JOHN B. ALLEN DEAD

Ex-Senator Expires Suddenly in Seattle Home.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE

Was Washington's First Member of Upper House of Congress and Figured in the Present Contest at Olympia.

SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—John Beard Allen, formerly United States Senator from Washington, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 11 o'clock tonight from angina pectoris. Senator Allen had appeared in perfect health lately, and had been regularly attending his law practice. He spent the day at his office and the evening at home, where a few friends were calling at the time of the attack, which occurred about 10:30. Medical attendance was hastily summoned, but within 30 minutes he was dead.

John Beard Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18, 1845. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Crawfordsville, and he afterward entered Wabash College, but had only half completed the course when the Civil War broke out. With the enthusiasm of youth and an intense patriotism which went with him throughout his after life he rushed to the defense of his Nation's cause, enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he was mustered out, and with his parents moved to Rochester, Minn., where he first entered business as a grain dealer, and shortly afterward studied law, finally graduating from the University of Michigan.

He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and one year later came West, settling at Olympia. He opened a law office in the public reading-room of the Capitol, of which he was appointed custodian at the modest salary of $15 a month. Though unknown and without friends or means, by the sheer force of talent and industry, within one year he placed himself among the foremost lawyers of Western Washington. He was a fine orator, and his great legal ability soon gave him a reputation beyond the limits of the local territorial bar. About this time he was married, and at once took a leading position in the society of the capital.

In 1875 President Grant appointed him United States District Attorney for Washington Territory, a position which he filled with distinction for more than 10 years, through the Administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur. In 1881 he moved from Olympia to Walla Walla, where he built up the most successful and lucrative practice of any attorney in the territory. From 1878 to 1885 he was reporter of the Territorial Supreme Court, and published the first volumes ever issued of "Supreme Court Reports."

On the election of a Democratic administration he resigned his office, but continued to practice law and take an active interest in politics. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress against Charles S. Voorhees, who had carried the territory for the Democrats in two previous elections. Senator Allen was triumphantly elected, turning a minority of over 2000 into a majority of 7371 in a total vote of 46,353. Before he could take his seat, however, the territory was admitted to the Union, and in the Winter of the same year he was honored by his people with election to the office of United States Senator.

He took office December 2, 1889, and held it until March 4, 1893. In that body his legal learning, oratorical abilities, forceful logic and affable disposition combined to win him a place in his Nation's counsels seldom attained in so short a space of time.

After completing his term in the Senate Senator Allen removed from Walla Walla to this city and engaged in the practice of law continuously up to the time of his death. He had for years been a member of the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken. Senator Allen is survived by a wife and four sons and daughters.

The children are John B. Allen, Jr., George Allen, Mrs. Thomas Dovell, of Walla Walla, and Miss Harriet Allen, of this city.

Mrs. Hugh Phipps, the eldest daughter, died at Los Angeles in September last. Her father was a constant attendant at her bedside for weeks before she succumbed, and had hardly recovered from the shock of her death when he was summoned to the home of Mrs. Dovell, who lingered between life and death for many days. The nervous strain and anxiety attendant upon the ordeals told heavily on a not too robust constitution, and it is believed that the effect of this hastened the end which came with practically no warning tonight.

AUSTRIAN TARIFF RAISED

Especially on High-Grade Goods Imported From United States.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The complete new tariff was laid before Parliament today. The duties on manufactured articles are increased, generally moderately, but specially high duties are imposed on the finest grades. The principal changes interesting to the United States are the following:

Cotton yarns, raised 50 per cent; finest woolen articles, increased 33 per cent; leather, increased from 30 to 50 per cent; shoes, increased 30 to 50 per cent; fancy leather articles, trebled; raw tobacco, formerly $10, raised to $24 per 100 kilograms, about 267 pounds; textile machinery, increased 50 to 100 per cent; electrical dynamos and motors, increased 20 to 35 per cent.

The duties on the finer electrical apparatus are doubled and the duty on agricultural machinery is raised 20 per cent, with the exception of steam plows and threshers, the duty on which is not changed.

The government maintains that the benefits which Austrian industries will derive from the new tariff will overcompensate any increase in the prices to consumers.

An examination of the new tariff shows that Hungary gains more by it than Austria. In addition to gaining complete control of the Austrian market for grain and cattle, it appears that Hungary refused to permit any increase of duties on such imported manufactures as are largely consumed in Hungary.

The tariff contains a provision that, in the event of bad Austrian harvests, the duties on cereals and vegetables may be temporarily lowered or suspended by a decree signed by the Finance Ministers of the dual monarchy.

The tariff is much less prohibitive than the German tariff.

NEW TARIFF IN RUSSIA.

Has Been Promulgated and May Be Effective Any Time.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—A new general customs tariff, to which the imperial sanction was given on January 26, was published today. An official memorandum accompanying it explains that Russia has followed the example of other states, in view of the pending expiration of her commercial treaties. The new tariffs have been elaborated, says the memorandum, with special regard to the protection of national industries, but there has not been any idea, by an artificial raising of rates, of securing a means of bargaining with other powers because such a weapon would cut both ways.

The alterations in the existing tariff have been made with the utmost circumspection and strictly in accordance with the changes in economic conditions and international competition. Many duties have not been changed, but new classifications and greater specialization has been introduced.

A novel point in the promulgation of the new tariff is that the date on which it will be put in operation is not specified, it being left to the Minister of Finance to obtain the imperial sanction to put the tariff into force at any time. In the normal course the new tariff will come into force on the expiration of the existing treaties, but the possibility is not excluded of its earlier application, necessitated by changes in industrial conditions or by the action of foreign governments.

DEATH ROLL IS TWENTY

Engineer Takes Blame for Graceland Wreck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The total loss of life by last night's frightful collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Graceland is tonight up to 20. In addition to these, Engineer Davis and Fireman McCarthy, of the Philadelphia & Reading Express, who are in the hospital at Plainfield, may die at any moment, and it is believed that several of the injured passengers cannot recover. The number of those known to be injured exceeds 50, of whom 13 remain in the hospital.

The blame for the disaster is placed by the railroad officials on Engineer Davis, who, according to a policeman who took him from the shattered cab of his engine, admitted that he had seen the red and green danger lights displayed, but, expecting to see them suddenly change to white, rushed on until it was too late to check his speed, and plunged into the rear of the train ahead. No statement has been obtained from Davis in the hospital, but in intervals of semi-consciousness and delirium he moans: "I saw nothing."

Orders Come Too Late.

John Finke, the station agent at Canford, said today that a minute before the accident he received orders to hold the express at his station. He could hear the train coming and, without waiting to answer that he understood instructions, he grabbed his lantern and rushed out onto the platform. As he emerged the train flashed by. Davis was leaning far out of the cab window, looking straight ahead and apparently attending to his duty. It was too late when Finke reached the platform, and he rushed back to his key to warn Westfield, but before he could do so the train had covered the two miles and was past Westfield and plunging into the other train, three-quarters of a mile beyond. Finke says he saw the clock when he took the order to hold the express and also when he raised Westfield, and that the time elapsed was only a few seconds over two minutes, showing that the express was really traveling at a much higher speed than 60 miles an hour.

Revised List of Dead.

But one body remains to be identified. The list of identified dead is:

ROWLAND CHANDLER, Plainfield.
EDWARD CURRIED, Plainfield.
THOMAS A. CUMING, Plainfield.
EDWARD FLYNN, Plainfield.
ELIAS MILES, Plainfield.
JOSEPH R. HALLETT, Plainfield.
HORACE G. HAND, Elizabeth.
R. W. HAPPERSON, Plainfield.
FREDERICK HARDINGHA, Dunellen.
HENRY HOGER, Plainfield.
LENA LINDBARGER, Plainfield.
HENRY L. MAHAN, Plainfield.
HARVEY M. PATTERSON, West Dunellen.
CHARLES B. REED, Plainfield.
F. A. SMITH, Plainfield.
C. T. THAYER, Plainfield.
HAROLD W. TOMLINSON, Plainfield.
CRAIG WALDRON, Plainfield.
EDGAR W. WILLIAMS, Plainfield.

Two persons are still missing—James Beekman, of Plainfield, and Harold Le Dealeaux, of this city.

Of the wounded it is probable that four or five will die, probably within a few hours.

A jury was called at Plainfield today to hold an inquest and adjourned until tomorrow, when an exhaustive investigation will be begun in order to fix the responsibility for the disaster.

The grand jury, which was to have been dismissed tomorrow, will be held in recess, in order that the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest may be submitted without delay.

"Human Fallibility" to Blame.

W. C. Hesler, vice-president and general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who made an investigation of the wreck, gave out a statement today in which he said the wreck was due to "human fallibility" in railroad business.

"The railroad company," he said, "has installed what is known as the electro-pneumatic-automatic system of block signaling, the signals working before, during and after accidents. The signals were working all right before and after the accident, as we found on investigation. It seems then that along came the Philadelphia Express, one of our hourly trains between New York and Philadelphia, and flying past all warnings was driven by its engineer into the local train with such force as to telescope four of its coaches. So far as I can ascertain, the only explanation Davis, engineer of the express, gave is that he did not see any lights. But he was in such a critical condition that he barely knew what he was saying. Davis was a thoroughly competent engineer and had a very good record."

PHILADELPHIANS TELL STORY.

Three Persons Slowly Burned to Death in Wrecked Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—A number of Philadelphians who were on the express train arrived here today. Their stories describing the scenes which followed the collision were practically identical. M. M. Reinhardt, a salesman, said:

"I was in a day coach. My car was the second in the train. We were going at least 60 miles an hour when I felt a terrific shock and was thrown from my seat, as were all the others in the car. The first shock was followed by a second almost as hard as the first and then we came to a stop. There were on each side of our car the split halves of another car that we had literally plowed through. Before I could get out a train from Philadelphia passed the wreck of our train and the one we had run into. The wreckage was thrown back upon us and caught fire."

Charles Herman said:

"The accident occurred at 6:35 P. M. Three persons inextricably wedged in in the burning wood slowly burned to death, while the other passengers were unable to render them aid. We then quickly tore the seats from the cars, piled them up against the wreckage and strove to rescue all the living we could. Several of the escapes were remarkable. Two men were sitting together in the same seat. One escaped with only a slight cut on the ear, the other being terribly mangled. A husband and wife, also sitting together, were thrown high in the air and lighted on top of the car. When we reached them she was holding up the man, she being virtually uninjured, but he was in a very bad way."

Teller Is Senator Again.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—Governor Peabody this afternoon signed the certificate of Henry M. Teller's election to the United States Senate.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by all druggists.

LEVI ANKENY IS THE MAN

(Continued from First Page.)

the call, but Ankeny gained two new votes—Dunn, who has been voting for John B. Allen, and Ferguson, who has been voting for Wilson.

Joy in Ankeny's Camp.

As soon as the result of the caucus was announced, the Ankeny men went wild with enthusiasm and it was several minutes before order could be restored. The affair came so quickly that very few outside of members of the Legislature knew that it was to happen and consequently there was a light attendance, although admittance was not refused to anyone.

When the noise subsided, Van de Vanter of King arose and, with the announcement that he was a good loser, moved to make the nomination of Ankeny unanimous. He was seconded on behalf of Clark County by Ranck, who had been following the Allen contingent, and by Philbrick of Chehalis. Philbrick also announced that his colleague Benn, who was not present, had expressed his intention to be governed by the action of the caucus.

The news spread quickly, and the victorious candidate was soon surrounded by a large crowd of friends. He was visibly affected, and spoke in warmest terms of the men who had fought the great fight and helped him to land the high honor to which he had aspired for a number of years. He said:

"I feel deeply grateful to the many friends who have stayed by me through the first, and, as Senator, I shall at all times work for the best interests of the state as a whole, slighting no locality or section."

Preston was seen earlier in the evening, when the fight was all over but the formalities. Naturally, he was not pleased with the outcome, but is a good loser.

"There must be one loser in every fight," said he, "and I happen to be the unfortunate in this case." Later in the evening Preston called on Ankeny and congratulated him.

Anger Among Stalwarts.

Those of Preston's friends who preferred to go down to defeat with him rather than join the Ankeny forces were much more perturbed over the result than Preston was. They held a meeting at the Courthouse, which was warm in the extreme, and, owing to the laws against the publication of certain kinds of language, very little that was said there can be repeated in print. A few of them will refuse to vote for Ankeny tomorrow unless they cool down a little in the meantime. Their wrath is mainly directed against the King County men who aided in bringing the deadlock to a close.

The latter are satisfied that they have done their duty. They could not elect Preston without passing the McBride commission bill and each of them is in possession of a very strong letter signed by nearly all the business houses and by nine of the banks in Seattle, urging them to do all in their power to defeat the commission bill. They used all honorable means at their command to elect Preston and failing in that, acted for what they considered the best interests of the constituency that sent them down here.

The fate of Preston is a forerunner of that which awaits the McBride commission bill, for, as has been repeatedly stated, these two issues were so closely interwoven that the success or the failure of one meant the same for the other.

The Ankeny men at midnight are still celebrating their victory with uproarious enthusiasm.

LEVY ANKENY.

Successful Banker, Farmer, Cattleman and Statesman.

Levi Ankeny was born on a farm near St. Joe, Mo., in 1844, and at the age of 6 years, with his parents, started for Oregon. His father, Captain A. P. Ankeny, whose name is perpetuated in city history in Portland by Ankeny street, was engaged in the stock business, and had been lured to the West by the vague stories of the rich land and fine climate of Oregon Territory.

The Ankenys settled on a donation land claim in Yamhill County, but in order that the children should have proper educational advantages they soon afterward took up their residence in Portland. Levi Ankeny attended Portland Academy, in the Oregon metropolis, which was not very metropolitan in those days, and between terms laid the foundation for a fine constitution and an industrious career by assisting in the care of the cattle.

The discovery of gold and the attendant wild rush to the Fraser River in 1859 opened a field for trade for the Ankenys, and they were not slow in getting over there with a band of battle. With every one wild in their pursuit of gold, the business of providing provisions or of getting them in to the camps had been in a measure neglected, so after disposing of their cattle at high prices, the Ankenys engaged in packing freight from the head of navigation into the mines. The Fraser boom was followed by the rush to the Idaho mines, and this rush, like that to the Fraser, found the Ankenys on hand, not in search of the golden will-o-the-wisp, but with beef to sell and pack animals for handling the freight. They arrived in Oro Fino in the Summer of 1860, and a year later established a supply depot at Lewiston, between which point and the mines pack trains were run.

Laid Foundation for His Fortune.

It was in these golden days that Levi Ankeny laid the foundation for the large fortune accumulated in after years. He prospered so well that in 1867, on one of his trips to the Willamette Valley, he brought back with him a life partner, a daughter of one of the greatest pioneer Oregonians, Senator James W. Nesmith. The future millionaire had told Miss Jane Nesmith the old, old story when she was but a schoolgirl, and he was a struggling young cattleman, with nothing much but prospects ahead of him, and from the day of their union prosperity and happiness have followed them. In due season the edge of the mining excitement wore off, but settlements were more numerous and the population had increased so that the business of supplying provisions and packing them in continued to expand. The transportation business did not interfere with the cattle business of the Ankenys. They did not exactly have cattle on 1000 hills, but they had them all over Oregon and Washington.

From the numerous Government posts scattered throughout the territory and over into Montana came an excellent demand for cattle, and for years the Ankenys enjoyed a heavy trade all over the Northwest.

In 1873 Mr. Ankeny came to Portland, and for the next five years devoted his time to looking after his property here, and also engaged in mining enterprises in Southern Oregon with his brother, Henry E. Ankeny, and brother-in-law, Vincent Cook, of Portland. The possibilities of industrial development in the upper country appealed very strongly to him while he lived in Portland, and the desire to return to fields of trade less crowded than those of the city grew on him, and in 1878 he went to Walla Walla, where he has since resided.

The banking business was not much of an experiment with him when he went to Walla Walla a few years later, and his success has been remarkable. He followed the First National Bank, of Walla Walla, with a similar institution at Pendleton, Or.; another at Baker City, Or., a fourth at Dayton, Wash., and a fifth at Colfax, Wash., he being president of each of these institutions.

After the failure of the First National Bank, of Vancouver, when reorganization seemed impossible or inadvisable, Mr. Ankeny, together with H. W. Corbett, of Portland, and a few citizens of Vancouver, established another bank to take its place, and the new bank is enjoying the same degree of prosperity that is a noticeable feature of all of the Ankeny banks.

Endeared Himself to the Farmers.

It was his attitude through the financial crisis of 1893 that has endeared Mr. Ankeny to so many of the farmers of Eastern Washington. With poor crops and wheat selling at prices far below the cost of production, many of the farmers who were delinquent on both interest and principal would have given up in despair had it not been for the encouragement of Mr. Ankeny.

Mr. Ankeny has never held a public office, although he has always taken a rather active part in politics. He has always been a Republican and tried hard to swear in his first vote for President Lincoln. He has been a delegate to many territorial and state conventions, his first offense being way back in the '60s, when he went down to Packerjohns, or, as it is now known, Pleasant Valley, Idaho, as a delegate from the Salmon River mining district. He was one of the committee that notified the late President McKinley of his nomination in 1896, and, by a singular coincidence, his brother, Henry Ankeny, was also present as Oregon's representative. As a Senatorial candidate his name was first heard near the close of the session of 1893, when the Allen-Turner deadlock wore the session out.

Enters the Senatorial Race.

At the session of January-February, 1895, Mr. Ankeny went down to Olympia with a very formidable following, and had he so desired, could have probably deadlocked the session to a close. But after a number of ballots he suddenly withdrew, his announcement being read in caucus as follows:

"Deeply appreciating the loyalty and constancy of the friends who have supported me for the high office of United States Senator, and tendering to them my heartfelt thanks for this mark of confidence, yet feeling that the interests of the state and of the party demand the contest over that election should not be further prolonged, I hereby withdraw my name from your consideration as a candidate for that office."

Before withdrawing from the contest Mr. Ankeny made a great effort to throw his strength to George Turner. Turner's name before the Allen people, still smarting from the wounds of 1893, was like a red rag at a bull, and they rejected the overtures in desperation, threw their strength together with that of McMillen, to John L. Wilson, who was elected February 1, on the 28th ballot, receiving 30 votes. The contest of 1899 was in many respects similar to that of 1895, Mr. Ankeny developing more strength than any other individual candidate. With the advantage of the plurality of the voting strength of the joint assembly, and two other candidates of equal strength unwilling to drop out, his position for a time was decidedly strong. Unfortunately for him, just when the prize was almost in his grasp, John L. Wilson abandoned the fight and threw his strength to Foster, who was elected with comparative ease.

His Immediate Family.

The immediate family of Mr. Ankeny consists of his wife, nee Nesmith, and five children—Nesmith, aged 24; John, 22; Robert, 19; Charity, 16, and Harriet, 12. Nesmith, sticking to the business and traditions of the family, has a band of cattle over in the Washtucna country, and is making a success of the business. He was one of the Washington volunteers, and returned from Manila in poor health, but his life on the range has since repaired the damage, and he is in a fair way to maintain the reputation of the family for enterprise and money-making. On December 24 he was married to Miss Edna Everesz, of Walla Walla.

John, the second son, is employed in his father's bank in Walla Walla, and is a bright, energetic young fellow, with a decided liking for the business in which he is engaged. Robert, the third son, is on the Washtucna ranch with his brother, Nesmith. Miss Charity is at Tacoma, recovering from severe injuries sustained by the fall of an elevator at St. Helen's Hall in 1901. Miss Harriet, the baby of the flock, is in school at Portland.

Richest Farmer-Statesman.

In case of election Mr. Ankeny will be the wealthiest farmer in the Senate, as he owns 50,000 acres of agricultural and 50,000 acres of grazing land. His last year's wheat crop amounted to 900,000 bushels, and he marketed several trainloads of stock. His fortune has been acquired by recognizing the value of raw land, and not by speculation. Although he is a most successful banker, it is on record that he has never foreclosed a mortgage on a worthy farmer.

RAISE COUNTY SALARIES

Bill to Pay Wallowa Officials $1600 Additional Each Year.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The House today passed a bill which will increase the salaries of officials of Wallowa County about $1600 per year. It was introduced by Representative Burleigh. It provides changes as follows:

	Present.	New.
County Judge	$ 500	$ 720
Treasurer	350	720
Clerk	1500	1200
Sheriff	2000	3000
Assessor	*3	900
Commissioners	*3	*5
School Superintendent	800	900

*Per day.

Another bill not yet passed creates the office of County Recorder at $1200, to be named by the Governor. Some Republicans think they have scented jobbery on the part of Mr. Burleigh to reduce the salary of the County Clerk, who is a Republican, and to have the Governor appoint a Democratic recorder. They talk of blocking passage of the second bill so that the County Clerk may draw the salary of two officers. Mr. Burleigh responds that the Sheriff is a Republican, and that that officer is to be allowed a deputy whose salary will be $1000. The clerk now has too much work and is allowed $500 by the County Court for clerk hire, in addition to his salary. Out of his salary he has to use $300 more for clerk hire. Mr. Burleigh does not expect to have any difficulty with the two bills.

ROOSEVELT TO HUNT.

Spokane Club Plans to Go After Bear in Okanogan Country.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 28.—The Spokane Rod & Gun Club has instructed its secretary to extend an invitation to President Theodore Roosevelt to stop in this city during his proposed trip to the Pacific Coast and take a bear hunt under the club's auspices. Should he accept it, it is said to be probable that the Okanogan country, on the east side of the Cascade Mountains, would be selected for the hunting ground. The club proposes to be prepared to provide a good guide and a pack of dogs.

Carnegie Offers Another Library.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 28.—At today's sitting of the Chamber, Herr Rahusen paid a tribute to Mr. Carnegie's generosity in offering $250,000 to found a library for the International Arbitrational Tribunal and asked whether the report was true that the offer had been refused. The government will reply to-morrow.

Rejoicing at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Jan. 28.—The news of the nomination of Levi Ankeny as United States Senator was received tonight with cheers by his friends, and bombs and anvils were discharged.

Natal Natives Are Fighting.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 28.—Serious factional fighting between Kaffirs has occurred in the Umbinto district, 37 miles from here. It is reported that 40 natives were killed.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Emperor William has conferred upon the German gunboat Iltis the order Pour la Merite for the splendid behavior of her crew in the battle of the Taku forts in June, 1900.

Spooner's Election Ratified.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—The re-election of United States Senator J. C. Spooner was ratified today by the Legislature.

Famous French Composer.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Robert Planquette, the composer of "The Chimes of Normandy" and similar operas, is dead.

IDEAL OF UNIVERSITIES

PRESIDENT HADLEY STANDS UP FOR THAT OF AMERICA.

Combines Best Points of German and English Style—Address at Northwestern University Dedication.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—In the presence of an assembly of educators and alumnae from all parts of the country, Northwestern University's new professional school building at Lake and Dearborn streets, in the business center of Chicago, was formally rededicated today. In connection with the ceremonies there was a celebration of the 52d anniversary of Founder's day. The dedicatory exercises were held in the assembly hall of the new building. At their conclusion President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, who was the guest of honor, was tendered a reception in the rooms of the law school.

The celebration commemorating the founding of Northwestern University was held at the Auditorium tonight, when President Hadley delivered an address on "The Place of the Professional School in the Modern American University." President Hadley said:

"There are two traditional conceptions of a university—the German and the English. The German regards it primarily as a group of professional schools. Opposed to this is the English conception, which takes little or no account of professional training, which regards the university as a place where many are trained to the love of letters and science, and a few to their successful pursuit.

"I do not believe that either of these views is correct. If the university consists almost entirely of professional schools it tends to lose that spirit of idealism which is important at all times and never more so than in America today. It becomes practical in the bad sense of the word rather than in the good. If a university, in its efforts to be practical, adapts means to ends in education and shows its students how to do public service, it does unbounded good. But if it goes one step farther and confines its attention to those things which will bring a visible material return, it does equal harm. It is essential to the future of the Nation that there should be men who look at the service rather than the return—men with whom things of sentiment count for just as much as things of business; it is, perhaps, the highest duty of the university in its teachings of science and letters, of morality and of religion, to cultivate this way of looking at things. If it fails to do this it will, in an old country like Germany, become imbued with the spirit of officialism; in a new country, like America, with that of commercialism.

"On the other hand, the university of the English type is likely to fail into idealism in the bad sense of the word. If our pursuit of idealism means that we are inspired by noble and far-reaching motives, it is good. It is the duty of a university to reach disinterested service. If its atmosphere become exclusively professional, it teaches service, but not disinterestedness; if it becomes exclusively non-professional, it teaches disinterestedness but not service. Fortunately, the American university ideal recognizes the need of this combination."

Referring to the rule requiring a preliminary course in college as essential to the entrance upon the study of learned professions in universities, Mr. Hadley said:

"I believe that this requirement is a mistake. It involves an effort to perpetuate a distinction which is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Its tendency is to shut out boys whose fathers have no money from the practice of their callings. I also believe that it will tend to lower the standard of our college degrees. Let the preliminary examinations of our professional schools be fixed as high as may be necessary, but let us not insist on preliminary residence at a collegiate institution from those who lack either the money or the inclination to profit thereby. And let us in the future, as we have done in the past, construct our collegiate courses to meet the needs of those who want them instead of reconstructing them to meet the needs of those who do not want them."

Mr. Hadley said it was a mistake to estimate the value of professional schools solely as places of research and regard their teaching work as only incidental.

The annual banquet of the alumni of Northwestern University at the Auditorium Hotel tonight was made the occasion for conferring a number of honorary degrees on men who have distinguished themselves for their services in behalf of professional education in this country.

TUNG HAS NO MONEY.

Chinese Rebel's Army Melting Away for Lack of It.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—The latest reports from Kansu province describe the rebellion started by General Tung Fuh Siang as in a state of collapse. Owing to the general failure to pay the troops of his force, it has been reduced to 2500.

REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.

Arrest of Conspirators Reveals Extensive Organization.

HONG KONG, Jan. 28.—The revolutionary movement which led to the arrest here yesterday of seven Kwansi rebels is said to be a very serious attempt to overthrow the central power and establish a separate government in the South of China. None of the arrested men are prominent; the real leaders are said to be in the interior collecting forces. The revolutionary organization embraces the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kwelchau and Fokien.

The authorities are well informed of the rebels' plans and the best opinion is that the movement will be unsuccessful.

OVER RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILROAD.

American Railroad President Travels From Pekin to Moscow.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Henry C. Rouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, has arrived here from St. Petersburg, having made a trip from Pekin to Moscow in the record time of 17 days and 19 hours over the Eastern Chinese and trans-Siberian Railroads. Mr. Rouse believes in the ultimate commercial value of the trans-Siberian Railroad. Though it is still in the hands of the construction department, it will be possible soon to make an all-rail journey from Berlin to the Pacific Coast in less than a fortnight.

POWERS ANSWER CHINA.

Glad She Will Pay Gold, but Want Boxers Barred From Office.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—The foreign Ministers, with the exception of Mr. Conger, at a meeting today drafted a note in reply to the Chinese note of January 19, expressing satisfaction with China's admission that the indemnity was on a gold basis, saying that China's regard for her obligations was so scrupulous that they had no fear she would fail to meet them. The Ministers called attention to the necessity for soon issuing bonds to the different governments for their shares of the indemnity, to replace the single bond given when the peace protocol was signed, and said they were unable to discuss the questions raised by the recent Chinese note until the bonds had been issued.

The Ministers, including Mr. Conger, joined in another note requesting a more strict compliance with the protocol in proclaiming the suspension of examinations in districts where foreigners had been massacred and protesting against the numerous appointments of blacklisted officials to office.

HEART-BROKEN SON'S SUICIDE.

Prince Stolberg Shot Himself in Grief at Father's Death.

NORDHAUSEN, Prussian Saxony, Jan. 28.—Prinz Wolfgang Zu Stolberg-Stolberg, who was found dead early yesterday morning in the park of his castle at Rottleberode, probably committed suicide. His father lay dead in the castle of Stolberg and the son started to drive from his castle at Rottleberode to spend the night with his father's body. The Prince took a hunting rifle with him. As the family explains, it was his custom to shoot game during his drives.

While the carriage was still in Rottleberode Park the Prince told the driver to stop, got out and walked, carrying his rifle into the thick woods. The driver later heard a shot and waited a long time for the Prince's return. Then he searched the woods and found the Prince shot dead in the head and his hands clutching the rifle. The Prince, who was 53 years of age, was a hereditary member of the Prussian House of Lords.

TO EXPLORE BLUE NILE.

Two Americans and a Britisher Start for Abyssinia.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—W. N. MacMillan, of St. Louis, has planned to leave London in a few days for Adis Abeda, capital of Abyssinia, whence, with Colonel John L. Harrington, British agent at the court of King Menelik, and Isidor Morse, of Boston, he will lead an important expedition to explore the whole course of the Blue Nile.

The object of the expedition is to ascertain the navigability of the Blue Nile as a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterranean. The Anglo-Egyptian authorities are aiding Mr. MacMillan.

ALL UNDER ONE GENERAL.

Military Command in South Africa Moves Northward.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is announced that from February first the whole of the British forces in South Africa from the Zambesi to the Cape will be under a single and supreme command, to which Lieutenant-General Lyttleton will be appointed, with headquarters at Pretoria. It is held to point to the future transfer of the center of power from Cape Colony to the new colonies.

COURT CONSIDERS DIVORCE.

Secret Session Regarding Crown Princess of Saxony.

DRESDEN, Jan. 28.—The special court assembled to try the suit for divorce brought by the Crown Prince of Saxony against his wife, who eloped some time ago with Professor Giron, met in camera today for several hours, and then adjourned until February 11.

The National Dresdener Zeitung contains a royal ordinance in which the King of Saxony renounces his right of confirmation of any decision that the special court may reach.

Deprived of Her Titles.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The effect of the action taken by Emperor Francis Joseph in depriving the Crown Princess of Saxony of her archducal titles and prerogatives, which, it is said, has the approval both of her father and of the King of Saxony, will be to deprive her of any title whatsoever. So drastic a decree is without parallel in the history of the Austrian house.

Sousa to Play Before the King.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sousa's band has been commanded to play before King Edward at Windsor Castle Saturday evening.

SORE THROAT

MISS NETTIE BLACK, the popular singer, celebrated for her clear, sweet voice.

Miss Black, a well-known soprano, says: "It gives me pleasure to say a word in praise of 'DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP,' and what it has done for me. I use it almost constantly, as I find it relieves the severe tax to my throat while singing in large halls and under very severe climatic conditions. It prevents hoarseness and keeps me from taking cold. Whenever I have a cough I find it works like magic. I have tried substitutes. They made me ill.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

is all that could be wished as a preventive and cure for coughs and colds and the relief of throat affections.

Sincerely yours, NETTIE BLACK."

Thousands of patients have found DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP just as beneficial as did Miss Black. Sold by all reliable druggists. Large bottles 25 cents.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

and cheap imitations; they are injurious and do not cure. See that the "Bull's Head" is on the package, and insist on getting the genuine—*the one that always cures* and is perfectly harmless.

THE FARMER FAILS

In health just as does the city-man, and he fails commonly from the same cause, "stomach trouble." The farm is a wholesome place to live; the farmer's life is a healthy life; but no external advantages can overcome the effects of a diseased stomach. When the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, the food eaten is imperfectly digested and assimilated, and the consequent loss of nurtition results in physical debility.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh nearly one hundred and sixty and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose, therefore accept no substitute for Golden Medical Discovery."

The *February* Scribner

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of a group of articles of commanding interest, importance and authority on the various departments of the United States Government will appear in the February Scribner:

The Presidential Office—by James Ford Rhodes

A most lucid and interesting account of the chief executive office of the nation, its growth and significance, and of the most remarkable men who have filled it, comparing their methods of carrying out the will of the people, and the way they have impressed their character upon the office. What he says of men so diverse as Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, is equally acute and full of personal interest. Mr. Rhodes has long enjoyed the friendship of many prominent public men, and has had extraordinary advantages in preparing his article.

Among other articles to succeed Mr. Rhodes's are the following:

THE SUPREME COURT, by Justice David J. Brewer
THE TREASURY, by Frank A. Vanderlip
THE UNITED STATES SENATE, by Henry Cabot Lodge
THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT, by Prof. S. P. Langley
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, by Capt. A. T. Mahan
THE WAR DEPARTMENT, in two articles, by Gen. W. H. Carter and Judge C. E. Magoon
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE EAST, by Gov. William H. Taft

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER ALSO CONTAINS

English Court and Society in the Eighties. Some more of the delightful letters of the French Ambassadress, Mary King Waddington, illustrated from photographs.

John Fox's New Serial Story, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

Edith Wharton's "Picturesque Milan." A descriptive article, with color illustrations, by E. C. Peixotto.

Running to Harbor. A description of the skill of fishermen in handling boats, by J. B. Connolly, illustrated by Henry Reuterdahl.

The Isle of Pines. A picturesque account of the old Cuban "Treasure Island," by Prof. John Finley, illustrated from photographs.

Censor. A humorous story, by George Buchanan Fife, illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

Scrapper Halpin. A story of a Chicago street boy, by Judge Marcus Kavanagh. Illustrated by Denman Fink.

Under His Eye. A stirring tale of conspiracy, by Eleanor Stuart, illustrated by T. K. Hanna, Jr.

Weatherby's Mother. A story by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, illustrated by Harrison Fisher.

Poems by Henry van Dyke, Marguerite Merington, John E. Lodge, Arthur Colton, Caroline Duer, Guy Wetmore Carryl.

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