

ASHBURN MAY GET A PLACE

Nebraska Dairyman Will Likely Land in Secretary Morton's Official Household.

DIVISION OF DAIRY WORK TO BE HIS

Re-Elected to His Position as Secretary of the National Dairyman's Association, the Gibson Internemaker is Looked on Favorably for the Higher Position.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 107 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

D. P. Ashburn of Gibson has been re-elected secretary of the National Dairyman's congress, which has just completed its session in this city.

Senator Allen has secured the passage of his bill providing that the public lands remaining undisposed of within the reservation in Lincoln county, known as the Fort McPherson military reservation, and the lands in the reservation in Sheridan county, known as the Fort Union military reservation, as well as all public lands withdrawn from settlement and attached thereto shall be made subject to disposal under the homestead laws only.

On motion of Senator Manderson the senate has passed the bill authorizing the payment of \$5,000 from the treasury for the purchase of Kearney, administrator of the estate of Emmet Crawford, who was killed by Mexican soldiers, and the captain of the Third United States cavalry.

KYLE EVEN WITH PETTIGREW.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota today undertook to secure the adoption of an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing an appropriation of \$20,000 for experiments with artesian wells in South Dakota.

Senator Pettigrew, who stated that there is undoubtedly an artesian well underlying the entire state of South Dakota, which could be used to advantage for irrigation purposes.

Senator Kyle's amendment was defeated by a vote of 15 to 16. The motion was lost, 15 to 16. Then, without division, the house insisted on the original bill, and the bill was sent to further conference.

Mr. Martin of Indiana, chairman of the committee on pension bills, today called the bill to pension Hiram Rhea and moved to pass it, the president veto notwithstanding.

Mr. Outwaite of Ohio bitterly attacked the pension bill, and stated that he was a not a rebel bushwhacker, a common robber and a terror to the community in any part of the state.

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AMERICAN MEATS ABROAD

England Takes by Far the Greater Portion and is Satisfied.

TR/D: WITH OTHER COUNTRIES SMALL

France Comes Second with a Growing Business Up to the Time of the Prohibition

—Cry of Unhealthfulness Comes from the Land Owners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Morton, at the request of the Associated Press, makes the following statement regarding the meat trade of the United States with certain foreign countries:

"Our export beef is of such a high quality that a parliamentary committee in England in 1883 reported that it was the most fashionable and aristocratic markets in London it was frequently sold as 'prime Scotch and English meat.' In fact, the committee said that in some of the largest meat selling establishments in the aristocratic west of London there was practically no other than American meat sold.

Yet it is called 'English and Scotch.' The prices of American dressed beef, 100 pounds at the London Central market on December 31, 1894, were as follows: American beef, killed in England, \$10.12 1/2 to \$10.87 1/2 per 100 pounds; refrigerator American beef, \$11.12 1/2 to \$12.12 1/2 per 100 pounds for haid quarters; for fore quarters, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain received during the year ending April 30, 1895, 305,910 beef cattle from the United States and paid \$26,500,000 for the same.

During the same year Great Britain took 243,246,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States at a valuation of \$28,800,000. For the nine months ending September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 227,000,000 pounds of dressed beef, against 177,000,000 pounds during the corresponding months of 1893. This is an increase of 50,000,000 pounds over the United States and Great Britain was increased about 45,000,000 pounds for the year 1894.

GERMAN TRADE SMALL.

"During the year 1894 Germany took from the United States 4,000 live cattle up to the close of December 31 only 6,198 head, and dressed and cured meats to the value of \$1,433,463 head, while France consumed in American cattle in the same period 13,441 head. From January 1, 1895, to February 13, 1895, the United States exported to Germany 1,763,370 pounds, at a valuation of \$621,682. During the same period of the same kind the United States exported to France 9,431,635 pounds and France received from the United States 3,962,704 pounds.

The meat producers of the United States send only the very best grades of live cattle and dressed and cured meats to the European markets. It is claimed by the United States dealers in meats that all the live and dressed meats and all the charges against the sanitary condition of American live cattle sent abroad are inspired by the land owning proprietors of the United States.

It is said, to make cattle and meat higher in the German and French markets by making cattle and beef scarce. The herds of cattle and sheep in the United States are in splendid condition. There has not been a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States since 1870.

There is no contagious, infectious or communicable disease now prevalent among the herds of the United States or territory of the union. There has not been and there will not be shipped to any European port any animal or the products of any animal which is diseased, diseased and declared healthy, wholesome and edible. The United States will continue to furnish all meatless Europe with the best and cheapest pork in the world.

PROSPECTS FOR SILVER ABROAD.

Senators Divided as to the Importance of Events in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The members of the senate are not so much concerned with domestic legislation as to preclude their giving attention to the important events in Europe for another international conference looking to the rehabilitation of silver.

The success of Mr. Everett's resolution in the British House of Commons was a pleasant surprise to a large majority of the senators. The more extreme silver men further than the senators are inclined to support the proposition of bimetalism than the British House of Commons, and still contend that the United States need not wait upon any other government, but a majority of them agreed to support the resolution.

They arranged it will at one stroke remove all their difficulties; that they, too, appreciate the improved prospects abroad which still attend the silver question.

Very few of the senators, of whatever views on the silver question, were prepared for the action of the British Parliament, for they had not anticipated the possibility of government would consent to another conference, but now that the Everett resolution has been adopted some of them interpret it to indicate a withdrawal of support from the proposition of bimetalism.

They find special encouragement in the inference that the British nation is behind the silver question, and that the view of three facts which regard the conference as an assured fact and the opinion is almost uniform that the result of its proceedings will be to the advantage of the United States.

Senator Sherman is one of the senators, however, who consider it still doubtful whether anything will be accomplished in the interest of silver. Senator Taylor, representing probably the other extreme in the senate, expresses doubt whether England will consent to a meeting of her currency system, but he thinks that other nations, such as France and Germany, may make a change which is more, he says, than has heretofore been expected.

Senators Allison, Platt, Chandler and Hill and others represent opposition to the resolution as a most imprudent one. Senator Allison, who was a member of the Brussels conference, expressed the opinion that England would not make important concessions in case of another conference.

SUFFERERS FROM IRRIGATION.

Mexicans Want the Water that is Used in Colorado and New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Charles E. Wasche, United States consul at Tijuca del Norte, Mexico, has told, in a pathetic way, through a report to the State department, of the sufferings of the people of that section through the drought brought on by the diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande by the United States.

He recalls the fact that Mexico, by treaty, consented to an equal share with the United States of the waters of the Rio Grande, and that the United States, in violation of the treaty, has diverted the waters of the Rio Grande to the Colorado and New Mexico.

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WILSON SUCCEEDS BISSELL

Faithfulness of the West Virginian to the Administration Rewarded.

CLEVELAND TAKES HIM INTO HIS CABINET

Tariff Leader and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Nominated for Postmaster General—Something of His Career.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The president has nominated William L. Wilson of West Virginia to succeed Wilson S. Bissell as postmaster general.

Senator Vilas, as chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, instead of calling a meeting of the committee to consider Mr. Wilson's nomination, polled the members of the committee and obtained unanimous consent to make a favorable report. An effort was made to secure an executive session for the immediate consideration of the nomination, but owing to the fact that some of the senators declared they would insist that the nomination should take the usual course and be reported at one executive session and lie over to the next, this plan was abandoned.

The conference will be made at the next executive session. When Representative Wilson was told by a reporter of the Associated Press that his nomination was sent to the senate today he spoke freely on the fact that he had known for several days of the president's intention. Being somewhat run down he has never worked from his work in congress. Mr. Wilson will rest for some time, probably a month, before assuming the duties of his new office.

Mr. Wilson was born in West Virginia and part of it in visiting elsewhere. Senator Faulkner of West Virginia was presiding over the senate when the nomination of Wilson was presented to the senate. Mr. Faulkner said the appointment was splendid and could not be better. He was pleased to see Mr. Wilson's name in the cabinet, and he was glad to see the name of Senator Voorhees and Senator Vilas also spoken highly of the appointment. Senators Vilas and Voorhees, members of the postoffice committee, said they expected to see the appointment confirmed at a day's executive session without going over a day, as is the usual custom.

Mr. Wilson remained in the committee room for some time after his nomination had been sent to the senate, and many members of the senate and congressmen called on him and offered their congratulations.

WILSON'S PUBLIC CAREER.

William L. Wilson is best known to the country in connection with his recent tariff work. He has been a member of congress since 1882, but it was not until the present congress that he became chairman of the tariff committee. He has been a member of the tariff committee since 1882, and he has been a member of the tariff committee since 1882.

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DAMES DISCUSS DIVORCE

Question Considered from the Point of View of Man's Contempt for Woman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Complaint against the present system of divorce laws was the burden of today's session of the National Council of Women. The entire day was devoted to the theme, and a number of interesting addresses were delivered before a crowded hall.

The discussion was led by the official report of the common divorce reform, read by Chairman Bottelle Dietrick of Massachusetts. It embodied responses received from a number of state governors who were asked to call the attention of the legislature to the status of the divorce laws, and to appoint a committee to consist of an equal number of men and women to consider the matter. The question, the report said, was one vitally concerning the happiness and welfare of a great many people, of whom half are women.

Women should thoughtfully consider the significance of the fact that 31 per cent of the masculine servant of the people make no response to this just request of representative women. Only two, Governor Greenhough of Massachusetts, and Governor Brown of Rhode Island, have done so in their power to carry out the request.

The governor of South Carolina wrote that that state had no divorce laws, and its people were better satisfied than any other people in the United States. The report said that the fact that twenty-three states have appointed bodies of men and women to consider the matter, and that twenty-two states have appointed women, ought to show women in what estimation the men of the United States hold their opinions. That officials should be so slow to respond to the wishes of frank contempt for woman's opinions and wishes was the conclusion expressed in the report.

Elizabeth B. Grannis of New York, president of the National Civilization league, for the promotion of social purity, advocated universal divorce. She pointed out that the federal government, recognizing no divorce except by adultery.

Miss Harriet A. Shinn of Illinois, delegate of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, made a plea for the children, who were the greatest sufferers from the unwritten laws of society and for the children of the divorced women. She pointed out that the divorce laws were in favor of those whose domestic life is so unhappy and unwholesome as to render a legal separation imperative. She held as a fundamental attitude of the American people that the child should be protected from the unhappiness of its parents, and that the child should be protected from the unhappiness of its parents.

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AMUSEMENTS

If there is such a thing as a magician mellowing in his art, Herrmann shows in his performances this season such a refinement and such a wonderful improvement, if such is possible, that one begins to suspect his art has been touched with a refiner's fire.

For years his original methods, his novelties and his taking mannerisms, to say nothing of his pre-emptive ability, have been uppermost in the minds of theater goers for whom a neocromancer has strong fascination. There is nothing hackneyed in his work, his talks to his audiences are always interesting because artistic in their nature, and then he is so resourceful as artist in making them so interesting as to excite the wonder and admiration of those assisting in front. This was particularly noticeable last night when the price of sleight of hand performers began his annual engagement at Boyd's theater, playing to a very large audience, that reluctantly left the theater when the last bit of palming was at an end.

As usual, he introduces his entertainment with his clever tricks, taking ladies' handkerchiefs and making them in various ways long enough to reach across the stage, and watches he ponds into a gun and then shoots them upon men's coats and attaches them to the chair rungs. He changes links to red and makes cards to dance at his bidding. But then, this is an old story. It is the first time to the feast. The Asiatic trunk mystery is the first of the new novelties this season, and it is a crowning act in the master's busy life. Merlin, with his great ability to draw gold from empty receptacles, even from the pockets of the audience, has alongside this incomparable mystery work. So artistically is this vanishing and change-it work that it far transcends anything ever before seen on the stage. He makes roses bloom on citrus trees. Noah's ark is another of the latest mysteries, and after Herrmann gets through pulling animals out of the bag, he makes a very interesting and fashionable baryard, needing only the stage settings to give it the realism of "The Old Homestead."

His artistic standpoint the gem of the evening was Herrmann's magi-drama, so called, wherein the star plays Mephisto and works strange spells over a young artist, who is Mme. Herrmann, and in love with his pictured sweetheart. The stage is set as the interior of an old castle, with a generous fireplace, the easel and the artist's palette at the entrance. The young artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the inferno seems to be let loose on the stage. In the midst of the din and the blinding lights Mephisto appears. And what Mephisto does to the artist in red frock and hat to foot Herrmann dominates the scene, and the picture on the easel comes out of the canvas and the artist, who is decidedly of Pygmalion's belief that his creation will one day come to life, has never been able to complete the face of his ideal woman, for the moment he touches brush to canvas uncanny sounds are heard, vivid flashes of lightning are seen, doors bang and a section of the infer