WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Some of the New Laws Enacted at the Late Session.

MEASURES DULY SIGNED AND SEALED.

Bills to Which Governor Boyd Affixed His Signature—Partial Summary of Bills Passed—Their Provisions.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following bills passed both houses and have been signed by Governor Boyd:

HOUSE ROLLS.

No. 75, appropriating $75,000 for the payment of officers and members of the legislature.

No. 79, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the drouth sufferers.

No. 217 by Kruse, for the payment of the incidental expenses of the legislature.

No. 233 by Dobson, establishing a girls' industrial school for juvenile delinquents at Geneva.

No. 65 by McCutcheon, repealing the bounty on beet sugar.

No. 141 by Porter, promoting independence of voters at elections (the Australian ballot law).

No. 81 by Howe, issuing bonds for the purpose of aiding the drouth sufferers.

No. 16 by McKesson, appropriating matriculation and diploma fees to the support of the library of the university.

No. 17, by McKesson, assenting to congressional grants of land sales for the support of the agricultural college of the university.

No. 271, by Fee, organizing Thurston county.

No. 52, by Gerdes, authorizing the organization of mutual insurance companies.

No. 284, by Oakley, authorizing counties to issue warrants on the general fund, in excess of the amount authorized by law and not to exceed 10 per cent of the grand assessment.

No. 206, by Rohan, providing for the Nebraska exhibit at Chicago and appropriating $50,000 therefore.

No. 83, by Gillilan, apportioning the state into judicial districts.

No. 260, by Stebbins, enabling non-residents whose parents or guardians pay not less than $30 annually of school taxes to attend the university.

No. 115, by Brennan, protecting labor organizations in their trade marks and labels.

No. 68, appropriating $3,500 for the relief of Mariette Norin.

No. 298, by Faxon, appropriating $2,000 for the relief of Lavena Turner.

No. 125, by Taylor, appropriating $3,500 for the relief of George W. Davis.

No. 163, by Moon, compelling railroads to name their stations the same as the village or city in which they are located.

No. 403, by Stebbins, authorizing the state treasurer to pay warrants from any funds in his possession when the fund upon which the warrant is drawn has been exhausted.

No. 22, by Soderman, requiring county clerks to enter all fees in the fee book.

No. 58, amending the constitution to allow the governor to appoint the members of the state railway commission.

No. 517, by Nicols, appropriating $25,000 for the payment of officers and members of the legislature.

No. 134, by Oakley, prohibiting the harboring of girls under eighteen years and boys under twenty-one years of age in houses of ill-fame.

SENATE FILES.

No. 106, by Moore, conveying to John Dee certain lands in Lancaster county on payment therefor.

No. 210, by Randall, authorizing county boards to use the surplus general fund to purchase food and seed for drouth stricken farmers.

No. 20, by Dysart, to enable associations to incorporate for the purpose of acquiring and holding title to real estate.

No. 43, by Keiper, providing that the insane shall be supported at the expense of the state.

No. 116 by Brown, establishing a state board of health.

No. 17 by Randall, enabling the lessees of educational lands to apply to their county commissioners and supervisors to have their holdings appraised for sale.

No. 12 by Beck, allowing commissioners to levy a tax not exceeding 1 mill on the $1 of the assessed valuation of the county for the purpose of digging ditches.

No. 217, providing for the government, regulation and winding up of building associations.

No. 23 by Moore, limiting county treasurer fees as follows: For amounts collected under $3,000 10 per cent, between $3,000 and $5,000 2 per cent, with mileage at 10 cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of government to settle with the state treasurer.

What the House Did.

Here are some of the measures that passed the lower house during the session just ended:

House roll 68, by Felker, appropriates $1,750 each for the relief of Ana E. and Marietta Norin, daughters of Jacob Norin, who was killed by the explosion at the Lincoln hospital for the insane in February, 1889.

House roll 79, by the relief committee, appropriates the sum of $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the drouth in the western counties of the state, to be expended by the state relief commission.

House roll 80, by Waldron, appropriates $75,000 for the salaries of the members and employes of the legislature.

House roll 81, by Howe, authorizes and directs that $100,000 in 7 per cent bonds, payable in five years, running if necessary to a ten year limit, shall be issued and the proceeds turned over to the relief commission for the benefit of western sufferers.

House roll 104 by Stevens of Fillmore, provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics and artisans and domestics, except laborers on the farm.

House roll 115 by Brennan, makes it lawful for associations and unions of workingmen to adopt labels and trade marks and other forms of advertising that goods are manufactured by members of the association, and provides a penalty including both fine and imprisonment for any infringement or counterfeiting by an unauthorized person.

House roll 129 by Taylor, appropriates the sum of $3,500 for the relief of George W. Davis, who was badly injured and rendered a cripple for life by the explosion at the Lincoln insane asylum in February, 1889.

House roll 141 by Porter, is the well known Australian ballot bill, the provisions of which are too well known to require an extended summary.

House roll 206 by Rohan, provides that a United States flag—size not given—shall float over every school house while the school is in session.

House roll 217 by Kruse, appropriates the sum of $75,000 for the incidental expenses of the legislature.

House roll 233 by Dobson, locating a girl's industrial school at Geneva, Fillmore county. The bill provides that the school shall be located within three miles of the above named city, provided said city shall grant and convey to the state in fee simple a tract of land not less than forty acres in extent suitable for the location of such an institution. The sum of $40,000 is appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings.

House roll 260, by Stebbins, authorizes the board of regents of the state university to charge "such fees as they determine upon" to all students who choose to remain longer than four years, or who may desire to enter the departments of law, medicine or the fine arts.

House roll 271, by Fee, provides that all that part of the state lying directly north of Holt county, between the Niobrara and Keya Paha rivers and the state line shall constitute a county by the name of "Boyd."

House roll 275, by McReynolds, empowering and making it the duty of district school boards and boards of trustees of high schools to purchase all necessary text books and other supplies necessary for the use of their respective schools. The boards are authorized to enter into a contract with publishers for any term of years not to exceed five; provided that the contract price of books shall not exceed the lowest price then granted to any dealer, school district, firm, corporation, or individual and also subject to any reduction that may be made while the contract is pending.

Section 2 required any publisher, before he enters into any contract, to file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $20,000 with the state superintendent of public instruction, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract.

Section 3 provides that if any publisher shall hereafter become a party to any combination or trust for the purpose of raising the price of school books, that contract at the option of the school board shall be null and void.

Every publisher who may desire to enter into a contract to furnish school books shall leave with the state superintendent a sworn statement giving the lowest prices at which each of his series of text books are sold anywhere in the United States.

Section 6. Provides that upon the filing of any written complaint by any school board with the state superintendent, the attorney general of the state shall proceed to investigate the matter and if he finds "probable cause" shall forthwith proceed to begin an action on the bond that has been filed against the offending publisher.

Section 7. Reads as follows. All books and supplies purchased by district boards shall be held as the property of the district, and shall be loaned to the pupils pursuing a course of study therein free of charge, but said pupils shall be responsible for any damage, loss, or failure to return the books when so directed.

House roll 284 by Oakley authorizes the boards of supervisors, when so directed by a vote of the county to issue bonds not to exceed 5 per cent of the grand assessment roll for 1890, and not more than $20,000 in any event, for the purpose of purchasing grain for seed and feed for teams. The bonds shall be payable in ten years and optionable in five and bear 7 per cent interest.

Section 3 provides that the bonds shall be sold at the highest obtainable price and "not less than their face value," and proceeds used to buy grain which shall be sold at actual cost to needy farmers with 10 per cent added to defray expenses of sale, and shall take the purchaser's note due in five years at 7 per cent.

Section 4 requires the farmer to take oath that he has no grain for seed or feed and furnish affidavit of two creditable residents of his neighborhood that he is a reputable citizen. The highest amount furnished any one person for either feed or seed is limited to fifty bushels for each purpose.

Section 5 imposes a penalty of a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding three years on any person who may seek to take advantage of this provision.

House roll 298 by Faxon, appropriates $2,000 for the relief of Lavina Turner, who lost her hand in an ironing machine at the Beatrice institute for the feeble minded.

House roll 16, by McKesson, provides that all moneys that may be received by the state treasurer from March 31, 1891, to March 31, 1892, on account of matriculation and diploma fees collected from students of the state university, shall constitute a "special library fund" for that institution.

House roll 17, by McKesson, is a bill accepting on the part of the state of various sums of money—commencing at $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and increasing at the rate of $1,000 a year till $25,000 is reached—which has been appropriated by the general government, "for the more complete endowment of agricultural colleges and to foster the mechanic arts."

House roll 52, by Gerdes, authorizes any number of persons not less than 20, and possessing property worth not less than $20,000 to establish a mutual insurance company. Said company is prohibited from making any assessment until a loss actually occurs, and cannot pay its officers or solicitors more than $3 per day and expenses when actually engaged in the service of the company.

House roll 57, by Gillilan, limits the liability of stockholders of corporations by adding to section 136, chapter 16, of the compiled statutes the following words: "To the extent of the unpaid subscription of any stockholder to the capital stock of such corporation," and to section 139, same chapter, a similar clause.

House roll 58 by Moan, provides for the submission of the regular election in November 1892, of a constitutional amendment requiring the selection of three railroad commissioners by direct vote of the people; one of them to hold office for one year another for two and the third for three years to be determined among them by lot after they have been chosen.

House roll 65 by McCutcheon repeals all of chapter 70 of the revised statutes. This chapter provides that the doors shall be made to swing outward on all public buildings or those used for churches, schools, theaters, lecture rooms, hotels, town halls and other buildings where public meetings are held.

TAX ON REIMPORTED WHISKY.

Suit Brought for an Interpretation of a McKinley Bill Clause.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5.—The public warehouse company has brought suit to secure an interpretation of a clause in the McKinley bill under which reimported whisky is taxed. At present the tax is paid on the quantity of whisky in the barrel at the time it is entered for importation. A clause in the McKinley bill says that any import withdrawn from a bonded warehouse shall pay duty only for the weight at the time of withdrawal, but whisky pays by the gauge and not by weight, and the question is whether, being so reckoned, it will come under the clause referred to. As whisky usually loses several gallons while lying in the government warehouse the difference will save several hundred thousand dollars annually for the importers.

Brutal Wife Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—Edward Hollinger, better known as Big Hollinger, a colored pugilist, this morning forced himself into the room where his wife and two children were in bed and brutally murdered his wife by beating her head and face again and again with a hatchet. Hollinger then tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife, but he only succeeded in severely wounding himself, when he was arrested. Her refusal to live with him on account of cruel treatment caused the tragedy.

Big Fire at Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., April 5.—The worst fire Lowell has had in many years occurred this afternoon. A boy set fire to a box of waste paper back of the Edson block and fire dropped into H. C. Church & Sons' cellar. It spread rapidly and the Edson block was soon a complete wreck and the Masonic temple adjoining badly damaged. The total losses aggregate $85,000. The public library, with 41,000 volumes, located on the second floor of the Masonic temple, was badly damaged.

Arrest of Denver Scalpers.

DENVER, Col., April 5.—Six ticket scalpers were arrested today, charged with forgery. Several days ago four tickets were purchased at Colorado Springs for Boulder. Friday one of the tickets was presented to a Union Pacific conductor with the name Boulder changed to Ogden. The railways claim that considerable of this work has been done. The prisoners were released on $500 bond each.

Garfield's Brother Dying.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 5.—Thomas Garfield, only brother of the late president, who has lived on a farm in Jamestown township, Ottawa county, for the last twenty-five years, is slowly dying. He was taken with an acute attack of rheumatism last week, and physicians say he cannot recover. He is sixty-eight years of age. His life has been that of a hard-working farmer.

Four Burned to Death.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 5.—In a fire here late tonight a large frame structure belonging to John P. Smith, in which was located a tea and coffee store, millinery store and the upper portion used as a residence by F. J. Reece and an Italian family, four persons lost their lives. Six others are missing.

A Youthful Thief.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Andrew Nolan, a ten-year-old boy, has been arrested for stealing $11,000 in bank checks from the postoffice.

Colorado Cannibals.

A man whose face was covered with scars walked up to a deputy sheriff in Denver and announced himself as the man who had bitten off the nose of H. D. Schaefer while engaged in a fight with the latter at Bennett. The scar-faced man said he was Jerome Williams. He added that the trouble was started by Schaefer. The latter bit a piece out of his face and then proceeded to chew his thumb, when Williams retaliated by biting off Schaefer's nose. Williams' appearance showed that he had received pretty rough usage.

GIGANTIC MINING EXHIBIT.

How the Mountain States Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

COMPLETE MINES AND REFINERIES.

Novel Scheme for the Edification of Visitors to the Columbian Exposition—Annual Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The visitors to the Columbian exposition in 1893 will have an opportunity of seeing what has never before been attempted in the way of a mining exhibit. There is a movement on foot and it promises to be a successful one, that if carried to its culmination will surpass anything that has ever been attempted in this line. It is proposed to have an exhibit by the states of Colorado, California, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and the territories of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona that will show the process of obtaining gold and silver from the time that it is taken from the bowels of the earth until it is refined into the bars of commerce. A company has been formed with a capital stock of $500,000 to carry out this scheme and the stock is being rapidly taken in all the states mentioned.

The plan is to secure about twenty acres of ground in the vicinity of the exposition grounds that will be occupied by the exhibit. On the surface of the real estate will be erected smelters and refining works, where ores will be treated and worked from the bullion into a refined condition. Then there will be a shaft sunk to the depth of about one hundred and fifty feet, which will be provided with four elevators with a carrying capacity of fifty persons each that will run up and down in a circular guide that will be surrounded by marble and provided with convenient places to stop off. In fact this shaft will be divided into "stories" where will be exhibited the products of the leading mines, all so arranged as to admit of the closest inspection. At the bottom will be drifts, stopes and levels, representing the different lodes and veins in the various mines, and they will all be supplied with real ore from the different regions of the states represented. There will be the free gold and silver department and the quartzite, the galena and the carbonates. In short, the precious metals will be placed there as nearly in the manner of nature as possible.

To accomplish all this it is claimed that nearly ten thousand tons of ore will be required, and that the supply will have to be replenished quite often. It is evident to all who know anything of the process of smelting. The smelters will not be of the capacity that are required in this section, of course, but they will be of sufficient magnitude to carry on quite a business. The ore that is placed in the mines will not be disturbed, as to do this would of necessity require a constant system of repairs to be kept up.

A meeting was held in this city on Friday evening last at which the preliminary steps were taken on the part of the mining men of this section, and there will be another on Tuesday night. Governor Thomas presided and will at the next one. Meetings are being held in the other states, and there is every reason to believe that the scheme will be perfected in a short time and that the work will begin very soon. It must be remembered that this is no part of the regular exhibits of the states and territories mentioned, but that it is a private matter and will in no wise conflict with the regular work of the local governments, which will not be called upon to contribute a cent to the enterprise.

The main exhibit will not be taken away from the city when the exposition is ended, but will be allowed to remain and will be maintained as a permanent display.

Utah Railroads and Resources.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Castle Valley railway company filed articles of incorporation with Territorial Auditor Pratt. The capital stock is $1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of $100 each. The cost of construction, right of way, power, rolling stock and everything complete is put at $500,000. The directors are B. W. Driggs, jr., Alex Johnson, B. F. Thornburg, Milando Pratt and E. M. Cummings. The shareholders are B. W. Driggs, jr., 4,955 shares; Alex Johnson, 4,955 shares; B. F. Thompson, twenty-five shares; F. B. Pratt, O. P. Pratt, M. Longmore, Jonah H. Burrows, E. M. Cummings, Martinus Nelson, E. L. Sheets, O. C. Beebe, Milando Pratt each five shares, and all of Salt Lake City. The roads start from Price station on Rio Grande & Western in Emery county and runs to Pittsburg in the coal fork of the Cottonwood canon, over forty miles, the entire amount of trackage, including sidings and spurs being fifty miles. Work begins immediately and will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

The resources of Castle valley are ample to justify a railroad, but this line is only the beginning of a project for a main line connecting these vast resources with Salt Lake City and eventually with California. At the terminus of the Castle valley branch are the largest and best deposits of coal in the western region. There are large veins of soft bituminous coal of a superior quality for coking and general heating purposes, and the only vein of cannel coal in Utah that is now being opened up is similar to the Australian shale and getting better every day as it is developed. Coke ovens are not being constructed and a force of men are opening up mines preparatory to railway shipments. The road also runs through the mineral wax district, and reducing works are to be put up and will make an extensive industry in oils, varnishes, asphaltum, paraffine, etc. Besides these the road taps large beds of silenite or gypsum, and a contract is already executed to ship it by carloads east.

Losing Faith in Sam Small.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is a storm brewing in Methodist educational circles. There is a balance due on the foundation of the Methodist university at Ogden and there is no money to pay the contractors, and as they can get no pay a lawsuit is a natural consequence.

President Sam Small is in the east raising money for the institution, but for some reason there has been no accounting from Small for funds received. The need of money is pressing and according to all accounts no reply can be got out of him, so Rev. J. Wesley Hill of the First Methodist church of Ogden came, in some perturbation of spirit, the other day to P. A. H. Franklin, the well known Methodist financier and president of the Niagara mining company, and wanted advice. He had lost faith in President Small and didn't know what to do. So Mr. Franklin telegraphed to Small at Philadelphia:

"Account for the funds entrusted to you or legal proceedings will be begun."

Mr. Franklin also wired one or two Philadelphia ministers to exercise care in dealing with Small.

Instead of accounting as requested Small telegraphed a defiant reply, threatening to sue Franklin for slander.

No charge of malfeasance is made against President Small—only, where is the money that he is collecting, or is supposed to be collecting? and why are the requests ignored? are questions which the Methodists would like to have answered.

Last July when the question of electing Small president of the proposed university was discussed, his opponents, led by Rev. Dr. Iliff, superintendent of Methodist missions, openly declared that he was not the proper man for the position. Small delivered a spread eagle speech, and promised if selected to raise funds in the east for the erection of the university. This captured the brethren and the Georgian was elected by a small vote. He then went east, and from time to time sent back word that the Lord was blessing the enterprise and money coming in freely. Believing his reports building was commenced, and the foundations have been finished for some time.

The contractors now want their money and threaten to file liens on the property until the bills are promptly met. Methodism is stirred to its base and unless Small makes a satisfactory showing immediately he will be brought up with a round turn.

Too Many Unmarried Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sixty-first annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints was attended today by 25,000 persons. The tabernacle contained 15,000 and the assembly hall 8,000. Others could not get in. Nothing of importance was done except the statement of George Q. Cannon, to the effect that too many young men and women are single and must marry.

Zion's Paying Enterprise.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The capital stock of the church store, the Zion's co-operative mercantile institution, has been increased to $1,250,000. The dividends for last year were $120,000 and the reserve fund now amounts to the sum of $437,500. The receipts for the year ending Saturday were $3,863,171.68, an increase of $357,000 as compared with last year.

Meeting of Stockmen.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Stockmen from all parts of Wyoming are gathering here to attend the annual meetings of the State live stock commission, and the Wyoming Stock Growers association, which will be held on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Reports indicate that stock has wintered well and the percentage of loss for the winter will be below the average.

WITH RHEA.

Half an Hour of Her Charming Conversation Reported.

If you can imagine an ideal society woman on the stage you can paint a mental picture of Mlle. Rhea. Not a woman whose life is passed in an endless round of balls and dinners and small talk, but a woman who has a mission to perform—that of brightening the lives of people with whom she comes in contact.

A representative of THE BEE called upon the actress last evening at the Millard.

Notwithstanding that she had arrived from a fatiguing journey but a short time before, Mlle. Rhea was gracious and talked with as much freedom as if she had been a dweller in the hotel for days instead of having just effaced the evidences of travel.

In appearance Mlle. Rhea off the stage looks little the actress. Tall, as women go, with a well proportioned figure and a handsome face, accentuated by the peculiar manner in which she dresses her hair, with a tendency to dress in something dark rather than showy, she looks an ideal grande dame, instead of a representative of an honored profession. The charm of manner which has made her so fascinating to the public she carries with her into private life. A genuine French woman in temperament, her vivacity, her wit, her delightful tact and above all her thorough womanliness have made her a great favorite in the exclusive circles of both eastern and western society.

Her voice is low and musical, and while she speaks English fluently, she gives it a very pronounced French accent which adds a peculiar piquancy to her speech.

Lawrence Barrett's death and Edwin Booth's retirement from the stage having been touched upon, Mlle. Rhea remarked: "I played with Mr. Barrett a number of years ago, at the Cincinnati festival, the bill being 'Much Ado About Nothing,' in which Mr. Barrett played Benedict and I Beatrice. While I do not know him as well as many of the profession, still I had a profound regard for his studiousness and in certain respects his ability. While greatly misunderstood, I believe the stage has suffered a great loss through his death.

"It is a misfortune to the English-speaking stage that Mr. Booth has decided to retire, for America has not many eminent actors and undoubtedly he was and still is the representative Shakespearean. Yet I saw Mr. Booth nine or ten years ago and I believe there were not more than 200 people in the audience. But then he was only making his reputation, his association with Mr. Barrett having been the culmination of his well deserved fame."

"With the death of Barrett and the retirement of Booth, the hope of the higher drama has received a decided blow," said the reporter.

"That is very true," replied the actress, "but what else could you expect in a country which refuses to support high art? Here farce, melodrama, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. McNally, are uppermost to the detriment of higher types of art, and until the theatergoing public demand a little more mental pabulum the same condition will continue.

"This state of affairs does not exist in France nor in England. In those countries tradition is religiously respected, not alone by the actor or actress, but by the public as well. It may be that the conditions are different in America and France, no doubt they are, but it does not speak well for the intelligent American that he prefers 'A Texas Steer' to 'Hamlet,' if I may be allowed to use the comparison."

Then the talk drifted to the Comedie Francaise, and this gave Rhea an opportunity to explain what she meant by "tradition."

"It is remarkable," said she, "how the societaires of the Comedie Francaise cling to old customs. Take a young girl, say seventeen or eighteen, who comes up for examination and is required to give an illustration of her ability as a reader. If she were to use even so much as an inflection different from that used a generation, nay half a century ago, she would be informed that there was no place for her. Individuality counts as nothing; it must be tradition. So they roll their r's and prolong their inflections until one goes mad almost that such a thing as tradition exists. Yet it has its influence. It gives the beginner an atmosphere which cannot be obtained in any other country in the world. That is why the Comedie Francaise is the standard of absolute excellence throughout the domain of the mimic world."

"Do you ever find it difficult to identify yourself with your parts?"

"No, because I will not play a part that I am not in sympathy with. In Josephine, from the first moment I put my foot upon the stage, I am Josephine. I feel it—I laugh, I cry, I rejoice, I suffer. I do not feel that I am Rhea; I am empress of the French."

GOING BACK TO INDIA.

Rev. Mitchell Talks About His Missionary Work.

Rev. Mitchell, who has spent several years in missionary work in India, and who will return to the country of the Hindus in a few weeks, addressed a large audience at the First Christian church last night.

The speaker referred to the devotion of the Mohammedans in following out the rites, ceremonies and regulations of their religion, and said that if Christians were so faithful the Christian religion would take the world in five years. Mohammedans pray five times a day; they offer sacrifices and give alms in spite of every hindrance and every difficulty. They make pilgrimages to Mecca under the most astonishing difficulties and attended by the greatest hardship and personal peril. Thousands of them die on the way every year, but the annual pilgrimage continues just the same.

The speaker then explained the good work that Christianity is doing in India and urged every one in the audience to do all they could to assist in the spread of Christianity, especially in India, whither he intends to go soon.

Called a Liar in Court.

There was a sensation in the trial of Heffner at Denver for the murder of a Chinaman named Jim Lay. Ranchman James Earle and his wife Mary were among the witnesses. Mrs. Earle swore that early last July Heffner came to her husband's ranch. He was disguised, but easily recognized by Earle. He declared that he had broken jail and was endeavoring to get out of the country. Referring to the murder Mrs. Earle said: "Heffner said: 'I didn't intend to hurt the d——d Chinaman, but I couldn't help it'." This testimony had a startling effect on Heffner, who, jumping excitedly to his feet, denounced Mrs. Earle as a liar. But Mrs. Earle continued. She said Heffner had also said: "They can't convict me of murder in the first degree, but only in the second degree, and I don't intend to stay behind the bars for the rest of my life."

The reported gold find near Alamosa proves to have been a faked misrepresentation of a claim on the Gilpin Grant which has been worked for years.

IOWA'S INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Largest in the State's History the First Quarter of the Present Year.

BURIAL OF HON. JOHN B. GRINNELL.

Hawkeye People Called Upon to Perform a Sad Duty—Notarial Commissions—World's Fair Work—Iowa News.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The books of the state auditor for the first quarter of the present year ended March 31 shows the largest insurance business of any previous quarter in the history of the office. An aggregate of 320 companies do business in the state, of which 165 are Iowa companies, including farmers' mutual associations, and twenty-one are life insurance companies. The annual statements of these companies show that 17,000 policies were issued by them, which indicates as much probably as anything else that Iowa people are prosperous. The fees collected from these companies and turned into the state treasury by the auditor during the quarter amounted to $23,722, an increase of $8,431 over the corresponding quarter last year. The amount of tax paid by the companies this year is $91,789.80, a gain of $9,364.40 over last year.

BURIAL OF HON. J. B. GRINNELL.

One of the saddest duties the people of Iowa have had to perform for many years was the laying to rest on Friday at Grinnell of the remains of the late Hon. J. B. Grinnell, a brief announcement of whose death occurred in Thursday's BEE. Mr. Grinnell had been in ill health for a long time, and his death was not entirely unexpected, but the dread announcement came at last with shocking force. Probably no man was better known to the whole state than Mr. Grinnell, and few men enjoy or have enjoyed more friends and admirers. This was attested to a large degree by the very large attendance at the funeral, which was the greatest ever known in his home city or that section of the state. The entire business of the prosperous city which he founded and which bears his name and will be a lasting monument to his memory, was suspended, and all the prominent streets and buildings of the place draped in mourning. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the board of trade, city council and Congregational church of which he was a member. Mr. Grinnell was born in New Haven, Vt., December 22, 1821. He was an orphan at ten years, a school teacher at sixteen, a college graduate at twenty-one, held the degree of master of arts at twenty-three and was a theological graduate at twenty-five. He preached seven years—three in Union village, N. Y., one in Washington, D. C. and three in New York city. Coming to Iowa in 1854, he with others pre-empted 6,000 acres of land and founded the city of Grinnell. Town lots were donated for Grinnell university, of which Mr. Grinnell was president, the school afterward merging into Iowa college, which was removed there from Davenport. As a public man Mr. Grinnell was a state senator in 1858, then regent of the state university, delegate to the national republican convention in 1860, two years special mail agent under President Lincoln's administration; then member of congress four years; then commissioner of the treasury department in 1868 to classify wools under the tariff at the port of New York; referee in 1869 to settle claims and author of the supplemental treaty with the Cherokees in Kansas, involving millions of dollars; director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway; first president of the Iowa Central railway, and later receiver; afterwards president of the Grinnell & Montezuma railway, which is now part of the Iowa Central system. He laid out several towns in Iowa and Kansas, managing several farms, upon which he placed stock, largely sheep and draft horses. In 1880 he was president of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' association and mayor of Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell was a devoted friend of Horace Greeley and an admirer and supporter of Garfield, Blaine and Harrison.

DES MOINES UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The graduates of colleges who live in this city at present have organized a university club, the requirement being that the member must have taken at least one degree in some college or university. The club was organized last Tuesday evening, and more than fifty of the most representative business and professional men of the city signed the roll. The election of officers resulted: President, George G. Wright; vice president, L. B. Durstine; secretary, W. M. Wilcoxen; treasurer, D. E. Eschbach; directors, I. P. Brubaker, J. B. Weaver, jr., Joel Witmer, J. T. Priestly and Woods Hutchinson. Permanent quarters will be secured for the club at once, which shall be always open to college men and meetings for mutual acquaintance, entertainment and improvement be regularly held. It is proposed to extend the membership throughout the state so that visitors to the capital city can always feel there is one place where they can feel at home and find congenial company.

ELECTION FOR ALDERMEN.

Although Des Moines did not this year undergo the usual excitement and upheaval pertinent to a city election, there has been some excitement the past week over an ante-election campaign to fill vacancies in aldermanships from two wards whose occupants recently resigned. According to the former election the democrats have a good majority in each ward, but the republicans have put up good men and will make a brave struggle for victory at the election tomorrow. The question of "boodleism" has entered largely into the campaign and the people are determined, if possible, to have no more of the disgraceful proceedings which have characterized recent previous councils.

COMMISSIONS OF NOTARIES.

Between now and July 4 the secretary of state will be busy recommissioning the army of notaries public who do business in the state. The terms of notaries in this state run for only three years and entails this large amount of extra work each triennial period. The present number who have been appointed notaries is 6,753, which will be increased somewhat before July 4. It is estimated that about three thousand five hundred of these will be recommissioned in due form, and unless past experience fails, the remainder will be running along unconscious of the fact that they are no longer qualified to act, thereby producing confusion in business and entailing trouble upon communities who are not supposed to keep posted on such matters, and next winter the legislature's time will be largely consumed validating a host of illegal acknowledgements. Therefore, to avoid any trouble of this kind, notaries should make applications at once and get their names on the list for new commissions.

WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

At the meeting of the Iowa Columbian commission Wednesday last several ladies appeared and spoke in behalf of the women's work in the exposition, and Mrs. M. Rogers outlined a plan for the establishment of a hospital on the ground. The secretary was instructed to address the farmers of the state urging them to begin preparations this season for a suitable agricultural exhibit. The committee on selection of the site for the Iowa exhibit reported that they received especially courteous treatment from the fair officials at Chicago, who seemed to be alive to the importance of favoring Iowa to the fullest extent consistent with the duties of their position, expressing themselves as satisfied that the prompt action of this state in making an appropriation and appointing a commission and the vigorous campaign of the latter body had done much to arouse and spread enthusiasm among other states. A good location was selected which, from every point of view, will stand out conspicuously, affording an unobstructed view of Lake Michigan, from which it is separated only by the grand boulevard, while on the west is the main entry of the grand drive which reaches every corner and nook of the grounds. The site selected by the committee was accepted by the commission and instructions given for the preparation of a map of the location for the use of the architects. The plans for the building, however, will not be decided upon before action is taken by the legislature next winter, which shall determine the entire appropriation and how much may be used for the buildings.

PHI DELTA THETA.

An interesting three days' convention was held at Mount Pleasant the past week, that of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity for the province which extends from Chicago to the Pacific slope and includes Texas. Delegates to a respectable number were present from Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and other states. Besides the work of the convention proper, which was transacted in secret, a number of pleasant social gatherings and receptions were held at the residences of local members and a banquet and public address by A. W. Ringland of Duluth, Minn. The provincial officers were elected as follows: President, I. R. Hitt, Chicago; vice president, R. M. Welch, Lincoln; warden, Pierce, Iowa City; secretary, W. C. Willitts, Mount Pleasant; treasurer, F. G. Nichols, Lawrence, Kan.; chaplain, J. I. Clark, Mount Pleasant.

L. B. Worth's Funeral.

AVOCA, Ia., April 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The funeral of L. B. Worth, who died at Platte City, Mo., on the 3d inst., occurred at the Congregational church, Rev. J. G. Leinen of Council Bluffs officiating, this afternoon, under the auspices of U. S. Grant post, of which he was a member. Shelby, Walnut and Oakland posts were in attendance. Mr. Worth was an old time and highly respected citizen and had only recently engaged in the milling business at Platte City. He leaves a wife and two sons.

GLORIOUS TRIPS PROPOSED.

Enviable Opportunities for Summer Excursions Offered to All.

A trip from Omaha to Denver and Manitou includes a ride through the famous Platte Valley of Nebraska and Colorado to Denver, the largest and most beautiful city of the Rocky mountains and along the foot of the Rocky mountain range from Denver to Manitou. The panorama which is laid before the eye of the traveler in a journey from Denver to Manitou, includes in one sweep of the eye 300 miles of mountain peaks, snowy range, foot hills and canons. Long's peak, away to the north; Gray's peak, the dome of the continent; James' peak, the Arapahoe peaks, Pike's peak, the most famous of all mountains of Colorado, and away to the south, 300 miles from the point of observation, the three forbidden mountain tops known as the Spanish peaks, are all in view for a part of the distance.

Manitou is the most attractive of the many resorts of Colorado. Lying at the foot of Pike's Peak and at the entrance of the Garden of the Gods, it invites the tourist and sight seer to the most remarkable formations and the grandest and most picturesque scenery of that rugged range. Its mineral springs and pure air give new life to the debilitated. The Pike's Peak railroad, a marvel of engineering skill, conveys passengers to the very summit of the lofty old mountain. From the top of Pike's Peak all the great mountain peaks of Colorado are distinctly visible, while to the east its tree-lined avenues at right angles, looking like a checker board in the distance, lies the pretty little city of Colorado Springs and beyond the great plains of eastern Colorado. A volume could be written, indeed volumes have been written, of the glories of Manitou and Pike's Peak.

A ticket covering this tour is offered for the seventh largest list of subscribers.

There is no American tour which combines a greater variety of scenery and a wider interest to the traveler than one from Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cala. The traveler passes through the states of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and California and the territory of Utah. This is the great business belt of the west and at every step of the journey something of interest presents itself, whether the tourist be student, business man or merely pleasure seeker.

Nebraska and its prairies; Colorado and its mountains; Utah and its wonderful Salt lake; Nevada and its arid plains and California with its innumerable attractions, are all compassed in this trip. Omaha, the most prosperous city in the union today; Denver, the queen city of the Rockies; Salt Lake, the Zion of Mormondom; San Francisco, the golden gate, and Los Angeles, the City of Our Mother of the Angels, form a string of jewels of rarest water.

These are all prosperous cities; they are all beautiful cities; they are all wonderful cities. Each is remarkable for some particular reason. No two of them are alike in attractions and no traveler can afford missing to see each and all. In the months of June, July, August and September the prairies of Nebraska, the Rocky mountains, the valleys of Utah and the great Sierra range are seen to the best possible advantage. It is the fruit season of California, the sight seeing period of all the mountain countries and the pleasurable part of the year for travel.

The ticket offered by THE BEE in return for the second largest list of weekly subscribers obtained by June 10, 1891, allows stop-overs at all points of interest between Omaha and Los Angeles. A week or a month may be spent at Denver visiting the picturesque mountain resorts adjacent and another week can likewise be enjoyed at Salt Lake in hunting, fishing, sight seeing and bathing in the great inland sea. As much time as the passenger likes may be enjoyably spent in San Francisco and other points in California, not excepting the lovely orange groves and fruit orchards of southern California.

Niagara falls, the world's greatest cataract, needs no glowing description. It cannot be described. Pouring over a precipice 160 feet high, the immense volume of water of Niagara river, the outlet of the great lakes finds its way toward the ocean. On either side of the river are splendid views of this tremendous waterfall, above it and below it and all about it are other scenes which have attracted travelers from all parts of the world. Goat island, the burning spring, the whirlpool rapids, the suspension bridge, are incidents merely to a visit to Niagara falls.

The field on which the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought is within a few minutes' drive on the Canadian side. The facilities for visiting all points of interest on either side of the river are superior. The regulations controlling access to and from the several points now prevent the exorbitant charges which were formerly almost as famous as the cataract. A day or a few days at Niagara falls is one great event in an average lifetime, and no American should ever think of visiting tourist resorts abroad until he has seen Niagara falls. He can have no appreciation of power, of grandeur, of awe-inspiring beauty, who has missed a visit to this world renowned spot.

Served Them Right.

An exemplary sentence was passed at the central criminal court, Melbourne, recently on two prisoners found guilty of robbery in company. Judge Casey said that these offenses should be put down with a strong hand. The lash was the only punishment that would deter these cowardly criminals. One prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to receive twelve lashes, and the second prisoner was sentenced to seven years' hard labor and two whippings of twenty lashes.

The dam of Lake Buena Vista is being remodeled and the banks of the lake raised and beautified. When finished it will be the prettiest lake in the state.

WHISKY AND THE TARIFF.

Effect of the McKinley Bill Upon Kentucky's Chief Industry.

A VISIT MADE TO A BIG DISTILLERY.

One of the Results of the New Law Has Been to Raise the Prices on All Farm Products—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—[Staff Correspondence of THE BEE.]—"More than fif