

WASHINGTON.

THE VISIT OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS GANG TO THE CITY.

Senator Logan Making Himself Social With Them—Proposed Changes in the Plans of the Quincy Postoffice—Mr. Morrison's Tariff Bill.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The rounds of the Ebbitt house to night presents an anticipated appearance. Most of the Illinois journalists together with the ladies of the party are stopping there. They arrived in a special Pullman train at 6:30 this evening. Public Printer Rounds, Chief Clerk Cadet Taylor and several other members of the reception committee went out as far as St. John's Run, Md., a distance of over 100 miles, to meet them. Both Rounds and Taylor are ex-presidents of the association, and the greeting they received from their old comrades was a noisy but hearty one. The trip to this point, which was made via Cincinnati, was unmarred by accident or delay. The members of the party are all in good health and the excursion a complete success. Senator Logan was the first among the early callers at the Ebbitt. Whenever he moved admiring crowds surrounded him. He had evidently determined to make a good impression, and there is no doubt that he succeeded. He indulged in army reminiscences with one; to another he paid the compliment of remembering a trivial incident long since forgotten, but which appeared as fresh in his mind as if carefully rehearsed for the occasion, and so on during the entire evening. Mr. Burchard, director of the mint, was there, and so was General Raum and Messrs. Payson, Rowell, Henderson, Hitt and most of the other members of the Illinois delegation in congress. Mr. Rounds says that the programme previously printed will be carried out to the letter. The reception to-morrow night, it is expected, will be a very well affair, and the distinguished men who will be present will lead it an air of tone quite unusual on such occasions.

A NEW PUBLIC BUILDING WANTED.

A committee of delegates from Quincy now in the city as delegates to the Mississippi river convention, will to-morrow call on the supervising architect with reference to a new public building at that point. The architect's plans require that the face of the limestone shall be rubbed smooth. Objection is made that the particular limestone to be used in its construction will not look well dressed in this manner. An effort will be made to have the plans and specifications so modified as to adopt themselves more perfectly to the materials to be used.

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

Col. Morrison's tariff bill will provide, as has already been surmised, for a reduction generally of 20 per cent. But there are several limitations on this general horizontal reduction. The silk and liquor schedules will not be touched. No duties will be lowered below the Merrill tariff of March 2, 1861. This tariff Col. Morrison regards as a protective tariff without being a war tariff. This definition suggests the plea on which he wants to go to the country—abolition of war taxes without at present attacking protection as a system. A majority of the congress elected in 1858 were in favor of higher duties and the house adopted the bill. Nothing could be done with it in the senate while the southern senators were in, but after they withdrew the Republicans made amendments in it increasing its protective features, and sent it back to the house where the senate amendments were adopted. The tariff lasted only five months. In August congress began making revenue tariff at a time that revenue tariff afforded the maximum of protection. While Col. Morrison has a minimum fixed, the Morrill schedules, he has also minimum rates fixed on some classes of goods. For example, he will reduce the duty on woolen fabrics to a minimum of 60 per cent. and make 50 per cent. the highest duty on cotton goods. The maximum tariff will necessitate a reduction of 30 or 40 per cent. on cheaper classes of woolen goods, and from that high rate there is a steady decrease to 43 per cent. on the finest and most expensive fabrics. So on cottons, the establishment of a maximum rate of 50 per cent. will reduce some of the inequalities of the present scale. On common window glass, the present ad valorem duty on which is very high. Col. Morrison's bill will make large reductions beyond the general 20 per cent. reductions. Twenty per cent. reduction on pig iron would make the duty \$5.38 but as the Morrill tariff duty was \$6, full 20 per cent. will not be taken off. On the wool schedule, the effect of the 20 per cent. reduction, combined with the Morrill minimum will be to reduce woolen fabrics more than raw wools. This is bad for manufacturers, but the reply is that the manufacturer has been unduly favored for many years. The truth is that Democratic congressmen would be glad to make a discrimination in favor of the wool grower. He is abundant in Ohio and Texas, and the wool tariff is generally recognized as the most delicate part of the entire tariff subject. As the Morrill duty on common grades of sugar was only 1/4 of a cent a pound, there is room here for a reduction of the whole 20 per cent. It is not certain but that Louisiana sugar interests might as well have no reduction at all. Taking one-fifth from the present rate would make the lowest grade 12-100 cents per pound with an increase of 32-1,000 of a cent for each degree of polariscope above 75 degrees.

AN ABSURD SUMMER.

War department authorities laugh at the story that Major Wasson is likely to be released because proceedings against him were vitiated by a vote in the court martial at first to sentence Wasson to suspension and afterwards to dismissal. A court martial can vote as many times and as many ways as it pleases before the record is made. It is the recorded vote

MANIPULATION.

"RIGOLO'S" WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE COURSE OF SPECULATION.

The Recent Rise in Stocks Caused by Manipulation—The Public Holding Afloat from Wall Street—The Same Cause Potent in Grains and Provisions in Chicago.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Feb. 3.—The Sun in its Wall street column will say to-morrow: The advance in the market is entirely the outcome of manipulation, for it is not pretended by any truthful and impartial broker that the public are buying stocks. The only alleged reason for the advance is that men who, like Jay Gould are loaded up with stocks, have formed pools in which they risk a small amount of cash in the hope that room traders and the public may help them out later on. As far as the public are concerned this expectation is absolutely groundless, for the public is composed of some men who got bitten in Denver, Northern Pacific, Wash. Ont. & Western, North River Construction and all the other wild-cat schemes of the last few years.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The senate accomplished little work last week except in committees. The bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain states and territories remains an unfinished business for to-morrow. McPherson's banking bill is more likely than any other on the calendar to be taken up in advance of its order, and an effort will probably be made during the week to bring it before the senate. Edmunds' civil rights bill and his Utah bill stand next in importance.

In the house to-morrow, during the call of states, Morrison expects to introduce his bill providing for the horizontal reduction of the tariff. The call will probably be followed by the suspension of the rules upon individual requests, for the consideration of particular measures. Converse has asked to be recognized, and contemplates calling up his bill providing for an increase in the tariff on wool. It is understood if the bill is brought up that Hurd will oppose it, and urge that wool be placed on the free list. Converse says that nearly three million of men in this country are interested in wool and their interests have been imperiled by the tariff legislation passed last congress. That legislation, he thinks, affects not only the industrial but the political outlook. The appropriation committee has under consideration the naval appropriation bill. The members of the committee say they expect to report it to the house before the end of the week. In committee of the whole, into which the house can resolve itself by a majority vote. The shipping bill, to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine, and to encourage the American foreign carrying trade, will probably be considered. The friends of the measure are of the opinion that it will be passed with little debate. The important measures to be considered in same committee, should the house so order, are the bill to establish a department of agriculture, and a bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry. On the house calendar are bills for regulating the rate of postage on second class matter at letter carrier offices, and in relation to the admission of territory as states into the Union. The committee on public lands expects to consider the forfeiture of the land grants to the Atlantic & Pacific and the Northern Pacific railroads on Tuesday.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

About eighty members of the Illinois Press association, many of them accompanied by their wives, arrived in this city this evening on their annual excursion. They were met some miles outside of Washington by Public Printer Rounds and Mrs. Cadet Taylor, secretary, and Mrs. Logan, and other members of the Illinois association. To-morrow they will be taken to various points of interest, and in the evening will be given a reception by the Illinois press residing in Washington.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

A Little Gossip About Future Candidates for Office, Both State and National. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Milwaukee correspondent of the Tribune writes: "The understanding among leading Republicans here is that all the present state officers will be candidates for re-election, and that Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of this state, would be acceptable to the Independents of Pennsylvania as a Republican candidate for the presidency. He had the effect of creating considerable enthusiasm in favor of the one armed veteran soldier and diplomatist. Information is received from Minnesota to day to the effect that there is a decided movement in his favor in that state. One of the most intelligent, wealthy and prominent Democrats of this state, said to-day that the first choice of Wisconsin in the national Democratic convention would be Morrison, and the second Flower."

PROGRESS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—The News and Courier Monday publishes an elaborate report of the condition of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries in every county of South Carolina, and remarks, despite the terrible losses for the sixteen years of war and negro rule, South Carolina last year derived from agriculture, manufacturing and mining twenty-two million dollars more than in 1880. The advance in agriculture is due to the labors of the white people of the state. Colored labor has been less efficient last year than five years ago, and the available supply is constantly less than the demand. The colored farmers, as a rule, are not making progress, not saving money and not acquiring land. They succeed better as land owners than tenants, and as a body, are valuable as laborers, only so far as they are directed and controlled by white men. The number of immigrants in the state is insignificant. It is the native white farmers, who have lifted South Carolina agriculture out of the slough, and who have made it progressive and profitable.

STEAM EXPLOSION.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 3.—This evening here the steamer Natchez was four miles above here the steam pipe exploded, tearing up the floors of two state rooms and gangway, and filling the cabin with steam. There was great excitement for a time. The pilot headed for the shore. The only person killed was a colored boy of the pantry room, who had just stepped on the gallery. R. W. Adams, of Louisville, was the only passenger injured. He was terribly scalded on the face and hands, as he was just stepping out of his state room. The explosion was caused by a defective copper pipe. The Holiday, which came up several hours after the accident, took her passengers. The Natchez returns to New Orleans.

CABLE SICK.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—George W. Cable is sick at Mark Twain's house.

MANIPULATION.

"RIGOLO'S" WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE COURSE OF SPECULATION.

The quality was not so good as reported. Packing operations were prosecuted only moderately for this season of the year. The supply of hogs has been somewhat limited, and competition for them so active that packers were not so anxious to run their houses. In fact some of them have closed temporarily and the average yield is comparatively small. Hams are made exclusively into domestic cuts, and sold freely from the block. Shoulders are made in fair quantities but chiefly in special cuts, which are readily disposed of from the block. Short ribs meet with considerable favor, and are made rather freely to supply the wants of speculative traders. Long clear, and short clear sides are made sparingly. Foreign fancy cuts of sides meet with little favor outside of houses specially engaged in the trade.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

The following table exhibits the number of hogs estimated packed from October 29th to dates compared with previous years:

Table with 4 columns: Year, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881. Rows show total hogs, live hogs, and various cuts like hams, shoulders, etc.

The packing to date is about 925,000 hogs less than returned to date last year, and the quotations of product manufactured for the season is approximated as follows: 1882-3, 2,172,000 hogs; 402,434,000 pounds product made; 1883-4, 1,837,000 hogs; 322,271,000 pounds product made; decrease 80,163,000. The decrease is equal to about the product of 435,000 hogs of last year's average.

The movement of product for two seasons compare as follows: 1883-4, 53,240,000 pounds received; 232,800,000 pounds shipped; 1882-3, 55,800,000 pounds received; 254,200,000 shipped; increase 2,400,000 pounds received; decrease 21,400,000 pounds shipped. The course of the market during the past three months is plainly reflected by the range of prices given on the table named:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Live hogs per 100 pounds, Lard per 100 pounds, Short ribs per 100 pounds, Green hams per 100 pounds, Green shoulders per 100 pounds.

HOOSIER PREFERENCES.

A Careful Census of Indiana Politically—McDonald's Favorite in the Presidential Race—The Governorship and the Tariff. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The later-Evening publishes an interview with Mr. James Woodard on Indiana politics. Mr. Woodard is the political correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who has studied Indiana politics for years, and has written of that subject principally for Democratic publications. He says: I have made one of the most successful polls of this state that I ever saw taken. In this desk here are 4,600 letters from as many different politicians and office-holders in this state. The signatures are of men of all political parties and of all races in political life, from a congressman to country justices of the peace. Now these letters not only show the private personal opinions of the voters, but they represent as they have presented me with their opinions as to the views of a majority of their friends and neighbors. The circular letter which called out these answers was so framed as to cover the preference of Democrats and Republicans for president and governor, and outside of that to obtain an expression of opinion upon the tariff. So far my calculations, based upon these 4,600 letters, are this: 20 per cent. for Democrats represented by them favor McDonald as the presidential candidate of that party. The greater part of remainder are filled with the idea that Senator Payne would be the man. The name of Hendricks is mentioned exactly eleven times in the whole number and Tilden's showing is still worse. They are for none Joe McDonald almost to a man. The Republicans are more divided in their sentiments for it seems that they stand about this way: Blaine, 40 per cent; Arthur, 30 per cent; Logan, 20 per cent; Harrison, 5 per cent; Gresham 5 per cent. Any one can see that there is abundant room for change in these figures before the convention meets, for there is no unanimity to hold the crowd together, and while two of the men named are from this state, neither one of them has as yet loomed up sufficiently to gain anything by reason of that fact.

THE PORK MARKET.

The Operations of Packers and Shippers in Chicago—Large Decrease From Former Years. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Howard, White & Co., review the movement of hogs and packing operations as follows: Receipts of live hogs the past week 121,079, against 110,028 for the week previous and 130,368 for the corresponding week last year. Arrivals during the month of January were 550,330 or 189,755 less than the same month in 1882. The shipments during the month of January were 172,408, or 82,178 in excess of the returns for last January, and were the largest monthly shipments since June, 1882. The average weight of the arrivals during January was 242 pounds, or 26 pounds less than reported last January. The average weight of arrivals since November 1st was 247.80 pounds, against 255.77 pounds for the corresponding time last season—a decrease of 7.57 pounds. The quality of the arrivals for the past week was rather poor, not well suited to the wants of the trade. The demand, however, was quite active, and the market somewhat unsettled. Early in the week the market ruled weaker, and prices declined 1/2¢ to 1/4¢ per 100 pounds, but toward the close a stronger feeling developed and the reduction was recovered. Packers purchased moderately, and shippers took a large percentage of the bulk of the transactions at \$5.75 to \$6.70 for fat to good lots. Receipts of hogs at all western packing houses were moderate.

SOUND SENSE.

The Mayor of Chicago Interviewed on His Cautious Aspirations—He Gives Expression to His Views on the Policy of the Democratic Party—Tolerance in Non-Essentials the Only Way to Harmony. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Dowdall, of the Peoria Democrat, has been trying to read Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of this city, out of the Democratic party. The Herald sent a reporter to interview his honor upon the subject of Dowdall and politics. The following was the result:

"Look here, young man, I have received no less than six copies of Dowdall's great paper with that article marked in blue ink, which only publishers of newspapers, I understand, keep about their offices. He sends three a day to make me think he has subscribers who agree with him. I intend sending him my thanks with a \$5 bill to pay for five more such sheets. I honestly hope they will convince the Democrats of this state that he is right, for I do not want the nomination and have no use in my bonnet. I want the Democrats to nominate a candidate they can elect."

"You do not mean to say you would not accept if properly nominated?" "No honest man has a right to say he would not accept such a nomination by his party. The office certainly is high enough for any man's ambition. Of course, the canvass would require labor and a great expenditure of time and money. The chances of election are not the best, and the position is more ornamental than one of active work. I am accustomed to and require the whip and spur of every day work and activity. I like life's battles by day with the rest that comes at night. I do not, therefore, covet the office of governor, however much I might be gratified by the honor attached to it, and above all, the honor of redeeming the state from Republican rule. I would most gladly forego the honor and labor of such a canvass if the Democrats would choose someone else to be their standard bearer."

"Dowdall says you are not a good enough Democrat for him." "Oh, Dowdall is not only a mossback, but a mossback. He has heard that some people of old said Democracy was free trade, and he says Democracy is free trade. He is a giant, full forty feet high, but he is not big enough to read men out of the party. He has two eyes, but sees only with one. The ridge of his nose blinds him, and he sees only one side at a time. Before he climbs up to be party leader he must see to his trousers, lest in climbing he may show patches. Dowdall is a Democrat; that is, he runs with the machine. He has an eye to everything to be picked up as he runs, but he has no conception of the great underlying principles which separate the two parties of the country. He thinks that the tariff question is the only thing dividing them; whereas it is only one of the issues growing out of fundamental differences. The great bed rock questions are whether the many are able to govern themselves or a few should rule; whether government is for the people as a majority or for Mark Twain's remnant; whether it should be so run as to enable a few to revel in riches while many grovel in mud; whether the few should be arrayed as the lily of the field, while the many should creep as the moss of the wilderness; whether the states should be a splendid and costly empire or an economical and honest republic guaranteeing moderate wealth and happiness to all at home, and protecting the most lowly citizen on every sea and in every land. These fundamental differences give color and tone to the temporary policies of the two parties, and men aggregate themselves with others according to their different ideas as to the aims and ends of government. If Democrats all agreed in every day issue would not be necessary to have any party machinery, we would all vote and act together without any consultation. We do not agree on all minor issues, so we unite ourselves in a party, raise our banner, and write upon it our great principles and for the purpose of putting them into practice agree to sink our minor differences. No man exists in the party so grand that he can read out of it all who fail to agree with him in every detail. Morrison, who believes in tariff for revenue only is a Democrat; Carlisle, who is for tariff reform, is a Democrat; McDonald, who says 'tariff for revenue with incidental protection,' is a Democrat; Randall and Payne, who believe in 'tariff for revenue with direct protection to manufacturers,' are Democrats. I believe in 'tariff for revenue' but want it so laid that it will lighten the burdens upon the people. I am a Democrat and none of the others can read me out of the party because I do not adopt their peculiar machinery. My friends do not read me out. But I will call him doubly my friend if he will, as I said before, convince the Democracy of Illinois that it can find some other than myself to be their best candidate. Tell Mr. Dowdall to name his man and we of Chicago will elect him. All we want is the success of the party which will give the largest personal liberty and prosperity to all, and will make no pretense of bed and force any one to lie upon it. I do not want to be its leader this year. That will do for one interview, will it not?"

THE SITUATION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 3.—The mills start as usual in the morning but a meeting of the board of trade will be held at noon to consider the labor situation. It is claimed that the question in whether the manufacturers should run the mills or be dictated to by the operatives. The battle promised is regarded as between the mills with a capital of \$17,000,000, and an organization of 700 operatives. It is suggested that the mills shut down entirely, so that the union may have no revenue from the operatives working to support those on strikes.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—A delegation from Robert E. Lee post, Richmond, Va., is here, making collections to build a home for indigent Confederate soldiers. The contributions in Washington and this city are liberal. The delegation is going to New York and Boston in fulfillment of the mission. The contribution from Grand Army posts are generous.

A GREAT CUT.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—It is asserted that the Toledo Narrow Gauge, which runs into the Weabach elevator at Toledo, will officially announce to-morrow that it will hereafter run on the Erie freight for New York at 14 cents per 100, a cut of 16 cents, or over fifty per cent. less than the regular rates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The Torrance ironing mills and Dean's planing mills at Gowanda are burned. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$18,000.

CRIME RECORD.

A PLUCKY SHERIFF PREVENTS A JAIL DELIVERY.

A Train Robber Let Loose in Texas—A Noted Desperado Lynched—The James Trial—Tortured and Then Murdered—Stage Robbery.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Four persons attacked the sheriff this morning in an attempt to get free. Two were secured, one shot dead, and the fourth escaped.

A TRAIN ROBBER RELEASED.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 3.—Alex. Trimble, a Texan, arrested by the state rangers, charged with being one of the leaders of the Mexican National train robbery last November and who was brought to San Antonio by the United States marshal, was released to-day by order of Secretary Frothingham. The discharge of Trimble is execrated by the citizens of the border counties, and there is much unfavorable comment in San Antonio. The evidence developed at Monterey is said to be conclusive against Trimble. Judge Russell, United States extradition agent, was anxious to deliver Trimble to the Mexican authorities, but the secretary holds that under the clause in the treaty with Mexico, which provides that neither government shall be bound to surrender its own citizens, an American citizen is not subject to surrender, either by the United States government or the state of Texas. This ruling causes the greatest surprise, as it is a violation of the precedent established in 1877, when the jail of Rio Grande City was raided by a party of Mexicans, who rescued a man released to-day by order of Secretary Frothingham. The discharge of Trimble is execrated by the citizens of the border counties, and there is much unfavorable comment in San Antonio. The evidence developed at Monterey is said to be conclusive against Trimble. Judge Russell, United States extradition agent, was anxious to deliver Trimble to the Mexican authorities, but the secretary holds that under the clause in the treaty with Mexico, which provides that neither government shall be bound to surrender its own citizens, an American citizen is not subject to surrender, either by the United States government or the state of Texas. 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