

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Enormous Increase of Exports of American Hog Products.

Figures Which Show the Animosities of Foreign Prohibition.

The Defense in the Keifer-Boynston Case Closed.

MacVeagh Telling of His Relations to President Arthur.

Two Investigations in Which Gall and Bitterness are Prominent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

VALUE OF EXPORTED HOG PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The statement issued by the treasury department shows that despite the opposition to American pork abroad the quantity and value of hog products exported in 1883 were millions of pounds and millions of dollars worth in excess of those in 1882. The quantity of bacon exported in 56,000,000 pounds greater than in 1882, of hams 7 per cent greater, of pork nearly 2,000,000 pounds greater, and of lard 45,000,000 pounds in excess of last year. The value of pork products exported has increased nearly \$10,000,000 during the past year.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Regular Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Ex-Archbishop MacVeagh continued his testimony to-day before the Springer committee relative to his connection with the star route cases. MacVeagh remembered explaining very fully to President Garfield, in the presence of the postmaster general, the very great gravity of the initial steps of the investigation. At first appearance the figures were so startling and uniformly the evidence of mismanagement was so absolute, that it seemed to him that, as chief executive, Garfield ought to consider before taking any step from which a retreat would be impossible. It was one of the misfortunes of the case, MacVeagh said, that up to this time no effort has been made to secure indictments against the gentlemen most prominently mentioned, Dorsey, Brady and Kellogg. It was then absolutely impossible to make an intelligent presentation of the cases. "I had said to Dorsey and his counsel," MacVeagh continued, "that we had no charges to formulate. We were not in a position to do so. I had found certain records which evidenced guilt. We had also started train inspectors to investigate, but not until they reported could we tell what ought to be done. I had no doubt that unless there was something to change the impression given by the records we would have to proceed against these gentlemen.

Mr. MacVeagh further said: "Mr. Arthur was well known to entertain and to have given expression to a very low opinion of the sentiment of politicians of whom I was one, and I was known to have long entertained and frequently expressed a very low opinion of the practical politicians of which he was one." Under such circumstances, with Garfield dead, witness thought these gentlemen must have seen that MacVeagh was in no position to bring to these cases the requisite moral support. Witness went on to speak of the opposition he met with from the newspapers edited by Hastings and Gorham, and of the close affiliation of President Arthur with them when he came to Washington. This state of affairs made it improper for witness to continue in the office of attorney general. He continued: "At first President Arthur agreed with Gorham and others that I ought to retire, but subsequently he saw his way clear to ask me to remain. Reports of unfriendly sentiments between President Arthur and myself were untrue, nothing but the utmost kindness and friendliness existed."

Springer asked witness about the truth of the report that Garfield proposed to remove him (MacVeagh) from the cabinet. MacVeagh replied that he came into the cabinet as Garfield's choice no one having asked for his appointment. Witness did not believe he contemplated any such act, had he had such intention, a good opportunity was offered him on one occasion when witness presented and pressed his resignation. Witness had no reason to doubt from the moment he entered the cabinet till Garfield died the possession of his entire confidence. Ex-Senator Spencer is expected to appear before the committee to-morrow.

THE KEIFER-BOYSTON CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the Keifer-Boynston case General Roeserans testified that he had known Boynston twenty years; never heard his integrity impeached in the slightest degree until he heard Keifer's speech in the house. Ramsey offered the court record to show the arrest and imprisonment in the toms of New York of J. W. Elder for obtaining money by impersonating W. G. Elder, a detective.

Keifer was placed on the stand and said he didn't remember at whose solicitation he wrote the letter to the department of justice in behalf of Elder. When asked if he did not pay Elder's board bill at the United States hotel, Keifer at first replied "No," but afterward admitted that he furnished his counsel \$60 or \$70 for Elder's benefit, hearing the latter was sick, and this went to pay his board.

Representative Follett, of Ohio, Senator Hawley, of Connecticut and Representative Hill, testified strongly in favor of Boynston's good character.

Charles S. Garfield was recalled and admitted that he was arrested in Indiana in 1879 or 1880, under an indictment for burglary but the case was nolle prossed. He was innocent of the charge. C. B. Belding, proprietor of the United States hotel, said Elder owed him \$100 for board. A few days ago a man came to the hotel and handed the clerk \$70 in payment of Elder's board and left without waiting for a receipt. He had expected some one to come and pay the bill. He thought Elder mentioned Keifer came in that connection. Coleman

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON.

Over the Fire of Democratic Ardor in Illinois is Seething Hot.

Carter Harrison Has the Inside Track For Governor.

Tilden and McDonald Yoked For the Presidency.

The Union League Going For Southern Bourbonism.

The Louisiana Republicans and Only Prohibitionists.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

HARRISON, TILDEN AND McDONALD.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—It is evident from the talk of the democrats in attendance at the meeting of the state committee that Mayor Harrison will be nominated for governor by acclamation. From Cairo to Chicago all the democrats are for him. Nobody else is talked of. For president, after complimentary votes for W. R. Morrison, the state delegation will be solid for the "old ticket," or, rather, the old head with a new tail—Tilden and McDonald.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Regular Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The national council of the National Union League held its annual session to-day. General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, presided. The session was devoted principally to perfecting the organization of the league for effective work in the coming presidential campaign, and consideration of the anti-bourbon movement in the southern states, its necessities and the means to be employed to assist the independents in that section for the ensuing year. Negley was re-elected president, together with vice presidents from a number of states. The committee on bourbonism and miracle at the south submitted a report describing the condition of affairs politically in the southern states, and suggesting a plan, or adoption by the league, to aid in securing freedom of the ballot to all citizens.

Representatives Potliff and Houk, of Tennessee, said the anti-bourbon vote in Tennessee had increased from less than 60,000 in Hayes' election to 105,000 in the last gubernatorial election. They stated that an additional 10,000 votes would redeem the state from bourbonism, and that those votes could be bought out if they had assistance to overcome lawlessness.

A special committee, to be known as the committee on bourbonism, was appointed. This committee will establish headquarters at Washington and act in conjunction with the national and congressional committees, and it shall, after the nomination of the presidential ticket, in its discretion issue an address to the people of the United States on the condition of the south. An executive committee and committee on finance was also appointed, and it was agreed to hold the next session of the council at Chicago on the Monday preceding the meeting.

There was no discussion of presidential candidates, although early in the session an attempt was made by a delegate from Maryland to secure the adoption of the council of a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Logan for the presidential nomination. It was ruled out of order by the chairman.

THE OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6.—The prohibitory convention to-day selected delegates to attend the convention at Pittsburg on May 21st, and instructed them to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for president. A systematic plan for organization of states by counties was adopted. A long series of resolutions was adopted, among them the following:

That the prohibitionists having suffered from failures to count and report their ballots hereafter demand a true count and correct report of all votes cast at elections; that recognizing as fundamental the principle of civil government that rulers derive all their just powers of the governed; a fair and true application of that principle requires the immediate and absolute withdrawal of all restraints upon manhood suffrage without regard to sex, color and previous condition, and we instruct our delegates that they insist upon an incorporation of this sentiment in our national platform of principles to be adopted at Pittsburg.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The republican state convention nominations made to-day are: For governor, John A. Stevenson; lieutenant-governor, William Burwell; secretary of state, F. W. Higgins; attorney-general, John H. Stone. The platform and resolutions adopted embrace judicious protection of manufacturing interests, legislation in behalf of American foreign commerce, encouragement of American ship building industry, encouragement of honest labor and industry without arraying capital against labor, improvement of the navy, a vigorous foreign policy, extension and support of public education and asserts that the rights of colored people must be respected. One resolution endorses Arthur's administration.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—When the woman suffrage convention called on the president to-day, Miss Anthony, in addressing the president, told him that the women with her represented twenty states in the union. She appealed to him, as a candidate for re-election, to come out squarely for woman suffrage. The president replied that the convention was a very remarkable assemblage of women. He said he had observed that when the women were determined to carry a point they always succeeded in getting all they ought to have.

MILWAUKEE, MARCH 6.

The republican state central committee to-day decided to hold two conventions, the first to elect delegates to the national convention and the second to nominate a state ticket. The first convention will be held at Madison, April 30th.

SLUGGING IN PRISON.

A Milt Match Between Sullivan and Robinson.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Fifteen thousand people witnessed a hard glove contest to-night between Sullivan and Robinson, according to Marquis of Queensbury rules, and it is estimated that as many more were turned away.

The receipts by sale of tickets were about \$20,000. Tickets sold for \$5 premium. Sullivan appeared first and in fine form. He weighed 204 pounds. He was greeted enthusiastically. Robinson followed. His condition was unfavorably commented on. He weighed 170 pounds. The police disallowed three ounce gloves and eight ounce gloves were used. Tom Chandler of Chicago was referee. Robinson went down eight times in the first round, falling at each blow of Sullivan without receiving punishment. The second round was a repetition of the first, except that there were fourteen falls. In the third round Robinson pursued the same tactics but got several severe blows. In this round a claim of foul was made in that Robinson fell without being hit.

In the fourth round Robinson's falling without waiting for a blow made it apparent that the contest was unfinished. The match was given to Sullivan on the foul specified above. Robinson escaped without apparent punishment, though Sullivan planted several left hand under cuts in his face as he was falling. A match had been arranged between Peter McCoy and young Dutch, but was stopped by the police on account of the gloves used.

The Ohio Wheat Crop.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—The following is the official report of the corn and wheat crop of Ohio for 1883.

Items	Bushels
Corn—Total crop, 1883	69,000,000
Average for ten preceding years	100,000,000
1883 crop, now on hand	13,200,000
Retained for use	57,000,000
Sold outside the state	3,000,000
Sold corn, average for ten years	81,000,000
Sold corn, 1883, about one fourth the crop	22,000,000
Average value of the sound corn per bushel	50 cents
Wheat—Crop of 1883	25,500,000
Still in growers' hands, about 29 per cent of the crop	7,500,000
Annual consumption in state	14,800,000
For 1883, to sell out of state	10,000,000

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6, 1884.—The house held an all day session beginning at ten o'clock. Mr. Kerr rose to a question of privilege. Reading from the State Leader a paragraph intimating that members were being bribed by the Western Union Telegraph company by means of telegraph franks and intimated that the charge was not retracted it would be sufficient cause to move the expulsion of the reporter making the charge from the privileges of the house. No action was taken in the matter.

Bills passed: to amend the code in relation to trespassing of stock and damages therefor; to provide for payment out of the state treasury of the expenses of conveying convicts to the penitentiaries and reform schools; to authorize the payment of expenses of the state board of health monthly.

The bill to compel owners of hedge fences along roads and highways to keep the same in certain bounds, failed to pass. The Bolter school bill came up and consumed the remainder of the day. An amendment to the section was adopted, essentially destroying the purpose of the bill.

In the senate the entire session was again occupied in consideration of the bill for a uniform series of text books for public schools. An amendment was adopted providing that any district whose board of directors unanimously decided against the use of the standard series shall not be compelled to accept the series. The bill was finally ordered on a grossed, 34 voting in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Guiteau's Last Statement.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Charles H. Reed, counsel for the assassin Guiteau, said to-day: "I read the statement of ex-Postmaster General James before the committee in Washington which conveys the impression that the star-route prosecutions were in some measure the cause of the shooting of President Garfield. On the day before the execution when I saw Guiteau for the last time I said to him: Guiteau all hope of saving you is gone and you must die to-morrow. Now I ask you again, had you any accomplice or did any person beside you know anything about your intention to kill the president? With a wild light in his eyes, which was impossible of simulation, he replied: 'No, no one but God and no mortal knew anything about it, as I have often said. This is the truth, as I expect to meet my God to-morrow.'"

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

General Graham is to advance from Suakin Monday to fight Osman Digma at Teb. Osman is ready. Organized action by England and the continental powers against anarchists and dynamites has been agreed upon without special treaty. A fire in Philadelphia yesterday caused a loss of \$100,000, and throws 500 hands out of work. The English authorities are convinced that the dynamite used in the recent explosion came from America.

The levee at Friar Point, Arkansas, broke yesterday, and the little city there is inundated. The Geneva police have discovered an extensive conspiracy which would have sacrificed hundreds of lives. The farmers' convention at Winnipeg last night were considering a motion favoring an appeal to England to allow Manitoba to withdraw from the confederation and be a colony with a separate government of its own. The shortage of County Treasurer Van Fleet, of Newark, O., is \$47,000.

RULING THE ROADS.

Vanderbilt's Scheme to Control the Union Pacific Fails.

Knocked Out By a Blow From the Rock Island.

The Young Tripartite Pool to Be Reorganized.

A Caustic Review of the Annual Report of the U. P.

Mr. Dillon Thinks the Business of His Road Should Be Kept Dark.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

VAN DERBILT EUCHEED.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. CHICAGO, March 6.—The result of yesterday's meeting of the Union Pacific railroad company, so far as the directory is concerned, is regarded as the first knock-out by the Rock Island in their tilt against Vanderbilt. This result will prevent Vanderbilt from interfering with Union Pacific affairs hereafter, and the Rock Island will be able to hold the Union Pacific to a strict maintenance of the tripartite compact in accordance with its wishes. It also tends to confirm the statements heretofore published that the Northwestern, a Vanderbilt road, and the Washab, a Gould road, are to be forced to go out of the tripartite combination, and that the Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Milwaukee & St. Paul would then carry out the original agreement. The Northwestern would never have joined the combination but for Vanderbilt's desire to paralyze the Western Trunk Line association and prevent the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul from gaining advantages they expected from consummating the compact. The same may be said regarding Gould's Washab. The action of the North Western railroad directors at their meeting in New York last week in confirming the tripartite compact created general surprise, as it was believed that they would refuse to sanction the agreement because the Rock Island and North Western could not be expected to work harmoniously together in the same association. That the contract was never the less confirmed is now believed to have been due to the firm conviction of Vanderbilt that he would gain control of both the Union Pacific and Rock Island. He has failed as far as the Union Pacific is concerned.

THE U. P.'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Tribune, commenting on the Union Pacific's annual report, says: With largely increased business the company seems to have earned less money in 1883 than in 1882 by \$1,821,342. The company owes \$84,506,332, and the directors rather illogically account for their bad showing by reciting the fact that during the year they lost some of the traffic which was once given to their road. It is, however, a question of speculation how much larger the shortages would have been without a still greater addition to the work done by the company. The directors blame the Colorado depression, and rate cutting of the last few months for the Union Pacific's "misfortune," and believe the tripartite agreement will heal all existing wounds. One very touching paragraph in the report relates to the fact that "owing to the unwise action of rival lines" the Union Pacific company was compelled to put more trains at the disposal of the people and to greatly increase the speed of its passenger locomotives. The directors feel comfortably confident of their ability to beat the Thurman act through the use of a technicality which has just been patented and tested by the corps of ex-judges which the company employs.

HINDING THE FACTS.

NEW YORK, March 6. It was stated by President Dillon, of the Union Pacific to-day that question of withholding from the public the usual monthly statements of the earnings and expenses, is under consideration. It is claimed that erroneous impressions of the company's business are given by the comparative statement of earnings and expenses each month. A fair idea of what the company is doing, it is urged, cannot be obtained until the figures for the year's business are all in.

A NEW POOL.

CHICAGO, March 6.—General freight agents of the Northwestern roads held a general conference to-day, and decided upon a plan to be submitted to the general managers for the formation of a pool to take the place of the Northwestern and Chicago Traffic association. A meeting of general managers to consider the matter will be held to-morrow. It is understood that the report of the general freight agents covers questions of territory and percentages of the proposed new pool, that the freight agents come within a minimum of twelve points of agreeing upon percentages. It was thought in railroad circles that they would be much farther apart.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 6.—The northern and southern divisions of the Mexican Central railway are within eight miles of a junction. Preparations have been made for completing that distance in one day. This will be done Saturday. Through traffic commences immediately. Arrangements have been made for bringing foreign goods overland, and thus competing with the Mexican & Vera Cruz railway.

A Murderer's House.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—The coroner stopped the shroud and clothing of the corpse, revealed nine knife wounds, inflicted by the man in whose house the funeral was being held. The victim was William Dunn and the murderer, Jerry Hagens, who tried to conceal the murder

THE BULLS AND BEARS.

A Tinge of Excitement Creeps Into the Cereal Trading.

A Heavy Pressure to Sell and Lower Prices.

The "Longs" and "Shorts" Trying to Even Up.

Special Features of the Markets and the Sales.

The Cattle Markets—Nebraska Sheep—Prices and Weights.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

A LOWER RANGE OF PRICES.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. CHICAGO, March 6.—There was a tinge of excitement in the cereal markets to-day and prices were established on an unusually low range. The feeling was very nervous throughout the entire session and particularly so at the opening. Wheat and corn both sustained a serious reverse in prices, the latter the greatest. Speculative offerings of wheat were very large, local operators selling and some outside selling orders also being received. Considerable "long" wheat, it is supposed, has been sold. Margins became exhausted on some lots and merchants, to protect themselves, were compelled to close these out, thus increasing the offerings. The pressure to sell was very great at intervals, though at the same time when inside prices were reached there appeared to be an active demand with the "shorts" covering freely. The market opened about 1/8c lower, fluctuated within a range of 1/8c to 1/4c and closed 1/4c lower than the closing figures on change yesterday. March was quiet and quotable at 90c to 90c, closed at 90c, April light trading, closed at 91c to 91c. May active and sold at 96c but selling orders at 96c being made that price, and closed at 96c. In June wheat there was moderate trading and prices ranged from 97 1/2 to 98 1/2, closed at 97 1/2 to 97 1/2. July closed at 98c.

Trading was active in corn and all through the day an unsettled feeling pervaded the market. Speculative offerings were very large from the opening, and with each improvement large offerings were placed on the market. The decline absorbed a great many margins which helped to increase the offerings of "long" corn, and thus created weakness. There was a reaction early of about 1/8c, due to a report that two millions of bushels of corn had been bought in St. Louis for export via Baltimore, but the report was first contradicted and then confirmed. The supposition is it alludes to the quantity of corn bought to be shipped from western points via St. Louis to Baltimore at an exceedingly low rate of freight. Receipts were fair, and 21 per cent contract.

The market for mess pork showed a fair degree of activity, but the feeling was unsettled and weak during the greater portion of the day, and prices fluctuated considerably. Trading was confined largely to May and June. March closed at \$17.55 to \$17.47 1/2, May ranged from \$17.55 to \$17.75 and closed at \$17.67 1/2 to \$17.70, June closed at \$17.75 to \$17.77 1/2. Wheat and corn were firmer on the call board. Of wheat 1,400,000 bushels were sold, closing 1/4c higher. The corn sales were 1,020,000. May and June advanced 1/8c, July declined 1/8c. May oats declined 1/8c, June oats declined 1/8c. June corn advanced 1/8c, July declined 1/8c. April rye declined 1/8c.

The cattle market was dull, weak and lower on shipping, dressed beef and export grades. The market for Texas cattle was unsettled and weak during the greater portion of the day, and prices fluctuated considerably. Trading was confined largely to May and June. March closed at \$17.55 to \$17.47 1/2, May ranged from \$17.55 to \$17.75 and closed at \$17.67 1/2 to \$17.70, June closed at \$17.75 to \$17.77 1/2. There was a big sale of Nebraska corn-fed sheep, 644 head, that averaged 124 lbs, at \$6.85.

Capitol Crumbs.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The house committee on ways and means to-day acted favorably upon the Morrison tariff bill. As agreed upon, it places salt, coal and lumber on the free list. A provision with respect to coal is to the effect that it shall not apply to Canada until that country places our coal of the free list.

The agreement to report the amended bill favorably was reached by a strict party vote seven to five; Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Herbert, Russell and Jones in the affirmative, and Kelley, Ingersoll, McKinley, Hiseck and Russell in the negative. Hawitt was not present when the vote was taken, but it is known that he agrees with the majority and would have voted in favor of the report had he been present. Morrison will make the majority report on the bill Monday.

Horrificly Mangled.

LINCOLN, March 6.—A Whoo to-day the team of a Bohemian named Zeawa, took fright at a train, threw him on the tongue and into a wheel, dragging him half a mile. He was horribly mangled and fatally injured.

They Preserved the Jail

BUILDING CORP., March 6.—Four members of the Masonic lodge were arrested, Sunday, for passing the 7-10, and each fine \$5, and costs in full \$10. They went to jail.