THE NEW SAMOAN POLICY.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT EXPECTED TO BE SENT TO THE SENATE SOON—ANOTHER BLUNDERING STEP TO BE TAKEN, BUT IN A MANNER DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 27.—Another attempt seems about to be made by the present Administration to discredit the diplomatic acts of its predecessor. The Samoan policy is to be the particular episode of President Harrison's and Secretary Blaine's diplomacy which will be next attacked. As in the Hawaiian incident, the first news of the programme of the Administration with respect to Samoa comes from England. Inquiry elicits the information that the telegram from London announcing that a movement is on foot looking to a British protectorate over Samoa, with the sanction of this Government, is trustworthy, in so far as it states that the Administration "cares nothing as to the control of Samoan affairs."

No definite knowledge as to whether the protectorate is to be established by England or Germany can be obtained. This feature of the London news is not thought important. The fact that the United States is to lose the right to have a say in the maintenance of Samoan autonomy and the prevention of the absorption of the islands by any foreign power is thought to be the essential consideration.

In giving effect to his further purpose to make the foreign policy of this Government subservient to an apparently uncontrollable desire to bring into disrepute the international engagements of the last Administration, the President, urged on by his intensely anti-Harrison Secretary of State, is to exhibit more tact than was displayed in his efforts at monarchical restoration in Hawaii. In the Samoan matter the President is to act as if "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

CORRESPONDENCE EXPECTED.

A big batch of correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the diplomatic authorities of Great Britain and Germany, and also a series of reports from the Consul-General at Apia, showing the present and recent condition of affairs in the islands, are to be transmitted to the Senate for consideration, in reply to the resolution of Senator Gray. The principal part of the correspondence has been collected since the arrival at their posts at London and Berlin of the American Ambassadors there, Mr. Bayard and General Runyon. Remembering the character of the case made out against Hawaii by "Paramount" Blount, it is supposed that the Samoan correspondence to be laid before the Senate will represent the prosecutor's side of the case in strong terms. That is to say, the dispatches will probably bear out, with much emphasis, the position of the President on Samoa, as indicated in his last annual message, wherein he refers to the tripartite agreement in Samoa as "an entangling alliance" with foreign powers, from which the United States should at all times be free.

In his attitude in the matter, President Cleveland is, of course, earnestly supported by Secretary Gresham, who looks upon the country's Samoan relations as "anomalous—thoroughly un-American." "Here we are, a Republic, assisting to retain on the throne of Samoa a king who is most obnoxious to the natives of the islands," a prominent official of the State Department—presumably Secretary Gresham—is quoted by an Administration organ as saying in a recent interview. Any acts of this Government involving a monarch are at present viewed with great distress by the Secretary of State.

NOW UNFRIENDLY TO A MONARCH.

According to the most trustworthy information about the President's intentions, he will, in his message accompanying the correspondence relating to Samoan affairs, call particular attention to the fact that existing relations place the United States in the position of assisting foreign powers to maintain on the throne of Samoa a monarch. This relation is to be emphasized as placing the United States in a position inconsistent with its best interests, and in violation of its long line of precedents. This view of the case will, of course, be argued at length by the President. In emphatic language he will advise that the Berlin act, in so far as it binds the United States as a party to the tripartite agreement, shall be annulled. Only this general idea of the President's purposes can be obtained at this time.

The announcement that the President has in view a programme for Samoa which, if executed, would virtually repudiate the Berlin act, begun during his first administration, but brought to a successful enforcement during President Harrison's term of office—causes feeling of both surprise and disappointment in official circles. Surprise is chiefly due to the fact that so soon after the disastrous effects of his Hawaiian diplomacy the President should have the temerity again to attack one of the diplomatic achievements of the preceding Administration. This feeling is particularly strong among members of Congress who speak of the subject to-day. Expressions of disappointment are caused by the knowledge that a further effort is to be made to bring the foreign policy of the country into disrepute. On all sides, the President's evident intentions are severely condemned. Officials who discussed the President's attitude to-day said, with much emphasis, that had not the United States entered into a compact with Germany and Great Britain to maintain the independence and autonomy of Samoa, free from the control or preponderating influence of any foreign government, the islands would have surely come under the domination of either Great Britain or Germany, most probably the latter. Such a result as this would have meant the loss to the United States of its coaling station in Pago Pago Harbor. What is of equally great importance, the islands themselves, instead of retaining their independence would have become and thereafter remained the territory of a foreign power.

A feature of the situation which causes earnest regret among Senators and Representatives who talked of the subject to-day is that a further effort is to be made by the President to bring the country's foreign policy into contempt in the minds of the diplomats of Europe, and of further impairing the usefulness, by destroying the courage and zeal, of its own diplomatic agents.

This young lady examines the young scholar.
"Johnnie, where is Carlsbad?"
"Part of it in every drug store in the United States."
"How do you make that out?"
"The Carlsbad Sprudel Salts and the Waters are."
"What have they done for you, that you know so much about them?"
"Why, they have cured papa of his dyspepsia, and in the place of a cross father they have given me a kind and loving parent."
Dyspepsia will spoil the most angelic temperament. Too much bile inactivity of the liver will start it. Try the Carlsbad Sprudel Salts or use the imported Carlsbad Waters. A standard, a never-failing remedy. The genuine have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

THE M'KANE CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

UNION PACIFIC HEARING—MR. CLAPARÈDE'S DEPARTURE.

Washington, April 27.—The brief of the appellants in the McKane case was submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The brief for McKane was signed by "Thomas A. Atcheson and Robert H. Griffin, of counsel." In their brief, which is in fact brief, after narrating the circumstances of the application of the release of McKane on writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Lacombe refused, counsel say:

This appellee (Warden Durston) in retaining this appellant at Sing Sing, and in executing the sentence of hard labor upon him, is in daily and hourly violation of the United States law, and he cannot be heard upon this appeal until he shall have first conformed to the law as laid down by this honorable court. We submit that the court below erred in refusing to grant the writ prayed for by this appellant, and urge:

1. That the commitment set forth in the petition for habeas corpus is void for uncertainty—it naming no date when sentence shall begin or end. That he is, therefore, deprived of his liberty without due process of law within the meaning of Article V of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

2. That right of bail pending an appeal from a judgment of conviction is a privilege and an immunity enjoyed by the citizens of many States, and denied to this appellant, in violation of Section 2, Article IV, of said Constitution.

3. That to compel a man to execute his sentence after granting him an appeal and pending that appeal is a logical absurdity and a crime; punishment, and in violation of Article VIII of said Constitution.

4. That the Court below erred in refusing appellant the writ of habeas corpus prayed for, inasmuch as his petition alleged violations of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

5. The order appealed from should be reversed.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day continued its hearings on propositions looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government. Besides the members of the House committee, Senators Brice, Wolcott, McMillan and Faulkner, of the Senate Pacific Railroads Committee, and Representatives Bailey, of Texas, and Cobb, of Alabama, were in attendance. George Hoadly, of New-York, special counsel of the United States in Union Pacific matters, spoke in support of the bill prepared by Attorney-General Olney to reorganize the Union Pacific and to readjust and secure the claims of the United States against the company. This bill was satisfactory to all, though the Reorganization Committee thought it could be amended so as to improve its details of procedure. The Attorney-General had submitted the measure to the President, who had given it his general approval. The most important provision of the measure was that extending the loan for 100 years, with interest at 2 per cent. Mr. Hoadly did not believe in a blanket mortgage, as suggested by E. Ellery Anderson. He did not consider such a plan practicable.

Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, asked if it would be possible to effect a reorganization on a fifty-year basis at 3 per cent, instead of 2, as proposed by the bill.

Mr. Hoadly replied that as a citizen he would prefer such a plan, but he did not believe that the road could live under it. He thought that it would be easier to float the 2 per cent bonds. Mr. Hoadly answered a number of questions relative to the bill, after which he was excused, and the committee went into executive session. On Tuesday next the Reorganization Committee will be heard.

The Swiss Minister, Mr. Claparède, in presenting his letters of recall to President Cleveland, spoke of his regret in leaving a country whose vigor, energy and power, and the pacific, humanitarian and civilizing tendencies of whose people he admired, and expressed his deep appreciation of the uniform courtesies extended to him during his six years' stay in Washington, which was terminated by his appointment as Minister at Vienna. He expressed the hope for a continuance of these excellent relations which had so long existed between the two republics, and was confident that his successor would devote his best efforts to that end. The President, in reply, said it afforded him cordial pleasure to bear witness to the agreeable character of the associations constantly maintained between the Minister and the officers of this Government, and declares that the American people would recall with satisfaction Mr. Claparède's honorable and efficient co-operation as president of the recent Chilian Claims Commission.

CONSIDERING CAPT. WATSON'S REPORT.

A PLAN OF ACTION IN THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY SAID TO HAVE BEEN REACHED AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary Gresham took Captain Watson's Bluefields report to the Cabinet meeting to-day, and afterward spent an hour in conference with Admiral Ramsay and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, in the absence of Secretary Herbert. It had been intended before the Cabinet meeting to make the report public to-night, but after the conference at the Navy Department the utmost secrecy was observed as to its contents and recommendations. It was stated that the document would be sent to Congress soon, and in the mean time no disclosures would be made. Trustworthy information has been obtained, however, that the Cabinet adopted a plan of action in the Mosquito matter, and active negotiations with Nicaragua have been set in motion looking to the permanent settlement of the government of that territory.

Whether this action is such as formally to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it is not possible to assert positively, but it is certain that the restrictions of the treaty will not be permitted to stand in the way of the settlement. The determination of the United States is to hold Nicaragua to a strict accountability for the preservation of American rights, without any reference to Great Britain's concern in the affair, which is considered wholly subsidiary and unimportant.

The action of the British commander in landing marines has all along been considered a friendly act toward this country, and this belief is fully corroborated by Captain Watson's investigations. In fact, it is understood that Great Britain and the United States have a thorough understanding in regard to this entire matter, and that country defers completely to us in the establishment of a stable government at Bluefields.

PRIVATE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 27.—Under an agreement reached by unanimous consent, the House to-day disposed of all the private pension and relief bills, twenty-five in number, reported by the Committee of the Whole from Friday night sessions so far this session.

The Senate resolution was agreed to appropriating $10,000 for the employment of additional clerical force in the Library, made necessary by the operation of the Copyright law.

Nearly all the rest of the day was spent upon the private calendar. One bill was ordered to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on War Claims. When the committee rose and the House resumed its session, the recommendation was agreed to—108 to 80.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension and relief bills.

A BUNGLING EXECUTION.

THE ROPE AT THE HANGING OF A COLORED MAN ALMOST BROKE.

Washington, April 27.—Thomas Crumpton, a colored man, convicted of the murder of another negro in a drunken quarrel, was hanged to-day in the jail of the District of Columbia on the same portable scaffold on which Guiteau and a number of other murderers have suffered the last penalty of the law. Robert Strong, one of the jail guards, a man of giant frame and corresponding nerve, who has officiated in this capacity for many years, adjusted the noose around the criminal's neck and placed the black cap on his head. Another of the guards pulled the trigger that sprung the trap and completed the execution. Crumpton was a small man, of light weight, and an unusually long drop had to be allowed on that account.

The rope partly broke on account of the length of the fall, but the officers caught it and prevented what seemed likely to be a shocking scene. Two strands of the rope, which was a three-quarter-inch affair, broke, causing the hanging to be a bungle. Guards had to catch Crumpton, and had raised him slightly while a rope was passed about his body in order to relieve the strain upon the single remaining strand of the original rope. The man probably died of concussion, as his neck was not broken and he gave no signs of strangulation. His heart did not stop beating for fully twenty-five minutes.

Some efforts had been made to induce President Cleveland to commute the sentence, but after full inquiry he satisfied himself that there was no mitigating circumstances in the case. Crumpton took leave of his wife yesterday, but declined to see his children for fear it should break down his nerves.

Manassas, Va., April 27.—James D. Robinson and Benjamin White, negroes, were hanged in the jail yard here at 7:30 o'clock this morning. There had been some talk of trouble with the negroes, but there was no excitement whatever.

FATHER CORBETT HELD FOR CONTEMPT.

Nebraska City, Neb., April 27.—Father Corbett, the Palmyra priest who has been having trouble with the bishop, and who held services on Sunday contrary to the order of the court, was held in Plattesmouth yesterday for contempt of court. A continuance was secured until Monday, and until then sentence was suspended. It is thought that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

MR. ALDRICH'S CHALLENGE.

IT CAUSED A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

HE WANTED THE DEMOCRATS TO CONSENT TO AN IMMEDIATE VOTE ON THE WILSON BILL, BUT THEY DID NOT ACCEPT HIS OFFER PROMPTLY—THE BILL BEING PATCHED UP BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 27.—Mr. Aldrich caused a brisk sensation in the Senate this afternoon by interrupting Senator Lindsay's speech on the Wilson bill to challenge the majority to an immediate vote on the measure as it came from the House. As no Democratic Senator would accept this challenge, Mr. Aldrich asked in a bantering way if the majority would be willing to have an immediate vote on the Tariff bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Finance. Mr. Lindsay did not feel authorized to propose or conclude an agreement of this sort, and Mr. Harris also failed entirely to respond to Mr. Aldrich's unexpected suggestion.

Half an hour later the Tennessee Senator, who had gone out of the chamber to consult with a number of his colleagues, endeavored to fasten Mr. Aldrich to a renewal of his earlier proposition, declaring that the majority, though it would not agree to vote on the unamended Wilson bill, would cheerfully pass upon the bill as reported from the Finance Committee.

Mr. Aldrich and the Democratic leaders thereupon indulged in a good-natured parley over the two propositions, the first of which would have been accepted without hesitation by the Republican side, though the second was put forward merely for purposes of amusement and experiment.

Finally Mr. Teller objected to an agreement to vote on the amended bill, unanimous consent for which was requested by Mr. Harris, and the temporarily suspended round of speechmaking was resumed.

The running debate to-day brought out the fact that the Democratic Senators are still split wide apart on the proposed "compromise" or "Administration" substitute for the Wilson bill. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, have, it seems, attempted to fix up a measure which, by offering wholesale concessions to every disaffected interest in the party, will secure the support of every Democratic Senator. The new bill is being patched up outside the Senate and will be submitted presently to the "reviewers" of the Finance Committee, with the hint that they must meekly approve the changes made or be read out of the party by a new "Minnesota address," fresh from the White House.

Mr. Voorhees and Mr. McPherson entered public denials during to-day's debate of the repeated rumors that the Democratic managers are contemplating a complete alteration of the provisions of the bill in the interest of "harmony." But Mr. Aldrich's assertions of the truth of these rumors has been accepted without question by those best informed of the strenuous efforts which are being made by the Administration to forestall the approach of any more Coxey "armies," by the speedy passage of any kind of a tariff bill. There is every probability, however, that whatever changes are proposed for the sake of harmony will have to be acted upon in regular order by the Senate, the present bill being used as a basis for amendment. The consideration of so numerous and so varied an assortment of changes will necessarily consume two or three months' time.

The most important "concession" which seems settled by the work of the new tariff Warwicks of the Cabinet is a grant of additional protection to the Sugar Trust. Raw sugar is to be taxed, by the latest arrangement, 40 per cent ad valorem, with the sliding scale for refined sugars recently suggested by the agents of the Trust. An additional discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound is to be put on refined sugar coming from countries giving a bounty for exports.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, April 27.—The Senate met to-day under its new order at 11 a. m., and after some delay the Tariff bill was taken up on Mr. Harris's motion, by a vote of 29 to 16.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) took the floor to continue his speech, but offered to yield to the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Lindsay), who desired to address the Senate in advocacy of the bill. He was allowed to do so. The Wilson bill, as it passed the House, he said, was not his ideal of real Democratic tariff reform, and the amendments reported by the Finance Committee were in many respects open to serious criticism. But in order to secure the passage of a Democratic Tariff law and to open the doors to greater freedom of trade, he was ready to sink his personal predilections and to join with his party friends to enact the pending bill into law at the earliest practical moment.

A reference by Mr. Lindsay to the great strike at Homestead led Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) to remark that under the McKinley act the duties on iron, steel and other metals were less than they had been under the previous law, and that the reduction of business had been assigned as the reason for reducing the wages of the workmen.

Mr. Lindsay—It is the doctrine of the Democratic party that a tariff for revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of government should be imposed, and that that tariff would necessarily cover the difference in the cost of labor.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Aldrich, by way of a sudden thrust, "that either the Senator from Kentucky or the Senator from Texas can tell us at this moment what the Democratic party is in favor of." (Laughter on the Republican side and in the gallery.)

"If the Republican side of the chamber," Mr. Lindsay replied with equal rapidity, "will give us the opportunity of calling the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill this afternoon the vote will disclose exactly what the Democratic party is in favor of." (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.)

MR. ALDRICH ACCEPTS.

"This side of the chamber will consent," said Mr. Aldrich in acceptance of the challenge, "to take the vote at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the bill as it came from the House of Representatives." (Renewed applause on the Republican side and in the gallery.)

"Why," asked Mr. Lindsay, "exclude the amendments reported by the Finance Committee?"

"You say," replied Mr. Aldrich, "that the Wilson bill is a Democratic measure. If it is, will the other side submit it to the vote of the Senate?"

"It is a Democratic measure," Mr. Lindsay answered, "in the same sense that the McKinley act, when it came from the House, was a Republican measure. It came from the House without reciprocity, and the great leader of the Republican party (Mr. Blaine) declared that it was an outrage."

"I will make another proposition," Mr. Aldrich persisted. "Will you agree to take a vote at 3 o'clock on the bill as it now stands?"

"I will agree to that," Mr. Lindsay replied.

"But will the whole of the other side of the chamber agree to it?" Mr. Aldrich demanded.

"Without consultation, I cannot speak," was Mr. Lindsay's answer.

"I would be very glad to hear from the Senator from Tennessee, who has charge of the bill, whether he will consent to it," said Mr. Aldrich, persistently.

Mr. Lindsay then proceeded with his speech.

MR. HARRIS ASKS FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

As soon as Mr. Lindsay took his seat Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) arose, holding in his hand some pages containing the official report of the colloquy between Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Aldrich, including Mr. Aldrich's challenge to the Democratic side of the Chamber to take a vote at 3 o'clock on the bill as reported by the Finance Committee. Having read the report, Mr. Harris said in his usual emphatic manner:

"While I have not the vanity to assume that I represent anybody but myself on this floor, I beg to assure the Senator from Rhode Island that, so far as I am concerned, or so far as I can control it, I accept his proposition; and we will proceed at 3 o'clock to vote on the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance and then on the final passage of the bill."

A chorus of Democratic Senators—We will all agree to it.

Mr. Harris (continuing)—This thing can only be done by unanimous consent, and I go one step further and now ask unanimous consent that this proposition be accepted and acted upon.

The Presiding Officer, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.)—The question is the request for unanimous consent. Is there any objection?

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)—I object.

Mr. Cullom yielded the floor to Mr. Aldrich, who said that he had made the offer quoted, but had had no response from any Senator on the Democratic side.

"I beg to say," said Mr. Lindsay, "that so far as I could, I responded that I was in favor of it. I was the only Senator who had the right to speak at that time."

NOT A THIRTY DAYS' OPTION.

"The Senator," continued Mr. Aldrich, "disclaimed speaking for anybody else and said that he would have to consult with the leaders of his party. I had no response to that inquiry, which was a direct and easily understood question. I did offer for this side of the chamber—and without any objection from this side or the other—to take a vote on the bill as it came from the House of Representatives. I received no suggestion or answer to that proposition. I then asked the question whether Senators on the other side were ready to vote at 3 o'clock to-day for the bill as reported from the Finance Committee. I would suggest to the Senator from Tennessee that I did not ask the question of the Democratic caucus. I did not intend—if I may be permitted to use the language which the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Brice, understands, if the Senator from Tennessee does not—to give a thirty days' option for an answer."

"Thirty seconds," shouted Mr. Blackburn, amid derisive laughter from the Democratic side of the chamber.

"I do not plead the statute of limitation," Mr. Aldrich added. "But I have been told on what I believe to be good authority, since I asked that question, that last night the Democratic members of the Finance Committee agreed to more than three hundred amendments to the pending measure."

"Who says that?" Mr. Vest called out, without rising.

"I said that I had been informed," Mr. Aldrich replied.

"Who is your informant?" Mr. Vest persisted.

"I don't care to state that just now," Mr. Aldrich replied, and more derisive laughter was indulged in among the Democratic Senators.

"But I think," he continued, "that the Senator from Missouri found out the day before yesterday, that he was not well advised as to what was being done on the other side of the chamber. There may be an equal ignorance on his part as to what is being done now. I have every reason to believe that before the hour of 3 o'clock will be reached to-day more than a hundred other amendments will be made to the pending bill. Now, I do not intend to commit myself, or anybody else, to voting on a measure about whose provisions I know nothing. If the Senators on the other side will submit a proposition to the Senate to vote on the House bill at some hour to be fixed early next week, I believe, although I cannot speak positively, that that proposition will be accepted."

"The proposition in reply to the Senator's offer," said Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), "was made by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) the very moment the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Lindsay) took his seat."

"The Senator from Tennessee," said Mr. Aldrich, "used the phrase 'so far as he was concerned.'"

"If the Senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Harris, in severely bitter tones, "chooses to back out of his offer, let him do it like a man and not whine about it." (Laughter on the Democratic side and in the gallery.)

Then Mr. Harris read again a portion of the report of the colloquy, and was interrupted by a remark of Mr. Aldrich's that he would consent to that now.

"To what?" Mr. Harris asked.

"To take the vote by yeas and nays at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the bill as it came from the House of Representatives," Mr. Aldrich answered.

Mr. Harris read Mr. Aldrich's other challenge to vote on the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, and said that that was the challenge from which the Senator from Rhode Island now seeks "rather ingloriously to retire."

"The proposition which I made," said Mr. Aldrich, "was to take the vote on the bill as it came from the House of Representatives—does the Senator from Delaware accept that?"

"We accept your last proposition," said Mr. Gray, referring to the offer to vote on the bill as reported from the Finance Committee.

"That," said Mr. Aldrich, referring to the offer to vote on the bill as it came from the House, "is the only one I made distinctly."

"On the contrary," said Mr. Harris, "the record shows that you made the other proposition also."

MR. TELLER OBJECTS.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) objected to Mr. Harris's request for unanimous consent, basing his objection on the argument that no matter in what shape the bill might be passed by the Senate, it would be modified in conference to meet the objections of Democratic Senators who were now dissatisfied. "If we are not told an untruth," he said in the course of his remarks, "a bill will come here in a few days that will meet the views of the executive side of the Government, and that will be a protective bill and not a revenue bill at all."

"Yet we are ready to pass this bill this afternoon?" said Mr. Gray.

"Ah," said Mr. Teller, bitterly, "you will pass it, and then you will fix it up in a conference committee as outside influences will demand. You could not pass it without that understanding. You could not make an agreement that it should pass as it came from the House and become a law."

At this point of the controversy the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Voorhees, broke in with the declaration that so far as he knew there was not a particle of authority for the statement, or a word of truth in it, that a new bill was in process of preparation, or would be offered in a few days, or weeks, or months.

EFFORTS TO GET AMENDMENTS.

"There is no use in denying the fact," Mr. Teller declared, "that outside of this Chamber and outside of the Finance Committee there is an effort being made to secure a bill—not a new bill, of course, but amendments that will materially change the features of this bill and modify it in various particulars. Whatever others may do, I object."

"I will not agree," said Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), "to take the House bill as it stands. It murders industries in considerable portions of my State. Amendments have been reported from the other side of the Chamber that will save some of them. The bill as it stands is better for my people than the bill as it came from the House, and I am bound to take the best I can and to thank God that it is no worse."

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), a member of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Voorhees denied that any propositions by way of amendment had been agreed upon.

"I will leave that question to be decided by the events of the next thirty days," said Mr. Aldrich.

After this episode, in which the Senate and the galleries showed a lively interest, Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate in opposition to the Tariff bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's speech Mr. Dolph began the fifth instalment of his speech against the Tariff bill.

After a short executive session the Senate at 5:25 adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York was held at its headquarters last evening, No. 1,122 Broadway. The sub-committee on the opening of the State Club made a report that satisfactory progress was being made, and several thousand dollars additional to aid in the project were paid in. Mr. Milholland announced that the club would be in operation the first week in May, in plenty of time to assist in the entertainment of the delegates to the Republican National League Convention, who are to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on May 16. He urged the organization of Republican clubs in all the Assembly Districts where they are not yet formed, and their immediate application for admission, as soon as organized, to the Republican State League.

The next meeting of the Republican County Committee will be held on Monday evening, May 7, and a call was sent out requesting a full turnout of delegates, that the meeting of the committee may be second to none of its former meetings. Mr. Milholland read the section of the new Bi-Partisan Election law which provides for the settlement of disputes as to party regularity by the Republican State Committee, and explained how much this provision meant to the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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HARVARD'S VIEW PREVAILED

RESULT OF THE SIXTH DEBATE WITH YALE AT NEW-HAVEN.

MR. DEPEW PRESIDED AND THREE SPEAKERS CHAMPIONED EACH SIDE OF THE QUESTION—THE HARVARD MEN THE BETTER ORATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., April 27.—Three men from Harvard and three from Yale met on the stage of the Hyperion Theatre to-night, with Chauncey M. Depew keeping them in order, to debate the question: "Resolved, That Full Membership in the House of Representatives Should be Given to Members of the Cabinet." Yale had the affirmative of the question, which was laid for judgment before a jury, consisting of Brander Matthews, of Columbia College; Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of New-York; and the decision of this jury was in favor of Harvard.

There was a good-sized audience. In one of the proscenium boxes sat Governor Morris, of Connecticut, and in other boxes and scattered through the house were a number of prominent members of the Yale faculty. The Yale boys were among friends. The Harvard men were alone. When the debate was about to begin, the six speakers took seats upon the stage, separated by Mr. Depew and William H. Leete, president of the Yale Union, which, with the Harvard Union and Wendell Phillips Club of Harvard, had in hand the management of this, the sixth debate. Mr. Leete introduced Mr. Depew, who was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Depew spoke of the reaction in favor of debating, which for many years colleges seemed to have considered beneath their dignity. The need of debates was great, for the decadence of the capacity for ready speaking among professional men had been apparent in recent years.

After Mr. Depew had kept his audience laughing for five minutes, and at the same time given them a few serious things to think of, he introduced the first speaker, Gabriel Henry Baum, of Camden, S. C., a representative of Yale. He is a slight, sandy-haired youth, who proceeded to expound the virtues of ministerial government with a rather high-pitched voice and a manner suggestive of the delivery of a prepared declamation.

Harvard's first spokesman was Clyde Augustus Duniway, of Portland, Ore. He found an argument in an item from a morning paper, and had presence of mind to make a clever hit at his opponent by exclaiming on a son of South Carolina's pleading for executive legislation and centralization. Mr. Duniway is an easy speaker, with a deep voice and an oratorical manner. His successor, Herbert Humphrey Kellogg, of Carthage, Mo., warned his hearers against such oratory, and reminded them the contest was in debating, not speaking. Yale would confine herself to making points of argument. Mr. Kellogg then went on to present his points.

The last speaker of the New-Haven contingent was Harold Edgar Buttrick, of Brooklyn. He deprecated the present irregular interference of the Executive with legislation, and advocated giving him open and regular influence. Thus he would do away with "the Administration's evasion of the consequences of Administration measures." Mr. Depew introduced as the last speaker Walter Cazenove Douglass, of Philadelphia. He spoke in a rapid, conversational tone, but began by throwing a bomb into his opponent's camp. He had written to several statesmen in Washington and asked their views. Senator Hoar wrote that the views of the Administration were stated well enough in Congress by the committees who conferred with the heads of departments, and, in important cases, with the President himself. Senator Sherman said that his observation satisfied him that the independence of the different branches of government was essential to their proper conduct.

Mr. Buttrick and Mr. Duniway then briefly summed up for their respective sides, and the judges retired. The house demanded that Mr. Depew entertain them during the wait for a decision, and he complied. One of Mr. Depew's best stories was interrupted by the appearance of Professor Matthews, who announced that the decision was by a small majority in favor of the negative side of the debate. Yale had the friends and the roses, but Harvard had the victory. After the speaking the Yale men gave a supper at the New-Haven House to their opponents, Mr. Depew and the judges.

MULLER AS INFORMER.

HE AGAIN DESCRIBES THE CONSPIRACY OF DR. MEYER.

HOW BRANDT WAS POISONED AS PART OF THE SCHEME TO DEFRAUD INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Carl Muller spent all of yesterday in Part II of General Sessions telling the story of how he, Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer and Ludwig Brandt conspired to defraud various insurance companies, and how Meyer played Brandt false and poisoned him. Assistant District-Attorney John F. McIntyre had begun his examination of Muller on Thursday and will take it up again on Monday, when court is reconvened.

Muller's story really gives all the facts of the conspiracy. The other witnesses will merely corroborate him. A grewsome story he told, a story that does not grow less horrible through repetition. It is the account of a crime of inhuman disregard of all laws and moral feelings. The conspirators were playing for high stakes. When a hitch came through the lack of a corpse to palm off as that of Brandt, Dr. Meyer supplied a body by an exceedingly simple device. He poisoned Brandt himself, according to the evidence, and thus was able to escape any trouble about identification of a strange corpse as that of Brandt.

The story becomes confused through the multiplicity of aliases. Dr. Meyer himself is indicted under four names. The informer was known at various times as Carl Kirfel, as Carl Muller and as August Wimmers. Mrs. Meyer, who is daily in court, passed under the aliases of her husband and besides masqueraded as Brandt's wife, under the name of Mrs. Baum. The dead man is variously spoken of as Ludwig Brandt and Gustav Heinrich Maria Joseph Baum. He was really Ludwig Brandt, but was insured here in the name of Baum, who was an associate of his and of Meyer's in Chicago. Where Baum is, no one knows.

Muller speaks English tolerably well. His choice of words and his grammar are unusually good, but his pronunciation at times is trying. He talks of a "notiry pooblic," of the "Moochal" Life Insurance Company, and so on. He spoke louder yesterday than he did on Thursday, answering all questions in a sing-song way. His testimony was satisfactory in respect to his replying only to the question put to him. When he was asked, "Did Meyer say anything to you then?" he would not give the conversation, but would merely reply in the affirmative and await the next inquiry.

Mr. McIntyre's voice has been strained so much that it sounded harsh and strange. Colonel Fellows relieved him by meeting Mr. Brooke on all arguments respecting the admissibility of testimony. They had some exceedingly learned and earnest debates, in the course of one of which the District-Attorney suddenly agreed with his opponent on the point.

"That's the first ruling I have ever had in my favor by the District-Attorney," said Mr. Brooke, gratefully.

"You are old enough to have had several," suggested Recorder Smyth, with his grim smile.

Muller told how a mock marriage was performed between Brandt and Mrs. Meyer, how Brandt's life was insured in four companies, and how poisons were administered to him to give him dysentery, Brandt being told that a corpse would be smuggled into the house as his, so that the policies could be collected; how Dr. Minden was called in, and how Brandt finally died; how one policy of $3,000 was collected, how the other companies became suspicious, and how the conspirators fled to the West and travelled from city to city under different names. There the narrative ended for the day.

Muller showed a marvellous memory for dates and addresses, of both of which he gave many. When Mr. Brooke opens his cross-examination, there will be some interesting developments. Since the former trial, Muller has written letters to Dr. Meyer which are relied on to damage Muller's testimony seriously.

MISS ALICE BREEN'S CONCERT.

A testimonial concert to Miss Alice Breen was given last evening at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, and was heard and enjoyed by a large audience. Miss Breen sang "Pleurez, Mes Yeux," from "Le Cid," and "Elizabeth's Prayer," from "Tannhauser." The other artists who appeared were Miss Dora Valeska Becker, violinist; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; George W. Fergusson, barytone; G. Waring Stebbins, organist; Richard Percy, accompanist, and the Mendelssohn Quartet. The patrons were Mrs. Robert H. Robertson, Mrs. Cara L. Kellogg Strakosch, Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge, Mrs. James Stokes, Mrs. Ellen V. Caesar, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. George Bonner, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Helen Astolfi, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, General C. T. Christensen, William R. Chapman, S. V. White, John A. Stewart, F. W. Devoe, Robert Jaffray, jr., Dr. Clarence C. Rice and Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CONTROVERSY.

Philadelphia, April 27.—The Circuit Court of the United States, in this city, has been selected as the battle ground for the settlement of an important patent litigation bearing upon an alleged electric light invention in which the many electric light companies throughout the United States, which represent many millions of dollars capital, are more or less interested. The patented devices in controversy are known as safety cutouts for electric currents and prevent the burning out of incandescent lamps upon the passage of excessive currents.

Argument in the suit, which is brought by Marshall S. Shapleigh against the Chester Electric Light and Power Company, was begun to-day before Judge Dallas, and complainant contends that the defendant company is using devices which are similar to those manufactured by the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, and he asks for a permanent injunction to restrain the alleged infringement. The defendant company maintains that no infringement has been made, and disputes the alleged invention.

BIG FOREST FIRE NEAR LAKEWOOD.

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF PINE LANDS BURNED OVER—NARROW ESCAPE OF FOUR MEN.

Lakewood, N. J., April 27.—Four men narrowly escaped death by forest fires near here to-day. A fierce blaze in the pine wood about one mile south of this place was started in the morning by a small boy who had been playing with matches among the leaves. A strong southeasterly wind was blowing and the fire spread with great rapidity over many hundred acres of valuable timber-land. The four men who had such a narr