

PULLMAN'S DREAM ENDED.

The "Model Town" on Lake Calumet Surrendered to Chicago.

A WILD PRAIRIE 20 YEARS AGO.

A Village Built on the Paternal Plan of Feudalism—No Resident Could Own Real Property There—The Public Buildings to Be Sold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The decision of the Illinois supreme court, making Pullman a part of the city of Chicago has been accepted by the attorneys of the Pullman-Palace Car company. Attorney General Aiken, in a few days, will go before a judge of the Cook county circuit court and ask that the decree be entered, which will divorce the corporation of the town of Pullman insofar as it is directly connected with the car company.

This will end the dream of George M. Pullman. It was he who planned in the town he named for himself a feudal institution in America. The churches, the schools, the hotel, the public hall, the market house, the public library and 2,000 brick dwellings, all part of his great ambition, all will be sold by auction to the highest bidders. The Pullman Iron and Steel company will be reorganized. The brick works will pass from the control of the company. Chicago will assume charge of the streets of Pullman as well as the water works. It is hoped that, in the sale of the dwelling houses, the car company employees may buy them. Up to the present time no one except the Pullman company itself could own real property in the town.

It is more than twenty years since Pullman bought 3,000 acres of prairie land on the shore of Lake Calumet, about eighteen miles from the heart of Chicago. Before building a house \$500,000 was spent in improving the townsite. Boulevards with solid roadbeds were constructed, lawns and flower beds were laid out and trees planted along the streets. All the buildings in Pullman are of brick and stone and are of architectural value. In addition to the public buildings, there are electric street railways, gas and electric light plants and a sewage system. But all of this is owned by Pullman and it was the dream of the town's founder that things should always remain as he had thus planned them. He could not foresee, however, when he bought the wild prairie land how Chicago would grow along his ideal town.

The town of Pullman has been described as a prison by those who opposed the scheme of paternalism. There is not a newspaper published there, the churches are under corporation management, there are no merchants, no dealers in anything, who are not in the employ of the Pullmans. There are those who contend that the great A. R. U. strike of 1894 was brought about purely as a protest against the dependent conditions in Pullman.

However great a change will come with the surrender to Chicago, it is believed that it will be welcomed by the mechanics who could never hope to own the houses within which they lived.

LUDLOW WANTS THEIR ARMS.

In a Proclamation People of Havana Are Urged to Give Up Weapons.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—General Ludlow, the military commander of the district of Havana city, has issued the following proclamation to citizens: "It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. These accumulations are the result of the war conditions which have existed for three years and, now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirement for deadly weapons of the character indicated, it is evidence at once of good faith and patriotism to discontinue their retention. Actuated by these feelings many citizens have for several days past been voluntarily turning in these arms and have requested the United States authorities to receive them. Castle La Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned in."

By the same proclamation physicians are required to report infectious diseases and saloons and restaurants are allowed to be open until midnight, instead of till 11 o'clock. To relieve suffering and stop professional beggary the guards patrolling the streets are to take notice of cases of illness and destitution, with the locality of the street and the number, and emergency rations will be issued. In cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

METAL PRODUCTS IN 1898.

An Increase, in the Aggregate, of More Than \$55,000,000.

New York, Jan. 9.—The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its issue to-day presents a full statement of the mineral and metal production of the United States for 1898. From the statistics collected it appears that the total production was \$752,927,047, an increase of \$55,069,723, over the previous year. Of this total the output of gold was \$64,200,000, an increase for the year of \$5,000,000. Of silver the production was \$54,000,000, the largest ever reported, with the exception of the year 1892. Figures collected show that the total production of gold in the world in 1898 was \$286,218,934, an increase of \$48,886,498 over the previous year.

MR. BUTLER DIDN'T MEAN IT.

The Confederate Pension Talk as Viewed by Senator Allen of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—When the Senate convened to-day Mr. Pasco of Florida presented a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans at Ocala, Fla., protesting against the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Butler of North Carolina, to pension ex-Confederate soldiers.

In this connection Mr. Allen of Nebraska said: "I believe a word on this subject is due at this point. I do not believe there ever was a serious purpose upon the part of the senator who was the author of the proposed amendment to pension Confederate veterans. I think the author of the amendment, like the President of the United States, was carried away by his feelings. In my opinion altogether too much attention is being paid to it. It would be an injustice to the rank and file of the Confederate soldiers to say that they would consider seriously any proposition to receive pensions. They have cared for their comrades and for their dead. It seems to me that the whole matter can be closed by saying that both the President of the United States and the author of the amendment were carried away by their enthusiasm. In my judgment, speaking from the standpoint of a Northern soldier, it is time to close this incident. It may be closed by the happy thought that all bitterness and sectionalism have been wiped out by the late Spanish war."

THE QUAY'S CASE IN COURT.

A Motion for Dismissal Held to Be Not in Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Quay conspiracy case was called before the state supreme court to-day. The case came before the supreme court upon the petition of the defendants of a writ of certiorari to remove the case from the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia.

When court opened District Attorney Graham presented a motion asking the dismissal of the case upon the ground of insufficiency of fact in the averments of the petition and want of jurisdiction of the supreme court.

Chief Justice Sterret, who presided with the full court of seven justices, informed Mr. Graham that his motion would be considered after argument had been heard upon the petition of the defendants for a writ of certiorari. The Quays' counsel was then notified that the court was ready to hear argument. David T. Watson, an eminent member of the Pittsburg bar, who has recently been associated with the counsel for defense, proceeded with his argument in support of the petition.

PROTEST AGAINST OTIS' TITLE.

Aguinaldo's Agents Object to "Military Governors of the Philippine Islands."

MANILA, Jan. 9.—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by Major General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary president protested against General Otis signing himself military governor of the Philippine islands.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—General Rios, in command of the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cables that the hostility between the Americans and the Tagalos is increasing.

Life Imprisonment for Surrendering.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Colonel Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, Porto Rico, when the United States troops, under General Miles, landed on the island and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be incarcerated at Centa, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

England Awaits Our Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—People here believe that an American squadron will visit Portsmouth in June and it is unhesitatingly announced that the admiralty authorities have arranged to have the British channel fleet, with the Duke of York at its head, assemble in the Solent to meet the American ships. One paper presumes to know that the American squadron will consist of the best types of modern warships.

Mr. Dingley Reported Weaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Dingley was a little weaker this morning. He succeeded, however, in gaining a little rest during the night and this morning was able to take some nourishment. The worst fear now is that in his extremely feeble condition his heart may fail him.

Cuban Generals to Discuss Disbanding.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The Cuban generals will meet at Mariano to-day to decide upon the course they and their commands will pursue. They will probably decide to disband.

Forty Below at Winnipeg.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The mercury has fallen from 3 to 22 degrees at various points over the Northwest. Winnipeg, with 40 below zero, is the coldest point to-day. In this city it is 14 below.

The Seamen's Alm Is Bad.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The splendid practice of the American gunners has given the British a critical interest in the gun firing of their own navy and the results of the inquiries made are not reassuring. The performances of the Mediterranean fleet, supposed to be of the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory. The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun practice something more than a perfunctory exercise, as is the case in many British ships.

DEWEY ASKS FOR GUNBOATS

Too Many Light Draught Vessels Cannot Be Sent the Admiral.

THEY WILL BE SENT AT ONCE.

With Spanish Vessels Manned, the Fleet Will Consist of Thirty Vessels, but More Will Be Sent—Soap and Plug Tobacco Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The navy department received a long cipher cable dispatch from Admiral Dewey making request for ships and supplies urgently needed on the Asiatic station. The admiral reiterated his request, made several times in the last few weeks, that additional light draught gunboats should be sent to him. This notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Long informed him yesterday that the Castine was starting immediately by way of Suez and other vessels would follow when they could be spared. A reply was sent to the admiral to-day that the Bennington, now on her way from Honolulu to make surveys at Guam, would be ordered to Manila in the course of a few months, and the Machias, now repairing at Portsmouth, N. H., would follow the Castine through the Mediterranean in a few weeks on her way to join his fleet.

Secretary Long added a request to Admiral Dewey to designate specifically any other gunboats he desired, in order that the department might gratify him if possible. The authorities recognize the advisability of sending all the gunboats that can be spared to the Asiatic station on account of their adaptability to service in the archipelago, but, in addition to the Concord and Petrel, which are now at Iloilo, the Helena is at Port Said on her way to Manila, and Admiral Dewey now has in commission the Callao, the Manila, the Calgoa and the Barcelo, which he captured from the Spaniards, and in a few weeks the Isle de Luzon and the Isle de Cuba, which he raised and sent to Hong Kong, will be manned by the crews sent out on the Buffalo. He also has the captured gunboats Leyte and Mindanao awaiting crews, and when the Machias, the Castine and the Bennington join him he will have thirty vessels under his command, not counting the Oregon and the Iris, which will soon be at Honolulu, awaiting orders to go to his support. Such a large fleet has never been under the command of a single American officer.

In his dispatch Admiral Dewey calls for large quantities of plug tobacco, soap and American food. It will be remembered that soon after the destruction of Montojo's fleet the admiral called for 40,000 bars of soap, finding he could buy none in Asiatic waters. This supply has either been exhausted or the admiral is determined to have a fresh supply on hand before it gives out, in order that there shall be no uncleanliness in his fleet. His demand for more plug tobacco has recently reached Washington from officers of the fleet telling how tired the men are of Philippine cigars, and how they miss their sweetened navy plug and their clay pipes. To carry these needed supplies the department decided to fit up the auxiliary cruiser Yankee or her sister ship, the Prairie, and load them full of necessities, sending them to Manila by way of the Suez canal. These vessels are now at League Island, but one of them can be sent around to New York and made ready to start in the next two weeks.

HOW THEY AVOID A BLACK LIST

The Industrial Commission Hears About Peculiar Letters of Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—E. A. Mosely, secretary of the interstate commerce commission was a witness to-day before the federal industrial commission. He cited the difficulty in proving a blacklisting system, explaining that many railroads, after the Debs strike, had freely given letters of recommendation to former employees, but had phrased them so as to notify the sympathizing companies that the recommended man had been blacklisted.

He recommended legislation prohibiting the courts from attempting to enforce personal performance of labor contracts by mandatory process, citing an instance from the Ann Arbor road where Lennon, an engineer, had been fined and imprisoned for refusing to take out his locomotive after the court had ordered him to return to work, the judge having been transported in a private car and having issued his injunction in the company's office. He referred to the fact that the safety appliance act, passed in 1893, did not go into effect until 1898 and that all except about 30 per cent of the roads had installed the master car builders' coupler. He referred to the railroad man's measure a public servant and declared that a railroad strike here, if large enough, might starve an entire section of the country.

To Elect Insurance Superintendent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—The Senate passed the Senate bill as amended in the house providing for the election of the state superintendent of insurance by the people every two years after 1900. The Senate has also concurred in the House amendments to the Bush corporation bill.

Chief Harrigan Is Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Lawrence Harrigan, for many years chief of police, died to-day from a complication of diseases.

CROKER FOR EXPANSION.

The Tammany Leader Declares Himself on the Philippine Question.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Journal prints the following statement given out by Richard Croker:

"I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war. 'This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided; hence, our policy must be vigorous."

"I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky mountains were filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war."

"It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the peoples we have released from bondage, or, what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are, in consequence, utilized as a door mat by the powers of the world."

"I think the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is we elected every one of our congressmen."

COLONEL BRYAN'S OPENING.

Delivers a Set Speech Against Expansion in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Duckworth club of Cincinnati gave its annual Jackson banquet last night.

This club has given many notable banquets, but the one last night was the most distinguished in its history, because of the presence of Colonel Bryan. Democratic leaders from all over the state held conferences with him during the day, joining in the large reception given Colonel Bryan at the chamber of commerce at noon.

While Colonel Bryan was received with most enthusiastic demonstrations, there was a scene of pandemonium when he closed, shortly before 1 o'clock. The men jumped on their chairs and some on top of tables, and kept up the loud cheering and waving of linen for a long time.

After discussing the Chicago platform and emphasizing the 16 to 1 plank, Colonel Bryan took up the new questions that have grown out of the war. He called attention to the President's recommendation of a larger army and insisted that the army should be divided into two branches, the army for domestic use in the United States, which, he said, did not need to be increased; the army of occupation, which is temporarily necessary for use outside of the United States. He said that the army of occupation should be recruited at once in order to relieve the volunteers, but that the term of service should be short, because the nation's policy is not settled. He suggested that the demand for an increase in the army might be considered as the first fruit of that victory to which the Republicans pointed with so much pride last November. Turning to the question of annexation, he insisted that the nation had not yet decided what to do with the Philippine islands.

TO KILL CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The Appropriation Is Voted Down in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the House yesterday. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration and when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached, Mr. Evans, Republican, of Kentucky, made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, and has invariably failed. But yesterday the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a direct vote upon the proposition, and were, therefore, compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow majority, 67-61. This was in committee of the whole, where no record is made of the vote. Mr. Moody, Republican, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the house, where the friends of the civil service law expect to reverse the decision.

Have a Diplomat With Us.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Agonillo, who is in Washington as the representative of the Philippine government, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such and to be accorded the same rights as the other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay.

Refuses to Pay the Tax.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 9.—Milton Remley, attorney general for Iowa, to-day refused to pay the 50-cent war revenue tax on his official bond. He holds that the federal government has no right to tax state officers, and proposes to make a test case.

Tendered Senator Morrill's Seat.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9.—Governor Smith has tendered the place in the United States senate left vacant by the death of Senator Morrill to R. F. Fifield of this city. Mr. Fifield has not yet accepted.

MEMPHIS BANDITS CAUGHT.

The Men Who Held Up a Train at Macomb in Custody.

SIX MEN ARE UNDER ARREST.

Four Are Natives and Two Foreigners—The Posse, Headed by W. E. Chester, the Company's Special Agent, Did the Work—Little Doubt of Their Identity.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—The men who held up and robbed the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis passenger train at Macomb, Mo., last Tuesday night have been run down and captured by W. E. Chester, special agent of the road. Samuel Fulton, assistant to President Washburn of the Memphis, received a dispatch from W. E. Chester this morning stating that the entire gang of train robbers had been captured and was at Norwood, Mo., one mile east of Macomb.

The telegram was brief and did not state whether or not the money taken from the train had been recovered. Of the men arrested, four are natives and two are foreigners. O. M. Roy and Lewis Neigh are the names of two of the men under arrest.

W. E. Chester, special agent of the Memphis, was on the train. He immediately organized a posse and pursued the robbers. The country about Macomb is rough and uninhabited, making the chase extremely difficult. The explosion of the dynamite wrecked the car as well as the safe.

The robbers made a mistake in holding up the very train on which was the special agent of the road. Chester saw the robbers and was in pursuit of them with a posse a few minutes after they had looted the express car. It was the first help-up in the history of the Memphis railroad and the officials of that corporation intend to make it the last.

MRS. GILLET IN MEXICO.

Chihuahua the Destination of the Plunger's Wife—In Business Again.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Grant G. Gillett arrived in El Paso, over the Santa Fe road, yesterday morning, accompanied by her little son, a woman supposed to be Mrs. John Baskins of Chihuahua, and a young man supposed to be Mrs. Gillett's brother. In fact he told a railroad conductor that he was Mrs. Gillett's brother. The party registered at the Pierson hotel as "C. H. Bronson, wife, child and maid, Kansas City." They were met by John Baskins, of Chihuahua.

A rather tall stranger, dressed in black and wearing a heavy sandy moustache, has been dogging the steps of the Gillett party since their arrival and left for Chihuahua on the same train with them. Mr. Baskins believes the stranger is a detective, but railroad men are of the opinion he is the cowboy who has offered to kidnap Gillett and bring him out of Mexico.

Gillett did not meet his wife in Juarez, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Gillett, it is said, was seen in Chihuahua Christmas day. He was met by Troxel and supplied with a change of clothing and a long black beard. He admits having been in Fort Worth November 21. He at once left for Mexico, arriving in Chihuahua November 24, where he met Troxel.

After spending several weeks in the Sierra Madre mountains Gillett returned to Chihuahua and formed a partnership with Charles Hunt for the purpose of exporting Mexican cattle to Cuba. It is said the firm has shipped as many as 1,500 head weekly. Troxel acting as Gillett's agent in these transactions.

Gillett is said to own more than \$80,000 worth of cattle in the United States, of which his creditors know nothing. His homestead is valued at \$100,000, and is in the name of his mother. When a compromise is effected Gillett can convert his property into cash.

Since becoming a fugitive Gillett has twice attempted suicide: once in the Palacio hotel and once in the mountains.

A CARDINALS' BANK IN ROME.

Branches for Use of Catholics Will Be Established Throughout the World.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Bank of St. Peter has been established in Rome, under the direct supervision of the cardinals and by authorization of the vatican. The circulars which have been sent out to all the Catholic dioceses throughout the world announce that the bank is to be conducted in the special interest of those professing the Catholic religion.

The institution has already received authorization to establish agencies in nearly all of the South and Central American countries, and is endeavoring, through the church, to establish a similar branch in the United States. The plea for entering the United States is that the bank is to be used chiefly by Italians and will afford a safe and secure place for them to deposit their money and transact their banking business and transmit funds to their relatives in Italy.

TRIBESMEN BEAT BELGIANS.

Two Hundred Native Soldiers of Leopold Killed in the Congo Free State.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—Official news received from the Congo Free State says that a column of 200 of the state troops, commanded by Lieutenant Stevens, was defeated November 4, by the insurgent tribes of Batelas, which captured Malambari, November 14. The officers, one sergeant and 200 native soldiers were killed.

MANILA CORRESPONDENCE.

Early Official War News at Last Given Out in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The correspondence published officially in connection with the peace treaty contains much of interest from Consul Williams, who was stationed at Manila prior to the war. He was in constant communication with Aguinaldo for some time after the battle of Manila bay, and his letters throw much light upon the relations with the Philippine chieftain. As early as February 22d, last, Mr. Williams wrote:

"The governor general, who is amiable and popular, having resigned, wished credit for pacification, and certain rebel leaders were given a cash bribe of \$1,650,000 to consent to public deportation to China. This bribe and deportation," he adds, "only multiplied claimants and fanned the fires of discontents."

On March 19 he claimed that letters and telegrams were tampered with.

He speaks of the influence of the church as the greatest bar to progress in the islands. Mr. Williams also stated that every leisure hour was devoted to the inspection of the forts, arsenals and battleships in and about Manila, even at that early day, and that he was sending information thus derived to Commodore Dewey, who, with his fleet, was then at Hong Kong. Spies were so thick that he did not dare copy his dispatches in office books.

Mr. Williams left Manila on April 23. He was a witness of Dewey's victory, and on May 12 resumed his reports from Cavite. His first dispatch of that date begins with the assurance of "the friendliness of the Philippine natives to our country and to me as its representative."

"Scores of times," he continues, "I have heard hopes expressed that either the United States or Great Britain would acquire these islands."

"Aguinaldo told me to-day," he writes on June 16, "that his friends all hoped that the Philippines would be held as a colony by the United States." This was only four days after the first formation of a provisional government by the natives. Mr. Williams says he was invited to be present when this government was organized by the Filipinos, but that he declined. For this he afterwards received a note of approval from the state department.

On August 4 he wrote: "It has been my study to keep on pleasant terms with Aguinaldo for ultimate objects. Admiral Dewey says I have planted the seeds of cordial cooperation. My agreement with Aguinaldo has been that the conditions of government by the United States in the Philippine islands would be vastly better for him and his people in honor, advancement and profit than could exist under any plan fixed by himself and Filipinos. I have traversed the entire ground of government with him in council, and he has called his officials from fifteen provinces to meet for their discussion, all stated as friendly but unofficial on my part."

On September 5 Mr. Williams cabled: "To-day delegations from 4,000 Visayan soldiers, and also representing Southern business interests, came to me pledging loyalty to annexation. Several insurgent leaders likewise. Spain cannot control. If we evacuate, anarchy rules."

Senate Wants to Know.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Immediately after the Senate convened the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, calling on the President for information as to the instructions of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the Senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, desired that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Mr. Hoar insisted that the Senate had as much right to such information as the members of the foreign relations committee and that the President should determine whether the Senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session. In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Senator Vest, of Missouri, in opposition to expansion, Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, delivered an extended speech.

For the Big Celebration.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—Governor Stephens has sent out to all governors of all of the states in the Louisiana purchase the following telegram: "Please name delegates at once to Louisiana Purchase Celebration convention, St. Louis, January 10. Your credentials will serve as transportation to St. Louis and return. Local committees will provide entertainment for all delegates on the 10th and 11th. Can not you be on hand; especially anxious for all governors to be present. Wire reply."

Child Burned to a Crisp.

GALENA, Kan., Jan. 9.—Minnie Grisham, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grisham, was burned into a crisp last night. She was cooking doughnuts, when the grease caught fire, and the flames ignited her clothing.

No Tax Placed on Diplomats.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Governor General Brooke is penetrating the fringe of the educational question. To-day he learned that diplomas to graduates of the University of Havana were signed under the late regime by the captain general and subjected to a tax of \$450 each. He has issued instructions to the rector of the university and the directors to grant diplomas hereafter without a diploma tax. Three hundred young men are now in attendance at the university.