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# The Evening Star.

No. 15,222. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

No advertiser can look over the columns of The Washington Evening Star without being impressed by their wonderful comprehensiveness. One would think that it would be difficult to find a retail merchant of any standing at all in the capital city who is not a regular advertiser in The Star.—(From the Fourth Estate, Aug. 10, 1901.)

## MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT

### Ten Millions Offered to Endow a National University.

### GREAT SEAT OF LEARNING HERE

### History of the Project Which Now Approaches Success.

### DETAILS NOT ANNOUNCED

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has sent a letter to President Roosevelt announcing his desire to bestow a gift of $10,000,000 upon the government or perhaps some corporate establishment for the purpose of creating and maintaining an institution for higher learning in this city, to be known or to have the proportions of a national university. The details of the project have not as yet been disclosed, for the letter remains in the possession of the President, not having been officially communicated to any one outside of a small circle of those concerned in the success of the enterprise. It is expected that it will be presented to Congress for appropriate legislative action. A message from the President to this effect is regarded as imminent. There is no absolute certainty as to the amount named by Mr. Carnegie, but that stated above is believed to be correct.

At the cabinet meeting today the President formally announced to the cabinet members that he had received the letter from Mr. Carnegie to this effect, and that he proposed to consult with members of Congress concerning the matter before any formal statement of the case was given to the public or communicated to the houses. The understanding is that the President hopes to prepare the way for a prompt action by Congress on the legislative phase of the affair and to insure immediate progress along the lines indicated by Mr. Carnegie in his letter. The suggestion is also held out today that the President and Mr. Carnegie will consult further concerning the precise features of the project, the latter visiting Washington in all probability in the course of a few days for that purpose.

Mr. Carnegie's gift to the government, as it must for the present be considered, is for the purpose, it is understood, of permitting the fruition of the plans which have been discussed for many years for the establishment of some form of governmentally supervised educational establishment in this city. George Washington left a fund for this purpose, and there is now in existence an organization known as the George Washington Memorial Association, whose purpose is the development of the original plan, enlarged according to modern ideas. One result of the formation of this association was a move by the Washington Academy of Sciences, two years ago, to conserve all the forces which have been striving for the creation of a national university at Washington. The academy, through its leading officers, secured the cooperation of the leading educators of the country to a plan for the establishment here of a post-graduate institution which should utilize all the governmental agencies and scientific bureaus for the higher education of students.

**Mr. Carnegie Interested.**

The present understanding is that the work of the academy, which was prominently in evidence a few months ago when the matter was discussed before the National Educational Association, attracted the attention of Mr. Carnegie, who, it is further understood, has for some years entertained a thought of providing for some form of national university at Washington. He consulted, it is known, with several intimate friends, educators of prominence, foremost among whom was Andrew D. White, once president of Cornell and now ambassador to Germany. Others consulted by Mr. Carnegie were President Eliot of Harvard and former President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Gilman is the present head of the institution which was projected a few months ago as a result of an agreement between the Academy of Sciences and the Memorial Association. He has been engaged for some time in formulating plans for the furtherance of the enterprise, and he and Mr. Carnegie held several interviews, at which, it is stated, the subject of the projected university was carefully discussed.

**Consulted With the President.**

About ten days ago Mr. Carnegie lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House. The subject of a national university was broached and Mr. Carnegie disclosed his desire to forward the enterprise by an endowment donation. It is probable that it was on that occasion that the matter took definite shape. Mr. Carnegie has now, as stated, submitted his plan in the letter to the President. According to one who is closely identified with the project of establishing a higher educational institution here, the subject has not until now been laid in a business-like manner before a business man with the means of Mr. Carnegie to put it upon a practical basis for execution. His letter, it is understood, contains the precise proposition of how the fund is to be managed and expended for the establishment of the university.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who has been associated with the work of the Academy of Sciences in this direction, stated today to a Star reporter that the subject was as yet vague, as far as the publications are concerned. He added:

**The Original Plan.**

"The general discussion which has been carried on during the last twenty-five years in relation to the establishment of a national university in Washington has culminated in a magnificent plan and endowment by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. For a number of years the university idea held sway, but about two years ago the matter was taken up by the Washington Academy of Sciences, and this body, in co-operation with the George Washington Memorial Association, formulated a definite plan, which differed radically from the university plan contemplated in the earlier years. This resulted last spring, as was then published in The Star, in the organization of the Washington Memorial Institution. The plan was, in brief, as follows:

"The organization of a private foundation, independent of government support or control, to facilitate the use of the scientific and other resources of the government for research, and to co-operate with universities, colleges and individuals in securing to properly qualified persons opportunities for advanced study and research. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, until lately president of Johns Hopkins University, was elected director of the institution. When Mr. Carnegie came to consider the question of endowing a national university at Washington he investigated the whole subject with his usual thoroughness, and found that an institution devoted to research and the training of capable persons was more in accord with his conceptions than the establishment of a university that would be a rival of the already existing universities of the country. How far he was led to this conclusion by the work that had been done by the organizations in Washington is unknown, but his action indicates that he had faith in the general plan that had been developed and crystallized in this city. It may be that the Washington memorial institution will suspend its operations, for it is understood that Mr. Carnegie's plan not only embraces all the proposed activities of the institution, but goes far beyond these. But until the full scope and plan of the new institution is known nothing can be definitely determined."

**Undetermined Features.**

The natural inquiry of those who have long desired such an institution for Washington now is whether this endowment will result in a physical establishment, a separate institution, or will be merely an assemblage of specialists who shall guide students in the use of the various facilities for education here to be found. There is as yet nothing definite on which this question can be answered. The logical assumption, however, is that there will be some form of establishment from which the work of the university will be administered, perhaps in course of time a series of buildings for the accommodation of the students. It is assumed that the letter of Mr. Carnegie will clearly indicate the manner of institution he desires, with full suggestions of the scope of the work. It is understood that those closely identified with the project are somewhat disturbed over the premature announcement of the gift, as they had hoped that Mr. Carnegie's letter to the President would be the first medium of the announcement, thus preventing much unnecessary speculation and many misstatements.

The best understanding of the case is that Mr. Carnegie proposes that the fund shall be administered by the United States in much the same manner as is that which founded the Smithsonian Institution, with a board of regents in charge of the actual supervision over the finances and the general policies of the establishment.

**Favored at the Capitol.**

Mr. Carnegie's proposition is favorably received by senators and representatives, and no doubt is expressed in relation to the attitude of Congress toward this proposition in the form in which it has been announced. If it involves no expense for the government, and only calls for a trusteeship on the part of the government, it is improbable that any question will arise of any consequence in regard to the acceptance of the donation. Not only is this the prevailing opinion of prominent senators and representatives, but the proposition is very timely, in view of the fact that the park commission has in its very extensive plan reserved a space as especially appropriate for such a semi-public institution. This space is regarded as admirably adapted to such a great university, as it is centrally located and has ample room for administration buildings, which are all that would be needed, it is understood, in carrying out the plan contemplated.

**A Site Contemplated.**

This area is located south of the square on which the Corcoran Art Gallery is built and is between 17th and 18th and B and D streets northwest. It is 530 feet by about 1,500 feet deep. It would give a magnificent opportunity for any architectural display that might be contemplated in the construction of the buildings, for the reason that at present public parks exist both east and south of this site, and it is understood that the plans of the park commission contemplate additional parking space west of this tract of ground.

A further advantage of such a site would be enjoyed in the possession of surroundings particularly appropriate for such a great institution, which, in the course of a reasonable time, it is believed, would accommodate at least 1,000 students. These would be young men, probably from twenty-four to thirty years of age, and they would find several hundred yards to the south of the proposed site for the university a gymnasium and a bathing beach, if they desire to use them, and provided the plans of the park commission are carried out.

**Much Discussion Probable.**

It is thought likely that the acceptance of this donation by Congress will prove the source of a great deal of discussion in relation to the management of such a great university. It is understood that the terms on which this proposition has been approved by the presidents of the great universities of the United States is that it shall have its courses so arranged that their graduating students can take advantage of them and then return to the university from which they entered the great university at Washington, in order to receive their degrees. In other words, the students in going to the University of the United States from Harvard, Yale, Princeton or any of the other great schools would not lose their connection with the university from which they came.

One of the most important features of this proposed university of the United States would be its close alliance with all the scientific departments of the United States government, which would, in fact, form one of the most helpful educational features connected with the institution. There are a dozen or more of these departments or bureas in this city, and it is likely that the establishment of an university of the United States here would be of material assistance in the development of these scientific bureaus of the government. The standardizing bureau, the coast and geodetic survey, the army engineers' school, the geological survey, the Library of Congress, the scientific bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the bureau of education and others would form valuable adjuncts to this university.

**The Amount of the Endowment.**

While $10,000,000 is a very large sum of money, yet those who are acquainted with the great educational institutions of this country do not regard it as at all sufficient to establish such an institution on a basis that will give it a world-wide standing. It has been stated that this sum of money is equal to the endowment of Harvard University, for instance. While that is true, yet Harvard, it is said, in its buildings and grounds used by the institution, has property in itself worth probably $20,000,000. In addition to that Harvard University has about 4,000 students, and each of these students is worth $150 per annum to the university. This gives an enormous income, so that it is probable that the $10,000,000 donated by Mr. Carnegie for this purpose would have to be supplemented in order to make the great university to be founded by him adequate to the great educational requirements that would be expected from it. But this fact is not regarded as of any considerable consequence by those who are friendly to the suggestion, as there is a very firm feeling that the remainder of the assistance that the university will need will be readily forthcoming in the course of time.

**Project Long Urged.**

The establishment of a university of the United States has so long been discussed in Congress that it is well understood in all its salient features. The project has been reported upon favorably by committees in several Congresses and it has been strongly urged as a measure that ought to be adopted because of the national pride of a great nation which has to send its advanced students to foreign countries in order to secure educational facilities that are not available within the United States. The committee to establish the university of the United States, of which Senator Kyle was chairman, speaking of this project in its report in 1896, said:

"To those giving a thought to the unparalleled progress of nations in this close of the nineteenth century there would seem to be no question as to the need of such an institution in the United States, as is contemplated in this bill. The spirit of the age calls for deeper penetration into the sciences and arts and demands better equipped men. Why should not the United States, the cradle of liberty, and the leader of enlightened christendom contribute her share to the advancement of mankind? Why should we borrow modern educational methods from Europe and patronize foreign institutions? Why should we not build here an institution which would stir the pride and patriotism of American students and furnish facilities unequaled in the world for the extension of knowledge."

**American Students Who Go Abroad.**

That report reviewed the intense interest that this project called forth from Washington, who not only thought and wrote about it for years, but bequeaths $25,000 as a first endowment, placing the institution in effect under the fostering care of Con-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## AGREED ON A BILL

### Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

### DUTIES ON PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS

### No Concessions on Goods Coming From the Island.

### REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT

A Philippine tariff bill was agreed upon by the republican members of the House ways and means committee today. The bill was subsequently introduced in the House by Chairman Payne, and will later be considered by the full committee and reported to the House.

The bill in full is as follows:

"An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine archipelago,' enacted by the United States Philippine commission on the 17th day of September, 1901, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

**Establishing Dingley Rates.**

"Section 2. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into the United States from the Philippine archipelago the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

**Tonnage Taxes.**

"Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this act the same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected and paid upon all vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago which are required by law to be levied, collected and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign countries: Provided, however, that until the 1st day of January, 1905, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one part of the United States to another part of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine archipelago and the United States.

**To Go Into Philippine Treasury.**

"Sec. 4. That the duties and taxes collected in the Philippine archipelago in pursuance of this act, less the cost of collecting the same, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles imported from the Philippine archipelago and upon vessels coming therefrom, shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

"Sec. 5. That when duties prescribed by this act are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

**Drawback.**

"Sec. 6. That all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses, in whole or in part, of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, and intended for exportation from the United States to the Philippine Islands, and all articles subject to internal revenue tax and intended for exportation from the United States to the Philippine Islands, shall, when so exported, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from internal revenue tax, and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under the act upon imports into the Philippine Islands."

**Maintaining Open Door Policy.**

Several propositions were considered by the committee and defeated before the bill was agreed upon. One was the clause offered by Mr. Russell of Connecticut, as published in The Star yesterday, providing for a preferential tariff. Under it there would have been a reduction of 20 per cent on the trade between the Philippines and the United States, Mr. Russell claiming it was necessary to offset the advantages now enjoyed by foreign countries. The proposition was voted down upon the score that a preferential tariff would violate the spirit of the "open-door" trade policy in the orient, for which this country has been contending.

It was next suggested to remove the export tax on goods going to the United States. The Taft commission tariff provides a tax on all exports of sugar, tobacco, rice, indigo, hemp, coccanuts and manufactures. It was urged that the export tax was not in accord with the spirit of the Constitution. It was decided, however, not to remove it on any merchandise.

**Blow to Reciprocity With Cuba.**

In the opinion of some members of the ways and means committee the course decided upon by the committee today effectually puts an end to the prospect of concessions to Cuba in the tariff on sugar and tobacco. It is claimed that if it is not desirable to grant concessions to territory under the control of the United States it cannot be successfully argued that concessions should be given a foreign country soon to be an independent nation.

However, the committee will give a hearing to the Cuban reciprocity advocates after the holidays.

**To Establish a Library Post.**

A bill to establish a library post has been introduced in the House by Mr. Lawrence. It provides that books may be sent through the mails at one cent per pound to and from public libraries maintained wholly or in part by taxation, by towns, cities, states, or other political units, or by the United States; school libraries supported by taxation, or having tax exemptions, belonging to educational institutions of all grades; society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption, or other public privileges maintained by endowment or taxation, or from both sources, by religious, literary, professional, trade, industrial or library associations.

**To Enlarge Alexandria's Federal Building.**

Representative Rixey has introduced a bill in the House providing for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Alexandria, Va., at a cost of $50,000.

**Medals for Spanish War Survivors.**

Representative Cowherd has introduced a bill in the House providing a silver medal for each officer and enlisted man who served in the Spanish-American war.

**To Grant Annual Leaves.**

Representative Pearre of Maryland has introduced a bill in the House granting thirty days' annual leave to the employes of the mail bag repair shops in this city.

**NOT EXACTLY A TREATY.**

**The Agreement Reached at Managua With Minister of Foreign Affairs.**

The arrangement entered into at Managua, Nicaragua, yesterday between United States Minister Merry and the minister of foreign affairs was in the nature of a protocol, and was not, strictly speaking, a treaty. It is in effect a definition in advance of the character of a treaty that Nicaragua is willing to enter into with the United States in the event that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified by the United States and Great Britain. There are supposed to be legal reasons why a treaty pure and simple could not be entered into between the United States and Nicaragua in advance of the consummation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. A similar arrangement has been made or will be made with the government of Costa Rica to secure the necessary rights on that part of the San Juan river essential for canal purposes and possibly subject to Costa Rican sovereignty.

**Lease for Canal Route.**

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, yesterday says: Dr. Fernando Sanchez, Nicaragua minister of foreign affairs, and William L. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, signed a treaty today by which Nicaragua agrees to lease a section of Nicaragua territory six miles wide, which includes the route of the Nicaragua canal, to the United States perpetually.

**TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY.**

**The Crown Prince of Siam to Come Next October.**

The State Department has been officially advised that the crown prince of Siam, Maha Vajiravudh, has completed arrangements to visit the United States next October and that it is possible that his majesty, Paramindr Maha, Chulalongkorn, will also visit this country in 1903. This will be the first time that any member of the royal family of Siam has ever visited America. The present King of Siam is one of the most progressive rulers in the orient and is taking practical steps to keep pace with the civilization of occidental countries. As an evidence that he recognizes the leading position of the United States among the nations of the world he recently ordered the establishment of a regular legation in this city. His diplomatic representative, Phya Akharaj Oradhara, has just arrived here and is arranging with the Secretary of State to present his credentials to President Roosevelt this week, if possible. His mission is to foster closer relations of friendship and commerce with the United States.

The Siamese crown prince will be received by the government with honors befitting his position as the heir apparent to the throne of Siam and it is probable that he will be treated as a guest of the nation, as was done in the case of members of other reigning families who have visited the United States in an official capacity.

**NEEDS OF THE NAVY.**

**Several Bill Introduced by Senator Hale.**

Senator Hale has introduced in the Senate numerous new bills relating to the way.

A bill to enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses provides for the same penalties in the case of such witnesses as if they were before a civil court.

Authority is given to detail a commissioned officer to act as assistant chief in each bureau of the Navy Department and to give him during such detail the highest allowances of pay of his grade. Commissioned officers of the line, medical and pay corps of the navy are allowed the same pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, as are given officers of corresponding grades in the army. The pay of pay clerks is regulated and the construction of a steel ship-rigged practice ship is authorized. An increase in the enlisted force of the Marine Corps is provided for and authority is given to employ civilian mariners in charge of naval colliers. The President is authorized to appoint an inspector of accounts in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. The law relating to proposals for naval supplies is also amended.

**A STATUE FOR SPINNER.**

**Joint Resolution Introduced by Representative Cummings.**

A joint resolution has been introduced in the House by Representative Cummings, granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of General Francis E. Spinner, late treasurer of the United States.

The resolution recites that the ladies employed in the United States Treasury Department and others have raised a fund for and have had a bronze statue of the late treasurer executed. It grants permission for the erection of the statue at some appropriate place in this city other than the library or Capitol grounds, the site to be selected by a committee composed of the joint committee on the library, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds and the president of the General Spinner Memorial Association. Two thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated for the erection of a pedestal upon which to place the statue.

General Spinner was treasurer of the United States from March 16, 1861, to June 30, 1875.

**TO DRAFT THE DISTRICT BILL.**

**Subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee Selected.**

The subcommittees of the House committee on appropriations were made up and announced this morning at a meeting of the committee. The personnel of these subcommittees is as follows:

Sundry civil—J. G. Cannon, W. H. Moody, J. A. Hemenway, T. C. McRae and M. E. Benton.

Legislative—H. H. Bingham, J. A. Hemenway, L. N. Littauer, L. F. Livingston and G. W. Taylor.

District of Columbia—J. T. McCleary, W. H. Moody, E. J. Burkett, M. E. Benton and R. A. Pierce.

Pensions—S. S. Barney, H. C. Van Voorhis, W. P. Brownlow, J. C. Bell and G. W. Taylor.

Fortifications—J. A. Hemenway, L. N. Littauer, W. Gardner, T. C. McRae and J. C. Bell.

Deficiencies—J. G. Cannon, S. S. Barney, H. C. Van Voorhis, L. F. Livingston and R. A. Pierce.

Permanent appropriations—W. H. Moody, W. P. Brownlow, W. Gardner, R. A. Pierce and G. W. Taylor.

**AWAITING NEWS FROM HERE.**

**Factions in Ohio Republican Party Expect More Negotiations.**

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 10.—Adherents of Senators Foraker and Hanna, respectively, are anxiously awaiting news from Washington, evidently expecting a renewal of negotiations there for a distribution of the offices of the legislature. Both sides stout the idea that the wrangle may yet involve the United States senatorship.

State Mine Inspector E. J. Biddison, who represents Mr. Price, the alleged Foraker candidate for speaker, is out in a card today, in which he claims that Price represents no faction, but represents the state administration and the best interests of the republican party. He says there is just as much reason for calling Mr. Price a Hanna candidate.

## HOUSE COMMITTEES

### Announcements of Selections by Speaker Henderson.

### THOSE WHO WILL SHAPE LEGISLATION

### Chairman Babcock Again Looks After the District.

### OTHER CHAIRMANSHIPS

Speaker Henderson today announced the following committees:

Elections No. 1—Robert W. Tayler, Ohio; James R. Mann, Ill.; Llewellyn Powers, Me.; Charles L. Knapp, N. Y.; Walter I. Smith, Ia.; Joseph H. Gaines, W. Va.; Andrew F. Fox, Miss.; S. J. Bowie, Ala.; Geo. F. Burgess, Tex.

Elections No. 2—Marlin E. Olmstead, Pa.; James M. Miller, Kan.; S. L. Powers, Mass.; George Sutherland, Utah; Frank D. Currier, N. H.; E. Littlefield, Me.; James M. Robinson, Ind.; Henry D. Green, Pa.; John J. Feely, Ill.

Elections No. 3—Edgar Weeks, Mich.; M. E. Driscoll, N. Y.; Kittridge Haskins, Vt.; Spencer Blackburn, N. C.; Summers M. Jack, Pa.; C. R. Schirm, Md.; Frank A. McLain, Miss.; Choice B. Randell, Tex.; J. T. Johnson, S. C.

Judiciary—George W. Ray, N. Y.; John J. Jenkins, Wis.; Richard Wayne Parker, N. J.; Jesse Overstreet, Ind.; DeAlva S. Alexander, N. Y.; Vespasian Warner, Ill.; Charles E. Littlefield, Me.; Julius Kahn, Cal.; Lot Thomas, Ia.; S. L. Powers, Mass.; Robert M. Nevin, Ohio; David A. DeArmond, Mo.; Samuel W. T. Lanham, Tex.; William Elliott, S. C.; David H. Smith, Ky.; William H. Fleming, Ga.; Henry D. Clayton, Ala.

Banking and currency—Charles N. Fowler, N. J.; Ebenezer J. Hill, Conn.; George W. Prince, Ill.; Adin B. Capron, R. I.; William A. Calderhead, Kan.; Jessee Overstreet, Ind.; William C. Lovering, Mass.; Walter I. Smith, Ia.; J. J. Gill, Ohio; William H. Douglas, N. Y.; Robert H. Foerderer, jr., Pa.; W. Jasper Talbert, S. C.; John S. Rhea, Ky.; John R. Thayer, Mass.; Elijah B. Lewis, Ga.; C. A. Pugsley, N. Y.; L. P. Padgett, Tenn.

Coinage, weights and measures—James H. Southard, Ohio; Edward S. Miner, Wis.; E. J. Hill, Conn.; Henry S. Boutell, Ill.; Francis W. Cushman, Wash.; Justin D. Bowersock, Kan.; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; A. L. Bates, Pa.; Henry A. Hanbury, N. Y.; A. B. Darragh, Mich.; S. D. Woods, Cal.; Charles F. Cochran, Mo.; John F. Shafroth, Col.; James M. Griggs, Ga.; John Wesley Gaines, Tenn.; E. S. Candler, jr., Miss.; D. Linn Gooch, Ky.; R. W. Wilcox, Hawaii.

Interstate and foreign commerce—William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Loren Fletcher, Minn.; James S. Sherman, N. Y.; Irving P. Wanger, Pa.; Charles F. Joy, Mo.; John B. Corliss, Mich.; James F. Stewart, N. J.; James R. Mann, Ill.; William C. Lovering, Mass.; Frank L. Coombs, Cal.; Emmett Tompkins, Ohio; Robert C. Davey, La.; William C. Adamson, Ga.; Robert W. Davis, Fla.; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Mo.; W. H. Ryan, N. Y.; William Richardson, Ala.

Rivers and harbors—Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Walter Reeves, Ill.; Blackburn B. Dovener, W. Va.; Roswell P. Bishop, Mich.; Ernest F. Acheson, Pa.; Page Morris, Minn.; DeAlva S. Alexander, N. Y.; Thos. H. Tongue, Ore.; George P. Lawrence, Mass.; James H. Davidson, Wis.; James MacLachlan, Cal.; Rufus E. Lester, Ga.; John H. Bankhead, Ala.; Philip D. McCulloch, Ark.; Stephen M. Sparkman, Fla.; Thomas H. Ball, Tex.; J. E. Ransdell, La.

Merchant marine and fisheries—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Albert J. Hopkins, Ill.; James R. Young, Penn.; William S. Greene, Mass.; Edward S. Minor, Wis.; Fred C. Stevens, Minn.; Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; Joseph W. Fordney, Mich.; Frank C. Wachter, Md.; E. B. Vreeland, N. Y.; Charles E. Littlefield, Me.; Thomas Spight, Miss.; John H. Small, N. C.; Robert W. Davis, Fla.; Allan L. McDermott, N. J.; O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.; John S. Snook, Ohio.

Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E. Stevens Henry, Conn.; William Connell, Pa.; Charles F. Wright, Pa.; Gilbert N. Haughen, Ia.; Herman B. Dahle, Wis.; Charles F. Scott, Kan.; Kittredge Haskins, Vt.; Henry C. Smith, Mich.; James M. Moody, N. C.; J. V. Graff, Ill.; John S. Williams, Miss.; John Lamb, Va.; James Cooney, Mo.; Robert B. Gordon, Ohio; Henry D. Allen, Ky.; William Neville, Neb.; Dennis T. Flynn, Okla.

Foreign affairs—Robert R. Hitt, Ill.; Robert Adams, jr., Pa.; Robert G. Cousins, Ia.; William Alden Smith, Mich.; Joel P. Heatwole, Minn.; Frederick H. Gillett, Mass.; Charles B. Landis, Ind.; James B. Perkins, N. Y.; J. A. Beidler, Ohio; David J. Foster, Vt.; Theobold Otjen, Wis.; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Ark.; Champ Clark, Mo.; William M. Howard, Ga.; Albert S. Burleson, Tex.; Charles E. Hooker, Miss.; Henry B. Naphen, Mass.

Military affairs—J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; John H. Ketcham, New York; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; Fred. C. Stevens, Minnesota; Charles Dick, Ohio; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; A. L. Brick, Indiana; George W. Prince, Illinois; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; William Sulzer, New York; James Hay, Virginia; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois; James L. Slayden, Texas; Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana; C. E. Snodgrass, Tennessee; Bernard S. Rodey, New Mexico.

Naval affairs—George E. Foss, Illinois; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Sidney E. Mudd, Maryland; James E. Watson, Indiana; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; R. W. Tayler, Ohio; E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; John F. Rixey, Virginia; William W. Kitchin, North Carolina; Willard D. Vandiver, Missouri; Charles K. Wheeler, Kentucky.

Post offices and post roads—Eugene F. Loud, California; John H. Ketcham, New York; George W. Smith, Illinois; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; George W. Cromer, Indiana; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; H. S. Boutell, Illinois; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; John A. Moon, Tennessee; James M. Griggs, Georgia; John S. Little, Arkansas; William S. Cowherd, Missouri; F. E. Wilson, New York; Bernard S. Rodey, New Mexico.

Public lands—John F. Lacey, Iowa; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; James M. Miller, Kansas; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; Malcolm A. Moody, Oregon; James C. Needham, California; E. W. Martin, South Dakota; A. S. Tompkins, New York; J. W. Fordney, Michigan; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; Francis M. Griffith, Indiana; Stephen Brundidge, Arkansas; Francis R. Lassiter, Virginia; J. L. Burnett, Alabama; Dennis T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Indian affairs—James S. Sherman, N. Y.; Charles Curtis, Kans.; Frank M. Eddy, Minn.; John F. Lacey, Iowa; Carlos D. Shelden, Mich.; Thomas F. Marshall, N. D.; W. E. Brown, Wis.; Charles H. Burke, S. D.; Stephen Morgan, Ohio; Malcolm A. Moody, Oreg.; J. C. Needham, Cal.; John S. Little, Ark.; John H. Stephens, Tex.; William T. Zenor, Ind.; John J. Fitzgerald, N. Y.; John Dougherty, Mo.; James McAndrews, Ill.; Mark A. Smith, Ariz.

Territories—William S. Knox, Mass.; Edward L. Hamilton, Mich.; Abraham L. Brick, Ind.; William H. Graham, Penn.; Francis W. Cushman, Wash.; Vincent Boreing, Ky.; George N. Southwick, N. Y.; Llwellyn Powers, Me.; William H. Jackson, Md.; John A. Moon, Tenn.; R. C. DeGraffenreid, Tex.; David E. Finley, S. C.; James T. Lloyd, Mo.; James M. Robinson, Ind.; John R. Thayer, Mass.; Mark A. Smith, Ariz.; Dennis T. Flynn, Okl.

Insular affairs—Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Sereno E. Payne, New York; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Eugene F. Loud, California; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Indiana; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; William A. Jones, Virginia; John W. Maddox, Georgia; James R. Williams, Illinois; Robert L. Henry, Texas; John S. Williams, Mississippi; M. R. Patterson, Tennessee.

Railways and canals—James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; William B. Shattuc, Ohio; Joseph B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; W. W. Skiles, Ohio; Elias Deemer, Pennsylvania; C. L. Knapp, New York; Henry S. Irwin, Kentucky; R. C. DeGraffenreid, Texas; John L. Burnett, Alabama; John W. Cassingham, Ohio; Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina; William F. Mahony, Illinois.

Manufactures—George W. Steele, Ind.; L. W. Emerson, N. Y.; J. J. Gill, Ohio; W. S. Greene, Mass.; Henry Burk, Pa.; Theobold Otjen, Wis.; Willard D. Vandiver, Mo.; John D. Bellamy, N. C.; Theodore F. Kluttz, N. C.; John W. Cassingham, Ohio; William F. Mahony, Ill.

Mines and Mining—Frank M. Eddy, Minn.; William Connell, Pa.; Carlos D. Sheldon, Mich.; Malcolm A. Moody, Ore.; W. E. Brown, Wis.; George R. Patterson, Pa.; C. F. Scott, Kan.; C. H. Burke, S. D.; Farish Carter Tate, Ga.; James K. P. Hall, Pa.; Thomas L. Glenn, Idaho; Caldwell Edwards, Mont.; Mark A. Smith, Ariz.

Public Buildings and Grounds—David H. Mercer, Neb.; Charles W. Gillet, N. Y.; Richard Barthaldt, Mo.; Edwin C. Burleigh, Me.; Benjamin F. Howell, N. J.; Joseph B. Showalter, Pa.; J. P. Conner, Iowa; E. W. Martin, S. D.; E. S. Minor, Wis.; John H. Bankhead, Ala.; John S. Little, Ark.; William G. Brantley, Ga.; Charles R. Thomas, N. C.; John L. Sheppard, Tex.; Robert W. Miers, Ind.

Pacific railroads—William Alden Smith, Michigan; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; William B. Shattus, Ohio; George E. Foss, Illinois; Michael E. Driscoll, New York; H. W. Palmer, Pennsylvania; William H. Jackson, Maryland; Frederick Storm, New York; Charles B. Landis, Indiana; T. F. Marshall, North Dakota; James L. Slayden, Texas; John L. Sheppard, Texas; David E. Finley, South Carolina; T. J. Creamer, New York; John J. Feely, Illinois.

Levees and improvements of the Mississippi river—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Page Morris, Minnesota; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; George W. Prince, Illinois; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; J. N. W. Rumple, Iowa; Justin D. Bowersock, Kansas; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; Robert Broussard, Louisiana; William H. Howard, Georgia; Patrick Henry, Mississippi; J. Ross Mickey, Illinois; J. B. White, Kentucky.

Education—Galusha A. Grow, Pa.; William S. Knox, Mass.; Summers M. Jack, Pa.; C. Q. Tirrell, Mass.; Henry Bristow, N. Y.; Thomas B. Kyle, Ohio; Benjamin F. Howell, N. J.; H. H. Aplin, Mich.; David A. DeArmond, Mo.; Willard D. Vandiver, Mo.; Frederick J. Kern, Ill.; J. Ross Mickey, Ill.; J. D. Bellamy, N. C.

Labor—John J. Gardner, N. J.; James T. McCleary, Minn.; Joseph B. Showalter, Pa.; Richard Bartholdt, Mo.; E. Stevens Henry, Conn.; William H. Graham, Pa.; Louis W. Emerson, N. Y.; William R. Warnock, Ohio; W. Jasper Talbert, S. C.; John S. Rhea, Ky.; Amos J. Cummings, N. Y.; Ben F. Caldwell, Ill.; H. D. Flood, Va.

Militia—Charles Dick, Ohio; J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; Richard Wayne Parker, N. J.; William H. Graham, Pa.; Henry Bristow, N. Y.; J. H. Gaines, W. Va.; E. B. Vreeland, N. Y.; James E. Watson, Ind.; William L. Stark, Neb.; Joseph B. Crowley, Ill.; Jacob Ruppert, jr., N. Y.; Rufus K. Polk, Pa.; A. A. Wiley, Ala.

Patents — Walter Reeves, Ill.; John B. Corliss, Mich.; Arthur S. Tompkins, N. Y.; Summers M. Jack, Pa.; W. W. Skiles, Ohio; H. S. Irwin, Kentucky; R. J. Lewis, Pa.; F. D. Currier, N. H.; William Sulzer, N. Y.; Champ Clark, Mo.; Phanor Breazeale, La.; William F. Rhea, Va.; Howard Mutchler, Pa.

Invalid pensions—Cyrus A. Sulloway, N. H.; Henry R. Gibson, Tenn.; Samuel W. Smith, Mich.; William A. Calderhead, Kan.; John N. W. Rumple, Iowa; H. H. Aplin, Mich.; E. Deemer, Pa.; E. S. Holliday, Ind.; A. B. Darragh, Mich.; Robert W. Miers, Ind.; James A. Norton, Ohio; Joseph B. Crowley, Ill.; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; A. C. Latimer, S. C.; G. H. Lindsay, N. Y.

Pensions—Henry C. Loudenslager, N. J.; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Charles D. Shelden, Mich.; Vincent Boreing, Ky.; Edgar Weeks, Mich.; George R. Patterson, Pa.; W. H. Draper, N. Y.; Lewis H. Ball, Del.; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; William Richardson, Ala.; Thomas J.