

he has recently opened in regard to the pending bill, had led many of the Democrats to believe that he had some of them to believe that the proper time for the great fight with them in criticizing and opposing the measure. This was evident enough from some expressions dropped by that gentleman of relief of anti-slavery.

Mr. McLane, in a speech later in the day, but Mr. Kasson disappointed the Democrats and won the applause of his party associates by his frank and unreserved declarations. He made a strong and earnest argument in support of the bill. It is not secret that Mr. Kasson's views on the tariff experienced a great change during the four years' residence in the country. He confessed to have learned the expression, "pauper labor of Europe," amounted to something more than a popular catch-phrase for use among those who are not conversant with the value of the value of finished manufactured articles represents labor.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, read the air from the tariff is robbery. If any person is curious to know what Mr. Mills said, he can ascertain by reading any of the newspapers of the country. The number of which may be found in old volumes of "The Record."

Mr. McLane also spoke. He prefers the present tariff to the one proposed. He said that he had looked over the list of ten million American laborers engaged in agricultural pursuits for the benefit of two million laborers employed in manufacturing industries. He said that he had seen a resident in Europe more congenial than life at home, and he declared to-day that European laborers "live as well and dress as well" as American workmen.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the Senate to-day consideration of the metal schedule of the Tariff bill beginning with the paragraph embracing bar iron, rolled or hammered, flats, round and square iron of certain sizes, was resumed. An amendment reducing the rate on bar iron from nine-tenths of a cent per pound to one cent, as in the bill, was moved to amend so as to reduce the duty on round iron not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of an inch square, from 1 cent per pound, as in the bill, to 80 per cent. Agreed to by a vote of 30 to 23.

An amendment was agreed to, making the duty on flat iron of one inch wide or less, and three-eighths of an inch thick, on round iron, less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and on square iron less than three-fourths of an inch square, 82 per cent, instead of twenty-tenths cent, as in the bill.

Mr. Maxey moved to make the duty on iron and steel of eight-tenths of a cent per pound, instead of one cent, as in the bill. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. Beck moved to make the rate on sheet iron thicker than No. 20 wire gauge, and not thinner than No. 25, 25 per cent, instead of 20 per cent, as in the bill. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the Star Route trial to-day the examination of the witness Boone was continued. He said he filled out the blank proposals in Stephen W. Dorsey's house, and in his presence. Dorsey wrote the letters to accompany the packages. When the witness had prepared 500 or 1,000 of the blank proposals, he informed the witness that he had been confined to room, the trips did not exceed three weeks in number. Accordingly 400 or 500 bids that had been already filled out were destroyed. Mifer showed witness a book containing a list of the routes to be let, with written figures set down against certain routes.

The methods of preparing sub-contracts were described by the witness. He said that Dorsey directed the insertion of the bid petition clause. At Dorsey's request, witness furnished one of the articles, Samuel N. Hoyt, whose name was used in the proposals. His connection with the concern terminated on August 18, 1878. He resigned it because it was represented to him that unless he left the concern would ultimately fall into the hands of the witness, who was hostile to Dorsey. Witness answered, "I don't know, and never could understand it." Dorsey then said that he was a partner in the business, but did not know that he was to be succeeded by the witness.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Platt introduced a bill providing for the pension of those who received \$10,000 or more in the late rebellion.

entered into an agreement with the District Attorney which was in substance that they should be relieved of that necessity. The message states in effect that the President has granted a full and complete pardon to those who demanded, but prefer to let it become law without his approval, not finding it so objectionable as to demand his disapproval.

DISCUSSING AMERICAN SWINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—At the convention of agriculturists to-day F. D. Curtis, of Charlton, N. Y., read an interesting paper upon swine. He said that notwithstanding the fact that swine have been cast upon American soil for foreign live commissions, and the edicts of governments debarring its importation, the records of mortality in America demonstrated beyond dispute that fewer disorders are caused by its consumption here than in any other country of an equal population, and that the swine of the United States are free from parasites, and from disorders of all kinds, that are those of any other portion of the globe.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

A REPORT FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER—GERMANS OPPOSED TO THE ORDER OF EXCLUSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—As A. Sargent, United States Minister to Germany, has made to the State Department, under date of Berlin, January 1, an official report with regard to the threatened exclusion of American pork products from Germany.

Mr. Logan's recent letter to Montero, advising acceptance of the terms proposed by Chili, carried upon its face the argument of Chili. It is asserted in the newspapers in leading papers here that the measure, if adopted, would be a great injury to the American people, and would be a great injury to the American people, and would be a great injury to the American people.

THE STATE OF THE CENSUS WORK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Appropriations Committee this morning agreed to report the joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to continue the work of the census, with an amendment reducing the amount to \$100,000. The resolution as amended was subsequently reported to the Senate. The original amount was made up of \$100,000 to continue the work of the census for the current fiscal year, and the remainder to be applied to next year's work.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Lieutenant Colonel James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel; and Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Brant, to be Major.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26, 1883. W. G. Gibbons, of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed Brazilian Vice-Consul at that port by the Emperor of Brazil.

A PENDING PENSION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Pensions Committee have split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or a leg in the Government service during the late rebellion.

THE JEANETTE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Commissioner Temple, who has been appointed to investigate the loss of the Jeanette, has received the preliminary report of the board of inquiry.

A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a message from the President relative to the joint resolution "to refer certain claims to the Court of Claims," which became a law under constitutional provision without his approval.

IGLESIAS AND THE WAR IN PERU.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The dispatch from Callao, Peru, published this morning, stating that the "Assembly had passed a resolution to treat for peace with or without Bolivia," has attracted considerable attention here. Persons well informed with regard to the affairs declare that the use of the word "Assembly" in connection with the gathering at Callao is misleading.

A reporter of the Associated Press to-day called the attention of Senator Emory, the Senator from New York, to the fact that the dispatch from Callao, Peru, published this morning, stating that the "Assembly had passed a resolution to treat for peace with or without Bolivia," has attracted considerable attention here.

NEWS OF ENSIGN HUNT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following telegram from Hunt at St. Petersburg: "Ensign Harry Hunt telegraphed from Irkutsk as follows: 'Please inform Department have arrived here with party en route to United States. The man who was reported to be Ensign Hunt, but who is not, has returned with the party. I have directed Thorn's return as suggested by Ensign Hunt.'"

WILLIAM DICKSON INDICTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a presentment against William Dickson for corruptly endeavoring to influence the vote of his fellow-citizens in the last St. Louis election. It is stated that the delay in the presentment was due to the fact that the indictment was returned on the 21st of January, and that the presentment was returned on the 26th of January.

ARRIVAL OF MACE AND THE MAORI.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Maori, who had been in the Albany Penitentiary, complained of the food; it was poor and insufficient, and he was suffering from pulmonary troubles. He had been in the penitentiary for some time, and was suffering from pulmonary troubles.

FOLLOWED ABOUT THE CITY BY ADMIRING CROWDS.

—A FIGHT IN THE ASTOR HOUSE. "Jim" Mace, the celebrated pugilist, and his protegee, Herbert A. Slade, the Maori, from New Zealand, arrived in the city yesterday morning and went to the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The resignation of First Lieutenant E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, of his commission as Second Lieutenant, is a military only, and is not a resignation from the service.

AFRAID TO GO TO HIS WIFE'S FUNERAL.

Quiet reigned nearly all day yesterday in the house of Kellough H. Loomis, No. 37 West Thirty-ninth-st., which was swarmed after his wife's death by her relatives of all degrees of relationship.

ABUSES IN PRISONS.

INQUIRY BY AN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE. SEVERAL WITNESSES HEARD—PRER USE OF THE "PADDLER"—"BREAKING" A PRISONER. The Assembly Committee on State Prisons which was instructed by the Assembly to investigate the abuses in the State Prisons, held its first session yesterday in the Hotel Brunswick.

The first witness was James M. Columbian, of Jersey City, who testified that he had been sent to Sing Sing for a term of three and a half years. He arrived there on October 11, 1878, and was sent to the shop department, where he remained six months. He was then transferred to the dispensary because he was a druggist, and he remained in that department twenty-two months.

Slade complains of the cold weather, and wears a fur cap and heavy boots. He looks like a cockney. He said: "We landed at 'Frisco about Christmas, and I am in first-rate condition. What my fighting will be, I never properly trained yet." After "stowing away" prodigious quantities of beef and mutton, he added: "I am going to change my name to 'Mike'."

PAYMENTS FROM THE WATER FUND.

A TALK WITH WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. HE STATES THAT THE PAYMENTS WERE PROPERLY MADE AND THE CITY WAS WELL SERVED. Inquiries were made of ex-Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter in regard to the payments to H. T. Dykman and others from the Croton Water Fund. In regard to the bill of Mr. Dykman for \$48,000 for repairs and disbursements, Mr. Whitney said: "There was a great deal of work to be done in Westchester and Putnam counties in the way of acquiring lands for the reservoirs and the pipe line which the Department of Public Works has been building. There were claims for damages to the extent of millions of dollars almost. When a city or a railroad wants a right of way the claims for damages are nearly always in excess of what they would be if only private individuals were concerned. It was necessary, therefore, to have a good commission to appraise the damages, and a good attorney, familiar with the locality, to look after the proceedings. I saw Judge Dykman, and he promised to appoint a good commission, and he did. William H. Wickham, Robert Sewell, O. C. Case, Isaac H. Purdy and W. H. Wright served on the commissions. And I regarded the city as fortunate in securing Judge Dykman's son, H. T. Dykman, to assist in the legal proceeding. I think the work was well done and cheaply, looking at results. There were a great many persons to be seen, papers served, titles searched, and the other Commission members were allowed \$10 each per day for the time they served on the commission, while Mr. Dykman was allowed \$25 for the same time. Do you think his time was more valuable than that of the Commissioners?"

IS IT ANOTHER COMET?—NEWS FROM PERU—RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT BARRIOS.

PANAMA, Jan. 15.—The great comet has not been visible here for weeks past, but now another (or it may be the same one) has appeared in mid-heaven, close to the constellation of Perseus. The comet is the present visitor, however, does not point in the same direction as did that of the Comet.

THE PANAMA ROBBERY CASE.

PANAMA, Jan. 15.—There are no new developments in the \$50,000 robbery case. Seven Americans are in jail, all of whom declare their innocence, and demand, but cannot obtain, a trial. They have appealed to Consul Tarpin, but he will not think him warranted in interfering. Appearances point to an innocence of the men.

RAVAGES OF AN EPIDEMIC IN MEXICO.

PANAMA, Jan. 15.—The Government organ of the State of Chiapas, Mexico, publishes the report of the cholera which has been spreading in that State and which has not yet subsided. The General Government is implored to render assistance, as the number of victims is immense and misery and want reign supreme wherever the epidemic has raged fiercely.

MISSIONARIES COMPELLED TO DEPART.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 26.—Two middle-aged men arrived in the town of Rockville, York County, yesterday. They gave their names as Elders John M. Eaton and Angus McKay, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and announced their intention of remaining at once upon the work of proselytizing in that section of the country. They were met by a committee of the young men of the town who on their last night and warned them to leave the country within twenty-four hours on pain of being arrested and expelled from the country. They were met by a committee of the young men of the town who on their last night and warned them to leave the country within twenty-four hours on pain of being arrested and expelled from the country.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

TOPICS IN THE LEGISLATURE. THE GOVERNOR AND THE NEW CAPITOL—DEMOCRATIC ABSENT-MINDEDNESS—MEASURES INTRODUCED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Governor Cleveland at the latest moment to-day was persuaded by Senator Lansing, of Albany, not to send to the Legislature a veto of the bill appropriating \$250,000 for carrying on work on the new Capitol.

Senator Lansing nevertheless had to promise on the building at present, and there is some probability that he may yet veto the bill. For a few seconds to-day the Democratic Assemblymen were so absent-minded as to forget they are in all one of the great offices of the State in Albany next—the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Van Allen, of New York, one of the Republican members, was responsible for the error.

Senator Livingston presented a bill to permit the electric light company which now illuminates Niagara Falls, to extend their electrical works to Buffalo. The company proposes to increase its power and supply water to Buffalo. The city is twenty-four miles distant from Niagara Falls, and the company proposes to extend its works to Buffalo. The bill is to be introduced to-day.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

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THE COLLEGE BOAT CREWS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—A letter was received to-day by the secretary of the Yale Boat Club from the secretary of the Harvard Boat Club, in which it was stated that if the Yale crew could not get the power in the regatta, they would be unable to reach a satisfactory conclusion, and they proposed to abide by the decision. They expressed the opinion that if the Yale crew were unable to make a satisfactory arrangement without outside assistance the race should be abandoned.