

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

The president has signed the deficiency appropriation bill.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poetess and novelist, died in London. She was in her 77th year.

The formation of a seafarers' combine, which will include almost every manufacturer in this country, is now under consideration in New York.

The new light draught gunboat Annapolis has been placed in commission at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of spectators and many naval officers.

John A. Creighton was held up at the gate of his home in Omaha, Neb., and severely beaten about the head and robbed of a valuable diamond stud and a considerable sum of money. John Schenck, Creighton's brother-in-law, who answered his cries for help, was also robbed of a valuable diamond. Creighton's injuries are very severe.

Sensor Fritzsche announces that the civil service investigations by the senate committee on civil service reform will be discontinued until fall. This committee will visit Omaha in October and take testimony in the case of some alleged violations of the civil service law there and upon their return may resume their hearings in Washington.

Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, the two Cheyenne Indians who were arrested as accessories with Eugene Standing Elk for the murder of John Hoover, over whose death the late trouble on the Rosebud reservation occurred, broke jail at Miles City, Mont., by digging through an 18-inch wall. A posse is out scouring the country for them, but with little hope of catching them.

President McKinley has received the resolution adopted by the Pittsburgh miners asking him to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal strike, but has not yet sent a reply. He has also received many communications and suggestions on the subject, but it is improbable that he will take any action in the matter in the absence of some definite plan for the settlement of the strike.

The freight department of the Northern Pacific has issued a special joint tariff of 60 cents on flour and wheat, in carload lots, minimum weight 24,000 pounds, effect August 5, from points in Idaho and Washington to points in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. The trunk lines have asked the Western roads to join them in a movement to allow the transportation of 300 pounds of baggage to trans-Pacific passengers having first-class tickets to the Pacific coast and reduced fares order for the ocean passage. The request will likely be granted.

Col. C. F. Crocker, vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, died at his home in San Francisco.

The miners' strike in the Eastern states is assuming a desperate aspect. The miners have appealed to the rail-waysmen for help.

C. M. Shultz, of Chicago, has bought the Tacoma Ledger and has placed J. M. Bradley in editorial management. The price paid was \$18,000.

There is a great rush from Seattle and the Sound to the gold fields at Clondyke. One miner says that many will go there who will never return.

John Durbin, one of Oregon's oldest pioneers and citizens, died at the home of his grandson, Duncan Ross, near Salem. He was nearly 103 years old.

The pioneer jubilee has been ushered in at Salt Lake, and this week will be witnessed one of the grandest celebrations ever seen in the inter-mountain country.

The Japan official press states that it is probable that the Japanese government will agree to the proposal of Hawaii and submit the dispute between the two countries to arbitration.

The famous Broadmoor Casino, a \$100,000 pleasure resort at Colorado Springs, Colo., was burned to the ground. The entire loss will be double that amount. There was scarcely any insurance.

Two masked men robbed the Sao and Fox postoffice, 50 miles from Guthrie, O. T., and secured a quantity of registered letters, stamps and a small sum of money. They were after \$30,000 being paid the Indians.

W. A. Bellwood, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, has been arrested for obtaining jewelry under false pretense. He pawned the jewelry to get money to bet on horse races, and in this way lost \$13,000.

The Central Labor Union of New York, after a long wrangle, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the federal government to organized labor."

Edhem Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, was the recipient of an infernal machine, which exploded while it was being opened, severely wounding Edhem Pasha in the arm.

The tariff bill makes a new concession to American vessels in the foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, by exempting from internal revenue taxes distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars used as supplies on such vessels.

Forest fires have been raging for two days in the mountains east of Oroville, Cal. Four or five houses and barns have been burned. A big fire started near Whitewater Trees and ran six or seven miles south to Palmero. Fifty men were engaged in fighting it. Another fire broke out near Robinson's mill, and burned over a distance eight by twelve miles. Two hundred men were fighting it for two nights and days. It is believed that these fires are incendiary.

It is said in Athens that Italy has proposed coercive measures against Turkey.

THE YOUNGSTOWN STORM.

South and Disaster Followed in Its Wake.

Youngstown, O., July 26.—The storm which struck this city and vicinity at 7 o'clock last night was very disastrous. Catherine Mayer was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Mahoning river rose two feet in an hour and washed away several bridges. Crab creek, an insignificant stream rose 15 feet in an incredibly short space of time, doing great damage in the lower portions of the city.

Houses were washed away from their foundations and men, women and children were rescued from second-story windows, a bathtub being used in lieu of a better craft. Squaw creek Park, near the city, was practically wiped out of existence.

Trains were beginning to move after 12 hours' delay.

The estimated loss to this city alone approaches \$100,000. The storm was local, in many respects resembling a cloudburst, the people being given little warning.

Great loss of life was narrowly averted at Spring Common foot bridge. Men, women and children insisted on remaining to watch the angry waters below in spite of the fact that the structure was unsafe. Finally two policemen with drawn clubs cleared the bridge, and a few seconds later the bridge swept away.

Reports from rural districts show that farmers suffered greatly. In Trumbull county 15 barns were struck by lightning and burned. Crops were destroyed and buildings generally damaged, but no loss of life is yet reported.

A RAILROAD CHANGE.

McNeill, of the O. R. & N., May Be President of the N. P.

Spokane, Wash., July 26.—A St. Paul special to the Spokesman Review says:

Upon good authority it is reported here that the efforts of President J. H. Hill, of the Great Northern, to acquire control of the Northern Pacific are still short of consummation. According to the latest story in railroad circles, a three-cornered fight is now in progress for the control of the great property.

Mr. Hill stands at one point of the angle, the present management at another, and McNeill, of the O. R. & N., at the third.

If the present management should obtain control by defeating the efforts of Hill, it is understood that Julius Hannaford, at present traffic manager, will be made president of the company. Mr. Hannaford has been called to New York, and it is believed his mission has to do with this interesting struggle.

Mr. McNeill, former president and general manager of the O. R. & N., is leading the third movement. He has the backing of the Russell Sage interest. It is known that Mr. McNeill has strong hopes of success. President Hill was instrumental in having Mr. Mohler appointed to McNeill's place as manager of the O. R. & N., and it is thought the reorganization of the Oregon road is out for revenge as well as power.

A Colorado Clondyke.

Silver Cliff, Colo., July 26.—If a find which has just been made here turns out as expected, Colorado may have a Clondyke of its own, and this old Custer county camp will take on a new life.

The discovery was made yesterday by Joseph Foulk, a well-known Custer county man, who has been looking over the ground about half a mile southwest of town and near the water works. Foulk got out some quartz heavily charged with sylvanite. The rock showed some free gold. It was brought to town and tested. Some of the sylvanite was assayed, and brought out great gold nuggets.

The news of the discovery quickly spread, and within a few hours there was a great rush to the new diggings. A dozen claims were taken up, and before night and today the whole of Silver Cliff seems to be going to the scene of the find. The new camp is directly between the Zoo and Rattlesnake mountain camps.

A Convict's Sensational Confession.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 26.—Noah Boney, a convict, Michigan City state prison, has written a confession which, if proved true, will have the effect of giving Rev. W. E. Hinshaw his liberty. Hinshaw was convicted two years ago and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife. The trial of Hinshaw was one of the most sensational in the history of the state. According to Boney, the real murderers of Mrs. Hinshaw are John Whitney and Guy Van Tassel, Indianapolis men. Boney's statement recites the details of the crime as told him by Whitney and Van Tassel, who drove from Indianapolis to Bellefonte in his buggy. Boney says the purpose of the visit to the Hinshaw home was robbery, and Mrs. Hinshaw was shot by Van Tassel, who shot to frighten her back into the yard.

One Hundred and Twenty Lives Lost.

London, July 26.—A dispatch from Singapore says the Chinese steamer Chienghang, bound from Singapore for Malacca with 150 passengers, was wrecked off Malacca yesterday. One hundred and twenty persons, including the captain, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company were rescued by a passing steamer.

Japan Backs Down.

Yokohama, July 26.—The Japanese cabinet today agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian government to submit the questions at issue before the two governments to arbitration.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 26.—The boiler of the steamer Nutmeg State exploded while she was lying at the wharf here this evening. Three men were killed and five injured as a result of the explosion.

Armor Companies Decline to Aid.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Long today received replies from the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies to his invitation to submit bids for supplying armor for the three battle-ships Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama, in accordance with the limitations placed by congress upon the price to be paid for armor. Both of the companies declined formally to bid within the \$300 limit, on the ground that it is not possible for them to produce armor of the quality they have been supplying to the government at that figure.

BRAVE DEED OF NAVAL ENSIGN

Son of Admiral Gherardi Performs a Gallant Deed.

New York, July 26.—An accident on board the battle-ship Texas while lying at the Cobb dock in the navy yard came very nearly resulting fatally to two of the crew and also led to another act of bravery on the part of Ensign W. R. Gherardi, son of Rear Admiral W. R. Gherardi.

The second wheelboat of the Texas was cast away shortly before 3 o'clock. Two men were in the boat, which was hoisted to the davits on the port side at the time. John Avapian, a landsman, and a sailor named Speers were getting ready to lower the boat, when the former, it is said, accidentally struck the detaching lever, releasing the boat, which fell about 30 feet to the water.

The two men fell overboard and the boat filled with water. The shock was so great that the men were stunned and unable to keep afloat. The cry of "man overboard" was raised on the ship.

Ensign Gherardi rushed on deck, and, throwing off his coat, plunged over the ship's side. Three seamen followed him. Avapian, who sank almost instantly, was just down for a second when the gallant ensign rescued him. Speers was rescued by the other men. Avapian and Speers soon recovered from the shock.

The gallant rescue, which was witnessed by officers and men of the ship in the vicinity, elicited hearty cheers and praise for the rescuers. Ensign Gherardi, who is an exceedingly modest young officer, came in for a special share of commendation.

When attached to the Maine last February, in a storm off the Carolina coast, Ensign Gherardi saved the life of a drowning sailor under the most perilous circumstances.

ALASKAN TOWNS DESERTED.

Clondyke Rush Is Fast Depopulating the Coast Settlements.

San Francisco, July 26.—Among the arrivals from Alaska on the steamer Bertha was Dr. C. F. Dickinson, of Kodiak island, which lies just at the head of Cook inlet. He says the gold excitement all over the territory of Alaska is something unprecedented, and that people are flocking to the Clondyke in a way that threatens to depopulate many of the trading posts and coast towns.

"When I left Kodiak, two weeks ago," said Dr. Dickinson, "the people were leaving all that section and flocking in the direction of the Clondyke. In a way, the situation is appalling, for all the industries are left practically without the means of operation. Mine that are paying handsomely at Cook inlet have been deserted."

"In my opinion, there are just as good placer diggings to be found at Cook inlet as in the Clondyke region. There is not a foot of ground in all that country that does not contain gold in more or less appreciable quantities. The great trouble has been that people have not had either the courage or opportunity, I do not know which, to thoroughly prospect the country. I think that in another month the country will be practically deserted. There is some about Cook inlet for thousands of men, and there is certainly no better place in the world for a poor man."

BETTER WAIT TILL SPRING.

The Present a Bad Time to Start for the Clondyke.

New York, July 26.—The World says: The Clondyke fever has not abated a particle. The offices of the railroad companies and ticket agents are visited by adventurous spirits eager to seek their fortune in the Alaskan gold fields. From information obtained by reporters, those seriously considering making the trip will do well to postpone their departure for some time. Under the most favorable circumstances the working days in the Yukon gold fields cannot exceed 100 in the year. For the other 265 days the earth is covered with snow, the ground is frozen, and the rivers closed with ice. Anybody starting from New York at this season would reach the Yukon river just about the beginning of the long Alaskan winter, and it would be far more comfortable to him to remain in the states and go to the new Eldorado at a more reasonable time.

He Claims the Clondyke.

New York, July 26.—W. J. Arkell, of the Arkell Weekly Company, of this city, has announced that he expects to claim the gold fields in the Clondyke district, by right of discovery, for the estate of E. J. Glave. Glave was the explorer who headed the expedition to Alaska in 1890-91, organized by W. J. Arkell, of Leslie's Weekly.

A Sudden Bustle at the Navy Yard.

New York, July 26.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to have all the vessels that are undergoing repairs there ready for sea duty by the end of the week. The vessels are to join the ships of the North Atlantic squadron and the work of making the necessary repairs to them is being hurried.

Six Were Drowned.

Hamburg, July 26.—A boat containing 45 employees of the Hamburg engine works capsized in the river Elbe today. Six were drowned.

To Abolish a Useless Office.

Chicago, July 26.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says President McKinley will ask congress at its regular session next winter to abolish the office of commissioner of railroads. The place is now held by General Wade Hampton.

Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia will soon be able to communicate with the outside world by telegraph. A line is being laid from Harar to his capital.

Portuguese Sailors Drowned.

Lisbon, July 26.—In the chamber of deputies today the colonial minister announced that the crew of a Portuguese gunboat had been massacred near Chindao on the Zambezi river. He said the government had instructed the local commandant to punish the rebels who are natives.

Currency Comes Next.

Washington, July 26.—It is understood at the capitol today that the president will send in his currency commission message immediately after the tariff bill is signed.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

The Dingley Tariff Bill Comes a Law.

A SENATE MAJORITY OF TEN

Allen and His Colleagues Protected to the Last—Was Signed by the President Immediately.

Washington, July 27.—The Dingley tariff bill is now the law of the land. The last step necessary was taken at the White House when the president affixed his signature at 4:30 today.

The tariff bill passed its legislative stage at 3 P. M. today, when the senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the great labor for which the 55th congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the senate concurred with the house in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock tonight. The president's message for a currency commission was recommended by the house, but the house bill creating a commission was not acted upon.

An analysis of the vote on the tariff conference report shows that the affirmative vote was by 37 Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery), one silver Republican (Jones of Nevada), and one Populist (Stewart).

The negative vote was cast by 28 Democrats and two Populists (Harris and Turner), Teller, silver Republican, and two Populists (Aden and Butler) did not vote. One Populist (Kyle) and one silver Republican (Pettigrew) were absent without pairs, which was equivalent to withholding their votes.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The President's Message Recommending the Appointment.

Washington, July 27.—The president's message, recommending the appointment of a currency commission, is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: In my message, convening congress in extraordinary session, I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. It seemed to be the most pressing subject for settlement then, and I have provided necessary revenues for the government already passed the house of representatives and the senate awaits executive action. Another question of importance was that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs revision; our money is all good, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack. The forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government, and imperil a safe balance in the treasury. Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election, than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur in its holders. The system should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the government and the people."

"The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by congress in this direction to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from 29 states and territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' discussion, the convention recommended to congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of congress."

"The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country, in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions for any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor. This subject should have been called to the attention of congress at the special session. It ought not to be postponed till the regular session. I therefore urge and recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of congress because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever character and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to congress for its consideration at its first regular session."

"It is to be hoped that the report will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of congress. At all events, such a report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, "July 27, 1897."

An Ex-Congressman Dead.

Burlington, Kan., July 27.—Harrison Kelley, aged 61, died this morning. He represented the fourth district in congress, and was defeated in re-election by Congressman Otis. He served through the war with distinction as captain of company B, First Kansas Cavalry.

Negro Murderer Shot.

Coffeyville, Miss., July 27.—Jim Sellers, a negro murderer, was taken from the jail at Pittsburg, Calhoun county, last night, and shot to death by a mob.

THE SESSION'S WORK.

A Review of the Legislation That Was Attended To.

The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol. It met in pursuance of his proclamation, at noon, March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiency in the revenue, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to correct the existing conditions by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenue, support the government, and the liquidation of the public debt.

No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted to the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee and 18 days later, March 31, it passed the house. It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments which were submitted to the senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 773 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where after a 10 days' struggle, on July 17, complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 18 amendments and the house from 511. The other 442 were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house on July 19, at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20, and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Congress did not devote its session entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this measure. The four appropriation bills themselves, have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. These appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian and the general deficiency. Those bills were introduced and passed by the house in the initial form in which they existed at the time they failed of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws, contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance. The general deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire.

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for three new battle-ships to \$300 a ton, and in case of the secretary of the navy finding it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized to establish a government armor-plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority, he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory; advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the government:

"That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with sectarian schools, apportioning as he may see fit, the amount contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at such places as non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1898."

The question of opening to entry the glaucous deposits in the Uncompaghe reservation was also compromised by opening such agricultural land as have not been allotted to the Uncompaghe Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title to all lands containing glaucous, asphalt or like substances.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland, setting aside about 21,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection for the forest reservations of the country.

The Republican leaders of the house decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the president; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the starving in India, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the universal postal congress.

The only pieces of general legislation enacted by this congress, except the tariff bill, are the law to prevent collisions at sea, and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions in certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce. The senate was not being confined as to the scope of its legislation dwelt upon a number of important subjects, both in and out of executive session. One of these which attracted wide-world attention, was the British arbitration treaty; rejected.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when congress adjourned.

In open session, after much debate, the senate passed the Cuban belligerent resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

The following minor and joint resolutions became laws, managing to escape objection from any member:

Authorizing the secretary of war to receive for instruction at the military academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the entry of land in Greer county, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers and for other purposes," approved January 18, 1897. Appropriating \$10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi river flood sufferers, for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Texas.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the trans-Mississippi and international exposition to be held in Omaha during 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries respectively, for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits.

To provide for the immediate repair of dry dock No. 3, at the New York navy yard.

Making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Three bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl river, in Mississippi, the St. Louis river, between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and across the Clich river in Tennessee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Names of the Men Given the Most Important Places.

Speaker Reed has announced the following house committees. The committees on ways and means, account and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The following are the chairmen and the far Western congressmen given places on the more important committees, the names of the chairmen being given first:

Foreign affairs—Robert Hitt, of Illinois; Francis Newlands, Nevada. Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

Judiciary—David B. Anderson, Iowa.

Banking and currency—Joseph H. Wallack, Massachusetts; F. G. Newlands, Nevada.

Coinage, weights and measures—Charles Stansel, Pennsylvania.

Interstate and foreign commerce—W. P. Hepburn, Iowa; A. J. Barham, California.

Rivers and harbors—W. B. Hooker, New York.

Agriculture—J. S. Wadsworth, New York; T. H. Tongue, Oregon.

Military affairs—J. A. Hull, Iowa; Marcus Smith, Arizona.

Naval affairs—C. A. Boutelle, Maine; S. G. Hilborn, California.

Postoffice and postroads—Eugene J. Load, California; H. B. Ferguson, New Mexico.

Public lands—J. F. Lacey, Iowa; W. R. Ellis, Oregon; J. H. Lewis, Washington; Marion Devries, California; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

Indian affairs—J. A. Sherman, New York; M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Territories—W. S. Knox, Massachusetts; M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Public buildings and grounds—D. S. Mercer, Nebraska; Hilborn, California.

Pacific railroads—Powers, Vermont.

Invalid pensions—Ray, New York; Castle, California.

Immigration and naturalization—Lorenzo Samford, Ohio.

Labor—J. J. Gardner, New Jersey.

Militia—B. F. Marsh, Illinois.

Minor committee chairmen—Elections No. 1, R. Taylor, Ohio; No. 2, Henry Johnson, Indiana; No. 3, James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levee and improvement of Mississippi river—Richard Bartoldt, Missouri.

Education—G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant marine and fisheries—S. E. Payne, New York.

Railways and canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Garish, Indiana.

Mines and mining—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

Patents—J. N. Dicks, Pennsylvania.

Pension—H. C. Ludenlager, New Jersey.

Claims—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

War claims—T. M. Maher, Pennsylvania.

Private land claims—G. W. Smith, Illinois.

District of Columbia—J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.