receiver has been appointed. The company has out \$218,000 worth of policies, with assets of \$5,000.

A bank in Arizona, which closed a short time ago, issued the following notice: "This bank has not busted; it owes the people \$30,000; the people owe it \$55,000; it is the people who are busted, when they pay we'll pay."

A report comes from Los Angeles county, Cal., that a grove of bananas in the Calanega foothills will produce this season 250 bunches of good, merchantable fruit, and will yield, it is said, a handsome profit to the owner.

The Board of Public Works at Tacoma has discovered a shortage of 5,000,000 gallons of water daily in the water company's guaranteed supply, which was purchased recently by the city, together with the electric-light plant, for \$1,750,000.

According to the report of Receiver Hadley the Oregon Pacific is running behind. He reports: June, earnings, \$21,833.16; expenses, \$25,617.41; loss, 3,784.25. July, earnings, \$16,940.31; expenses, \$23,581.67; loss, 6,641.36. August, earnings, \$16,367.61; expenses, \$19,238.51; loss, \$3,870.90.

The Linn County Board of Equalization has assessed the Southern Pacific at \$4,000 per mile on the road and \$57 on rolling stock on the main line. The Oregonian and Lebanon branch was placed at \$3,000 on the roadbed, and the Oregon Pacific will be about \$4,300 on roadbed and rolling stock.

From authentic reports received at Portland by persons in a position to know it is believed that there has been a recent and sudden uprising among the natives of Alaska. Many persons were killed, among them being several missionaries sent out by the American Board.

It is said at Roseburg that the Coos Bay Railroad Company has receded from its demands for a subsidy of \$75,000 from the Roseburg people to \$50,000. The sum subscribed up to the present time is only \$28,000, but it is expected that the \$22,000 deficit will soon be made up, and that the line will then run direct to Roseburg.

The Southern Pacific Company ran a free excursion train out of Sacramento the other afternoon, bound for Reno, Nev. Between 300 and 400 Indians, who went there to pick hops, were provided with accommodations and sent to their homes in the Sacramento State. They went in freight cars, and pulled out for the mountains cheering.

A letter received at Kaslo, B. C., discloses the fact that a young fellow who ran a restaurant in that town, and who died lately from fever and dysentery, was the son of an Irish Earl. The young man, who was always very reticent about his people, was a general favorite. His name was Charles Reginald Weatherly, and his mother is Lady Louisa of the same name.

Frank Shay, a Southern Pacific Company attorney and for many years Senator Stanford's private secretary, is considered to know better than any one else the value of the great estate left by Stanford. He says \$55,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the value of the property. The assessed value of real estate owned by the late Senator is \$3,230,000, and the market value probably \$12,000,000.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

It has been figured that Philadelphia took about 480,000 baskets of peaches this season.

The Aztecs filled quills with gold dust, sealed them and passed them from hand to hand as coin.

New York claims the distinction of being the only State that produces both rock and brine salt.

A paper has been invented in Germany from which ink writing may be erased with a moist sponge.

The aniline dyes were invented in 1826, and now over \$7,000,000 worth are annually used in the United States.

Female tramps are disposed to claim their share of a business which has heretofore been monopolized by men.

The largest gold coin in circulation is the "hoof" of Anam, which weighs as much as 325 United States dollars.

Pennsylvania ranks first in the cigar output of the country. New York, Ohio and Florida follow in the order named.

The largest gold nugget ever known was the "Sarah Sands," found in Australia. It weighed 233 pounds 4 ounces Troy.

Reports of increase of street railroad earnings where electricity has superseded mile power in large cities average 90 per cent.

More than 10,000 tons of salmon were packed by the canneries on the Fraser river, B. C., this season. It took nearly 30,000,000 cans.

Among the curious products of the State of Maine are wooden bottles. These are made not for liquids, but for pills, powders and tablets.

Cuba has 192 coffee plantations, 700 sugar plantations, 4,500 tobacco estates, 3,200 cattle farms and 1,700 small farms devoted to various products.

The silver product of the United States is about 8 1/2 per cent of our total mineral production, which according to the census was in 1880 \$487,230,662.

Commander Ludlow of the Mohican, which has been patrolling Behring Sea all summer, estimates the product of pelagic sealing this year at 60,000 skins.

The stoppage of silver mining will reduce our annual supply of gold by one-third. Just about 33 per cent of the yearly yield of gold is taken out of silver mines.

A telegraphic printing instrument, recently perfected, threatens not only to supersede the telephone as at present employed, but to revolutionize telegraphy in general.

Counting the bearing and non-bearing orange trees in Florida, there are estimated to be 10,000,000 trees. California is credited with having 6,000,000 trees and Arizona about 1,000,000.

One tow boat on the Mississippi in a good stage of water can take from St. Louis to New Orleans a tow carrying 10,000 tons of grain, a quantity that would require fifty trains of ten cars each.

The whaling industry has fallen off so much as to play but a small part in the world's commerce. The latest figures obtainable show the production to average between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of 252 gallons each per year.

F. P. Loomis, formerly United States Consul at St. Etienne, says that from an investigation he made he finds that about 95,000 Americans of the better class visit Europe every year, and that they spend about \$100,000,000.

Erasmus Wiman is reported as saying in a late address that there are \$455,000,000 in the forty-one savings banks of New York and Brooklyn, held by more than 1,000,000 depositors, and the capital of all the national banks in the country is only \$700,000,000.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mrs. Blount, the ex-Minister's wife, says that some of the native women she met in Honolulu were as cultivated and refined as any women she ever saw.

Five Irish Peers take their titles from places that are not to be found on the map of Ireland. These are the Duke of Aberdeen, the Earl of Sheffield, the Earl of Darnley, Viscount Bangor and Viscount Hawarden.

A brother of the King of Siam, with a numerous suite, is expected to arrive in Italy shortly. After visiting Naples and Rome the Siamese Prince will proceed to Monza, where he will be received by King Humbert.

Mr. Balfour, who will, it is thought, be Premier of England some day if his health lasts, is also thought to be the most interesting bachelor in England. He is handsome, his face being uncommonly refined and clever in expression; and for a statesman he is young, his years counting 45. He is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, and an unmarried sister presides over his household.

Victor Herbert, the composer and violinist, is the new leader of Gilmore's band. People are wondering what so fine a musician as Herbert will do in such a position, to which the members of the band have elected him, with Mrs. Gilmore's hearty approval. Mr. Reeves, who has been leader since shortly after P. S. Gilmore's death, will return to Providence and resume the control of the band which so long bore his name.

An American who was recently a guest of Prof. John Stuart Blackie thus describes him: "An erect figure, not tall, but above the medium height. White hair falling about his neck. The bluest blue eyes I ever saw, with a keen, merry expression in their searching depths. Eyes that have never used glasses despite their owner's 84 years. A face alternating between ruddy and pale tints, like a mixture of heather red and white. A pleasant speech, with a quaint twist of Glasgow in the accent. Quaint, unconventional, honest manners, all the more elegant by reason of their very simplicity."

EASTERN MELANGE.

Colorado Miners Unfavorable to a Sliding Wage Scale.

THE POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA.

Immigration Into Canada—Choice Lands in the Red River Valley of North Dakota.

The harvest of the Florida orange crop has commenced.

A dispatch from Fall River says that all the mills are running.

Horses and cattle are dying of drouth in various parts of Texas.

The Indians are costing the government about \$7,000,000 per year.

Moh law was strongly condemned by the Knoxville (Tenn.) Presbytery.

James A. Garfield is to have a monument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Congressman de Armond proposes a tax on all incomes in excess of \$10,000.

The report of the Utah Commission says that polygamous marriages are a thing of the past.

Over one-fifth of the whole number of people in the United States have visited the World's Fair.

Georgia negroes will form an association to prevent lynchings and other outrages upon the race.

Secretary Lamont has appointed a board to appraise Fort Bliss in Texas, with a view to its sale.

Ex-President Harrison is said to have received \$1,000 for a recent magazine article on the World's Fair.

More than 4,000,000 words have been used in Congressional debate since the silver repeal question came up.

Several pupils in Philadelphia, ranging from 9 to 12 years old, have been arrested for carrying revolvers to school.

More than one-half of the Cherokee Strip boomers have already left their claims and gone back to their old homes.

Virginia comes up smiling with the largest peanut crop for years. Norfolk reports 500,000 bushels more than last year.

The Missouri State Board of Railroad Commissioners and the express companies are preparing a new schedule of rates.

Railroad trains will shortly be lit by electricity. The New York Central railroad is probably the first to use that system.

Representative Cooper of Texas has introduced resolutions in the House referring the question of silver to a vote of the people.

Immigration into Canada has proven a failure the past year, a decrease of 25 per cent compared with the previous year being shown.

Kansas farmers have been taken in by swindlers, who sell a compound alleged to double the amount of butter from a given amount of cream.

A Kentucky Congressman wants the government to pay rent for the school-houses and churches used as hospitals by the armies during the war.

The canal between Georgia Bay and Lake Ontario, which will shorten the Chicago route to the seaboard by over 1,000 miles, is nearing completion.

In Maryland the finest varieties of peaches are selling in the orchards at 25 cents a bushel. Prices are so low that it does not pay to ship them to market.

The Chicago grand jury has found indictments against twelve men, who are charged with arson. They were combined to insure houses and then burn them.

A whistle that will make itself heard for twenty-five miles has just been finished by John Bowgan, and it will adorn the car shops at Third and Berks street, Philadelphia.

The indebtedness per head in Colorado is \$200. Even Kansas, which has always been an insatiable borrower, has only succeeded in running up a mortgage debt of \$170 per head.

A Rochester man has devised a plan by which a trolley street car can be stopped almost instantaneously, or within a space of three feet, while the car is going at full speed.

Bartholdi's magnificent statuary group which is at present on exhibition at the World's Fair will be kept at Chicago. The work is of bronze, and is composed of heroic figures of Washington and Lafayette.

The silver-mine owners at Aspen, Col., have proposed a sliding scale of wages to the men, but the latter are not disposed to accept it, and work will not be resumed until the price of silver justifies the old wages.

Elder Roberts of the Mormon Church complains that he was barred from participating in the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, notwithstanding the belief was entertained that all religions could have the right and privilege to be heard.

It is reported that the crops of peaches and grapes in Michigan this year are too great to be moved. The various transportation companies that are engaged in carrying the product to Chicago and other markets are overwhelmed with offerings of material to be carried away.

A party of negro miners passing through Chicago, Kan., from a visit to Wier were called "scabs" by a lot of boys, and stones were thrown at them, when one of the negroes fired his pistol at the boys, wounding one. Much excitement resulted, and the negroes were taken to Pittsburg, Kan., to avoid trouble.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Senator Dolph has introduced a bill to ratify the agreement with the Indians on the Siletz reservation, Oregon, for the cession of their lands not needed for allotment.

Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for the trial of the new cruiser Olympia, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The trial will take place about November 1 over a forty-mile course in Santa Barbara Channel between Point Conception and Santa Barbara.

According to a Treasury statement issued by Secretary Carlisle the amount of money in circulation in the United States October 1 was \$1,791,939,918. The average circulation per capita, estimating the population at 67,306,000, is therefore \$25.25, a net increase in circulation during September of \$21,377,247. The greatest item of increase was gold coin, viz., \$14,829,741.

President Cleveland has signed the proclamation setting apart a large tract of land as a forest reserve under the act of March 3, 1891. The reservation will be known as the "Cascade forest reservation." It extends from the Columbia river 200 miles southward, about twenty miles wide, taking in the Cascade Range. Hereafter no settlement will be allowed within its boundaries.

Secretary Hoke Smith has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The appropriations asked aggregate \$176,779,134, as against \$189,087,030 for the current fiscal year. The principal item is the army and navy pensions, which foot up \$160,000,000. This is a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the present fiscal year.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are making progress with the tariff bill. The ground work is understood to be free raw materials, with compensatory reductions on other materials. There is a growing impression that the consequent deficit in the receipts will be met by increased internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco. Carlisle is understood to favor an increased tax on whisky to \$1.20, calculating this will increase the revenue \$30,000,000.

The charges made by the citizens of Oklahoma City of alleged misconduct on the part of Captain D. F. Steele of the United States army (retired) in connection with the opening of Oklahoma to settlement had their effect in the issuing of an order by the Secretary of War for the court-martial of Captain Steele. He is charged with fraud in his official capacity, while in command of the troops in 1892, to secure control of some of the best land sites in the Territory and with making a bargain with an auctioneer by which he purchased at the very lowest price government buildings and other property sold when the military camp was broken up. The court-martial will meet at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Strenuous efforts have been made by those favoring and opposing the McCrea substitute for the Geary bill to agree upon a time when the bill shall be considered. It is feared that there will be no quorum in the House as soon as the vote is taken on the Federal election law repeal bill. Efforts will be made to take the bill up as soon after this vote as possible. Some of its opponents want it put off till November 1 to wait for a quorum. There is little doubt expressed that the bill will go through as soon as a vote can be reached. Several Western members are preparing speeches which will severely arraign the administration for the non-enforcement of the Geary law.

In his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Prof. Putnam in charge of the ethnological exhibit of the World's Fair denounces as foolish the charges by Mrs. Sickles, Chairman of the Universal Peace Union, that brutal and cruel exhibitions of the Indian sin dance were given at the fair. The accusations are characterized as misrepresentations; he says there has been no representation of the Indian sin dance, and there has not been a single Indian belonging to the United States who has taken part in any exhibition except the Navajos, who have been quietly sitting in a hut weaving and making silver work. Indians from Vancouver Island, who are entirely outside the jurisdiction of the United States, have given exhibitions, performing ceremonial songs and dances.

Secretary Carlisle has sent to the House his reply to the resolution of that body asking him why 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion were not purchased during July and August as required by law. The reply says, as the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, the Secretary of the Treasury after an examination of the offers and quotations each day should determine what in his judgment is a fair price. He either has to purchase 4,500,000 ounces at the dealers' prices, no matter how unreasonable or exorbitant, or he must employ such means as are at his command to ascertain the actual market price. The effort of the department since June 12 has been to simply ascertain the fair market price of bullion each day it was offered for sale, and when ascertained to make purchases at that price.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to report favorably the McCrea substitute for the Everett bill. As agreed on, it extends the Chinese registration period six months from the passage of the act. It strikes out the word "white" from the Geary act so as to permit the testimony of anybody except Chinamen to be adduced to prove "Chinamen are entitled to register." It defines a Chinese laborer. Geary offered his amendment requiring photographing in connection with the identification clause, but only secured three votes in its support. The majority deemed the regulations of the Treasury Department sufficient. Geary cast the only adverse vote. He declares the bill's teeth are drawn, that it is a makeshift in keeping with the course of the administration, and that he will fight it tooth and nail.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

General Paralysis of Manufacturing in England.

LADY COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The Fastest Cruiser Afloat—Women Eligible to Office—Revolution in Argentina.

Parliament will meet again on November 2.

Queen Victoria has added a typewriter to her secretarial staff.

A new great seal for Ireland has just been ordered at a cost of £440.

In England there is a feeble movement in progress against tipping.

The British Labor Congress has agreed that the day of strikes has passed.

The King of Sweden used the telephone for the first time a few days ago.

Egypt's cotton crop this year will be 50,000,000 pounds larger than in 1892.

Widespread suffering has resulted from the strikes in the English coal mines.

It is estimated that there are less than 10,000 paupers in the Japanese Empire.

The French government charges women a tax of \$10 each for wearing trousers.

The Pope has postponed indefinitely his encyclical concerning social questions.

There are associations in Great Britain which insure against elopement, matrimony and twins.

The Argentine government announces that the revolution in the Republic approaches its end.

Experiments made in tobacco cultivation throughout Europe have not given much promise of success.

Under extreme pressure Siam has agreed to sign both the treaty with France and the convention annexed.

Local telegrams are now being transmitted through pneumatic tubes in most of the principal cities of Great Britain.

Worn sovereigns and half-sovereigns to the amount of £16,000,000 were withdrawn from circulation last year in England.

The women of Iceland, who have had municipal suffrage ever since 1882, have now been made eligible to municipal offices.

Prof. Koch, the great bacteriologist, has got himself into trouble by divorcing his wife and marrying a Berlin variety actress.

There is little doubt that the whole Austrian Cabinet will resign if royal sanction to the civil marriage bill is withheld.

A million acres of oats were grown this year in Scotland, and only 280,000 acres were devoted to all the other grains together.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company, London, seized and destroyed 199 tons of fish as unfit for human food.

The coercive measures against the young Czechs, the Nationalists of Bohemia, continue to be enforced with increasing rigor.

A number of smaller coal pits in Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, England, have reopened at the old rates of wages.

The vintages in France and Italy this year are unusually good. In France the output and quality of champagne will be exceptional.

Germany's foreign trade for the first seven months of the year shows a heavy falling off in imports and a considerable increase in exports.

So vast are the ruins of Pompeii that they cannot all be excavated at the ordinary rate of progress before the middle of the next century.

The Moslems plant a cypress tree on every grave immediately after the interment, which makes the Moslem cemeteries resemble forests.

The three British battle ships now under construction have been modified as regards armor in view of the information gained by the loss of the Victoria.

A new street railway is being laid in Cairo, Egypt. Passengers will hang to the same kind of hand straps with which cars are luxuriantly furnished in the cities of America.

The fastest cruiser afloat is the Yoshino, which has just been constructed by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. for the Japanese government. This vessel attained a speed of 23.031 knots.

A projected canal from Marseilles to the Valley of the Rhone is attracting the attention of French engineers, and they are at present engaged in seeking an outlet on the Mediterranean coast.

The bicycle has become so popular in France that the railroads are making special accommodations for carrying the machines and storing them at stations for the use of travelers seeing the country roads.

The general paralysis of manufacturing in England is costing the country millions weekly. Nothing like such misery and disaster has ever been known before in England. There is no parallel for it anywhere, save perhaps in some peculiarly savage and widespread phase of devastation by war.

Throughout the east of Europe and in Roumania there has lately been organized a system of lady commercial travelers, whose mission it is to supply wedding trousseaux, lavettes, mourning outfits and other goods. These ladies hail from Paris, and carry with them specimens and samples from the first French houses.

REMINISCENCES OF HAZING.

How Some Sophomores Were Convinced of Its Ingentiamantness.

"I never read accounts in the newspapers of the pranks of college boys in 'hazing' the freshmen," said a white haired, rosy faced old New Yorker in the parlor of a big athletic club the other night, "but my mind reverts at once to a hazing scrape I got myself into in my salad days. Like all sophomores, I was particularly intolerant of freshmen; much more so of course than the seniors.

"We had been strictly forbidden by the faculty to do any hazing at all, under penalty of expulsion, and so we could not get together more than half a dozen adventurous souls who were willing to take the risk in order to punish the freshmen properly for daring to live and presuming to come to the college at all. We had to do the thing quietly, so after all the lamps were out we would steal from our rooms, meet in the corridor and then make a descent on some lonely freshman and 'do him up' without any unnecessary fuss.

"We had operated successfully on two or three men, only one in a night, and were enjoying the sport thoroughly. The following night it became the turn of a long, rawboned, quiet, bashful youth from Maine, who had little or nothing to say to any one, and whose only care seemed to be to keep his hands and feet out of sight. We anticipated some rare sport with him, and I remember now the haughty feeling with which I strode into his bedchamber at the head of our gang after we had pried his door open with one good twist of a real burglar's 'jimmy.'

"The other men had generally covered under their bedclothes or risen trembling in their nightgowns and asked piteously to be let alone. This Maine man jumped out of bed, however, as if I had to meet us. He said not a word, he made not a sound, as he moved about in the dark, but, oh my! how he did 'swat' us! I never before experienced such fendish strength as that fellow seemed to have. We were not familiar with his room, and it seemed to be full of furniture, against which we stumbled and over and under which he knocked us in the darkness with the precision and force of a trip hammer. He seemed to have a cat's sight and he knew the room thoroughly, and the way he 'hammed' us was so unexpected that we got confused and lost our reckoning in trying to get out of that infernal room again.

"I don't believe one of us hit him once. I know that after I had caught a terrific right hander on the tip of my nose, which sent me backward over an awfully angular coal scuttle, I kept on my hands and knees and wobbled about in a blind search for the door, with the blood pouring into my mouth and over my shirt front.

"He hit us with fists like hams, he threw chairs at us, he kicked us, when we went down, with his bare toes, which seemed as hard as iron; he jumped on our stomachs with heels made tough by running barefoot on his native shingly beaches, he manled us, he pulled our hair out, he scratched us, he loosened our teeth, he tumbled organs, he utterly demoralized us, this whirlwind from Maine, and when at last we all got out of his horrid den, more alive than dead, and had had time to collect our shattered senses and make a hasty estimate of our cuts and abrasions, I said: 'The Maine fellow must have gone out, boys, and left a gorilla in his bed instead.'

"But just then we heard that vicious freshman call out with a mocking laugh: 'Now go to bed, little men, and come again some other night when you're rested. This hazing's heaps of fun.'

"But we had decided that the sport was unmanly, anyway, and not the proper sort of thing for young gentlemen to engage in."—New York Tribune.

Investments in Precious Stones.

It is just thirty-three years since the writer was assured by the great Indian jeweler of that day, a man full of experience and representing large capital, that there was one final limit on the value of diamonds and rubies. "No one," he said, "remained in the world who would give more than \$50,000 for any single stone."

"They won't do it," he said, "they" meaning princely purchasers generally, "not if I could produce a ruby as large as a rook's egg. They have begun to think of interest."

The wealth of the world has increased since then—especially the wealth of individuals—so that then worth a clear five millions, a degree which we hardly recognize; we should still have said that the man who would give £100,000 for a single stone would, that is, pay £4,000 a year for the pleasure of possessing a useless article, usually invisible both to its possessor and the world, could not be distinguished and the princes, even when childlike, too solicitous of reputation for good sense.—London Spectator.

Hiding the Children.

A ticket examiner entered a compartment wherein a respectably dressed lady was comfortably seated. He did not notice a long, flat package lying on the opposite seat, covered with a traveling rug, and a newspaper carelessly thrown over it, and he probably would have left the compartment oblivious of its existence had not a pair of sweet, pretty eyes peeped over the top and in a cautious tone the owner of them inquired:

"Mamma, has the man gone yet?"

The artful mother confusedly explained that her child was only three and entitled to travel free, but curiosity impelled him to further investigation, and a robust young girl of apparently ten revealed herself.—London Tit-Bits.

Musie at a Female College.

Smith college claims to have the finest biological laboratory in the country, and her fire proof chemical laboratories and electrical experimental halls can hardly be surpassed anywhere. The music school, which grants the degree of Mus. D. to its graduates, is one of the distinctive features of the college. It occupies a superbly equipped building. The walls of the practice rooms are scientifically padded, so that the sounds of church organ, violin, piano, mandolin, guitar, 'cello and of the human voice never interfere with each other and mingle in inharmonious bedlam.—Cor. New York Times.