



FEELING AKIN TO A PANIC.

Arrest of Cornelius Herz Causes a Sensation at Paris.

MAY REVEAL SOME VERY DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

Fears That Members of the Senate May be Directly Implicated in the Panama Canal Frauds—Herz Found in England and Extradition Papers Served Upon Him—The Accused Too Ill to be Present Taken to France.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The sole topic of conversation this afternoon was the arrest of Cornelius Herz. The prospects of his return to France, and the possibility that he will reveal evidence which he holds, excited general apprehension. Outside of royalist and socialistic circles, the arrest is regarded with a feeling closely akin to a panic.

The gravest fears exist on account of the Senate, whose members are believed to be threatened more seriously than all others through Herz's return. Everybody feels that the worst will come out as soon as Herz shall come before the examining magistrate.

In view of Herz's capture, *Liberte* comes out with a statement that documents seized upon the premises occupied by Herz show Reinach a debtor and Herz a creditor, as affirmed by Herz.

Before the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to-day Andreux was called upon to throw more light upon the bribery of 104 Deputies. He said he did not have the original of the photographic list which he submitted to the commission.

The name cut out of the list, he said, was that of a high political dignitary. He promised on honor not to reveal the name, and he must persist in the refusal.

He refused also to give the names mentioned in M. Arton's note book, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against the men named, and he did not wish to blacken their reputation ruthlessly. As to the check issued by M. Davourst, M. Andreux said he could only refer the commission to the speech of M. Rouvier in the Chamber of Deputies on his retirement from the Ministry of Finance.

Reverting to the Reinach documents, M. Andreux said he obtained the memoranda as to the Thiers checks from Cornelius Herz, who received them from Reinach. Andreux did not know Reinach had shown the memoranda to Clemenceau, but he himself had once shown them to Clemenceau. Herz, after quarreling with Reinach, had sent to M. Constans, then Minister of the Interior, documents showing that Reinach tried to poison him. Subsequently, however, Reinach and Herz were reconciled. As to the checks mentioned in Arton's note book, Arton alone could give the desired information. Arton was at present in correspondence with several men in Paris, notably with the Boulangist deputies, Georges LaGuerre and Terrail Mermel.

On the strength of M. Andreux's testimony the commission decided to summon Deputies LaGuerre and Terrail Mermel and Clemenceau to appear before them to-morrow.

HERZ PLACED UNDER ARREST. LONDON, Jan. 20.—Dr. Cornelius Herz was arrested at midnight on demand of the French Government on the charge of having been fraudulently implicated in the Panama swindling and corruption.

The detectives assigned to make the arrest went about their work very cautiously, as, although it was reported that Herz was sick, it was thought from his previous record, both in America and France, that he was shamming illness and would take an opportunity to escape. It was known Herz was at the Tankerville Hotel, Bournemouth. Arrived there, the detectives were informed that Herz was too ill to be seen, but they insisted and followed the porter to the door.

Mrs. Herz responded to the knock and, after some parley, the detectives announced their official character and insisted on being admitted to the outer door. Mrs. Herz retired to her husband's sleeping apartment, but came out in a few moments. Her face showed signs of grief and agitation. She could hardly restrain her tears as she said: "Gentlemen, Dr. Herz is too ill to get up. You are welcome to go and see for yourselves."

The detectives entered the sleeping-room. Herz was in bed. He had just been propped up with pillows by his wife. His face looked pale and his eyes were sunken, and he bore every sign of being a very sick man. "I know your business, gentlemen," he said in weak tones, "as if it were difficult for me to talk. You see my condition, I am willing to go with you if it is possible for me to be moved."

The detectives looked at the man and concluded that it would be proper to take further action without medical advice. The doctor who has been attending Herz was called in, and he declared Herz was in such a serious condition that he could only be removed at the imminent peril of his life, and from present appearances it would be impossible to remove him for some time. The detectives telegraphed this statement to London, and were to take no action toward his removal without further instructions. The detectives then took their turns at watching, one remaining near the sick man, while the other found what rest he could within easy call.

Herz, notwithstanding his illness, has made energetic preparations to contest the effort to extradite him to France. He has retained Lewis, the well-known solicitor, and Sir Edward Clarke and Gill are counsel in the case. Some surprise is expressed that Herz should now prepare to contest extradition to the last point, when, before his arrest, he professed his readiness to surrender.

TROUBLE BREWING Between Native Mexicans and Mormon Colonists.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The *Times-Democrat's* Chihuahua (Mexico) special says: The Government authorities have received information that trouble is

brewing at Santa Rosalia between native Mexicans and Mormon colonists, who recently arrived there and settled upon a large tract of land granted them in concession by the Government. The Mexican citizens of Santa Rosalia claim the Mormons openly adopted the practice of polygamy in violation of the terms under which the concession was obtained. The merchants of the town refused to sell the new colonists the necessary food supplies, and the latter suffered severe hardships, but established stores of their own, which they will operate on the cooperative plan.

MILAN AND NATALIE.

Report That the Ex-King and Queen Have Been Reconciled.

BEGRAD, Jan. 20.—It is reported that ex-King Milan arrived at Biarritz January 1st and proceeded to Queen Natalie's villa. The Queen was greatly surprised to see her divorced husband. It is said the meeting resulted in a reconciliation of the estranged couple. Official advices, however, do not confirm the report.

Thirty Persons Injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—A collision between a freight train and passenger train on a railway near this city resulted in thirty persons being seriously injured, although no lives are reported lost.

An Emigrant Jesuit Dead.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—Father Jones, Adjutant-General of the Society of Jesus, died to-day at the Loyola Convent.

TRYING TO UNEARTH FRAUDS.

Demand Made Upon the Ex-Auditor of Illinois for Books in His Possession.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Jan. 20.—The Democratic Auditor of Public Accounts, Hon. David Gore, to-day made a formal demand upon Republican ex-Auditor Pavey for certain cash books and records of the insurance department and bank department of the Auditor's office, which the Democrats insinuate General Pavey abstracted from the office for the purpose of concealing the expenditures of public money.

Pavey insisted that the bank book was in the office in the vault, and said to-morrow he would go to the office and give it to Gore. He said furthermore that no such books were left for him by his predecessor, and he could not see that they had to do with the present administration.

To the Associated Press correspondent this evening Pavey reiterated his statement that the books in his possession were not public records. If the occasion should arise, he was prepared to produce receipts for every dollar expended during his administration. He was responsible, he said, to the people and not to Gore or his Democratic friends, and he shall certainly not turn over to them what he regards as private property.

Attorney-General Maloney said he intended to make an examination of the law in the case thoroughly. If it turns out in the affirmative, the books in question belong to the Auditor's office, and, of course, shall take the proper steps to recover them.

ROULETTE A FAVORITE GAME.

Gambling Den Discovered in a New York College.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—In the Columbia College School of Mines there has been established within the very walls of the building for the past two weeks a gambling den. Roulette was the popular game, and as many as three and sometimes four wheels were run at one time. The students who run the wheels had a little the best of the odds, and many students lost money who could not afford to. The gambling might have gone on unnoticed for some time to come had it not been for a row over a game which occurred yesterday afternoon. Superintendent Darling swooped down on the gamblers yesterday afternoon on learning of the matter and caught several of them. He took their names, and they now await results in fear and trembling.

ALL FEARED THE "BOMB."

A Supposed Dynamite Dealer That Caused Commotion in Washington.

The tediousness of red tape and the desire to shift responsibility were illustrated in the case of a dynamite dealer a few days ago. Some time ago Henry G. Rising, the Postmaster at Marshall, Mo., reported to the Postoffice Department that a railway postal clerk, who had discovered a dynamite bomb in his car among the mail and left it with him. The Postmaster wrote the department asking what he should do with the bomb. This letter was turned over to the chiefs of five different divisions, and was bandied back and forth for a number of days, when, the Post says, it finally turned up in the Dead-letter Office. The Chief Clerk of the Dead-letter Office carried the letter to the Chief of the Railway Mail Service, but the chief declined to take it, saying he did not wish to be held responsible for it, and he was not in the custody of any mail clerk, but was deposited in a postoffice, and therefore was a matter for the Dead-letter Office to deal with. Finally some one settled the problem, and to the surprise of the Postmaster, the letter was returned to the Chief of the Dead-letter Office. The Chief of the Dead-letter Office has been in his present place for the past two years, and he has had many years of experience in this line. He was inclined to think that this might not be a bomb after all. Several years ago, he said, the department was frightened over a dynamite bomb scare, the weapon having been sent to the Dead-letter Office. He had the instrument of death carefully examined by an expert. It was said that the powder could be seen extending from the larger end of the bomb, and everybody about the office was frightened to death as long as it remained in the building. The expert found that the "bomb" was nothing but the handle of an old whip that somebody had sent to a friend as a present, and what appeared to be the powder was only the scrapings of the black cement that held the end of the whip to the traces of the market. The Chief Clerk is inclined to think that this thing is of the same character; certainly harmless, and the police of Marshall will be left to wrestle with the problem and solve the mystery.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only \$1.75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the *Weekly Union* will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

John L. Stoddard, the well-known lecturer, with Messrs. Burditt and North, as managers of his lecture tours, is now traveling in India, and will leave Delhi for Cairo about January 15th.

DEMPESEY FOUND GUILTY.

Verdict of the Jury in the Home-stead Poisoning Case.

CHARGED WITH INTENT TO MURDER A NON-UNION MAN.

Change for the Worse in the Condition of Ex-Secretary Blaine—James G. Carlisle Resigns His Seat in the United States Senate to Accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—When the court opened this morning in the trial of District Master Workman Dempsey of the Knights of Labor, for administering poison with intent to commit murder, a large crowd was present. Judge Stowe in his charge to the jury carefully avoided any expression of opinion as to the evidence given in the case. The jury at 12:30 p. m. brought in a verdict of guilty on the first count, charging defendant with administering poison to W. E. Griffiths.

When Dempsey heard the verdict the color left his face, and beads of perspiration stood out upon his forehead. With bowed head he left the courtroom in company with Attorney Porter. Once outside the door Dempsey was surrounded by a crowd of sympathizers, prominent among whom were several members of the Advisory Committee of the locked-out Homesteaders. The reporters Dempsey said he had no comments to make, except to reiterate his declaration that he was an innocent man.

Porter said the verdict was a false one, and he would at once make application for a new trial. The extreme penalty is \$500 and ten years' imprisonment. The verdict created a sensation, but there was no outward demonstration.

EXCLUSION ACT.

Comment on the Decision in the Duluth Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The decision in the case at Duluth does not cause any alarm among the supporters of the Exclusion Act. Senator Powers said if there is anything wrong in the law the people of the Pacific coast and their representatives would see the deficit remedied.

Representative Gary thought the decision would not stand. Representative Oates of Alabama, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said if the report was correct Judge Nelson was treating the Chinamen as a citizen. Senator Felton was of the same opinion, but added that unless the Chinese are excluded from the Western States a condition would arise that would cast the labor troubles of the East into the shade. The Chinaman was against every man. He never became a citizen, and was utterly un-American and altogether an undesirable accession to the population of any part of the country. It was a serious matter with the people in the far West, and if this law is insufficient to eradicate the evil something stronger will have to be forthcoming.

PENSION OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Dr. Ainsworth Says They are in a Very Bad State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Dr. Ainsworth, who by a special bill of Congress has been placed in charge of the record and pension division of the War Department, with the rank of Colonel, and who was intrusted with the entire administration of pension matters so far as they relate to army records, was examined yesterday before a sub-committee of the House on the question of transferring the whole pension system to the War Department. His evidence was meagre.

Speaking of the suggested transfer, he said: "So far as I am personally concerned, I am opposed to it. It quadruples the labor and responsibility, but whether you make the change or not, one of the first things you ought to do is to straighten out the affairs of the pension office. There is an office, which of all others, ought to be conducted as nearly like a private business concern as possible. It has the most unbusiness like methods, and there is one very good reason for it."

"No Commissioner, whether the present one or the new appointee of President Cleveland's, can bring order out of chaos there, because he has no authority to keep order and to discipline refractory or worthless employees. You can set this down as a rule with few exceptions, that the more worthless a public employe is the greater influence he possesses. A good man is usually a man without influence, but a drunkard, loafer or insubordinate trifle is the man who has so much influence that the Chief of his bureau cannot get him out."

ICE GORGE ON THE NIAGARA.

Fears For the Safety of the Michigan Central Depot.

NIAGARA (Ont.), Jan. 20.—The bridge which spans the river between this place and Youngstown began to move this morning about 8 o'clock. It cracked all along both shores, and then gradually floated down about 200 yards, carrying with it the dock of Paradise Grove and doing considerable damage to other property. A mass of ice has again gorged and formed a bridge. It is feared when the ice moves again it will carry the Michigan Central depot and tracks and Malloy's dock with it.

FIFTY-TWO BELOW ZERO.

ABERDEEN (S. D.), Jan. 20.—The Government thermometer this morning registered 52° below zero, the coldest weather experienced here in many years. The ground is covered with ten inches of snow.

KILLED HER SON.

Terrible Deed of a Woman in a Sudden Fit of Anger.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—In a sudden fit of anger Mrs. Mary Taggart tonight stabbed to death her son, Thomas Davis, a 17-year-old boy by a former husband. Taggart did little towards providing for his family, and the \$4 a week earned by a stepson was the main support of the needy household. Thomas came home this evening. He asked his mother why she was never ready to eat supper with him. The question enraged the

hard-worked woman. She turned suddenly from the stove where she was cooking buckwheat cakes and thrust a knife into the breast of her son. He died in a few minutes. When arrested Mrs. Taggart appeared not to comprehend the nature of the crime she had committed.

Redemption of Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House committee on Banking and Currency today ordered a favorable report on Outwaite's bill for the redemption, in exchange of Treasury and national bank notes for new notes. Townsend of Colorado drew a paper for presentation to the Rules Committee protesting in behalf of the minority against granting the request of the majority. Four members of the minority signed it, and Cox of Tennessee, a Democrat, will present a protest to Speaker Crisp.

Looking for American Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The following cable was received here to-day: "Jim Smith and Ted Pritchard met at the Sporting Life office to-day and agreed to fight at catch weights with gloves for 200 pounds, open to 500 pounds a side and the championship, the fight to be decided in the club offering the largest purse, in twelve weeks. They are to meet with their backers next Wednesday to sign articles."

Blaine Not So Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Blaine was not so well this evening, though the change is not said to be alarming. Both the physicians and James G. Blaine, Jr., were out of the house at the time and were hurriedly summoned about 6 o'clock. Dr. Johnson said upon leaving the house later that Blaine was about the same as he had been for many days, but the doctor will return late to-night.

The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It can be said definitely that there will be no vote on the anti-option bill before next week, and possibly not before Tuesday morning. It is apparent, however, that the opponents of the measure do not hope very strongly for success. A conservative view of the situation leads to the conclusion that the George amendments will be voted down.

Carlisle Resigns as Senator.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Jan. 20.—Governor Brown received the following letter to-day's mail:

Hon. John Young Brown, Governor of Kentucky—DEAR SIR: I hereby resign as Senator from the State of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 4th day of February, 1893. J. G. CARLISLE.

Gold in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20.—William Hall struck a rich gold mine in his back yard. He was digging a vault, and when three feet down, struck a six-inch vein of mineral. A sample of it produced one ounce of silver and three-twentieths of an ounce of gold.

Wisconsin Senatorial Contest.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—There is no definite change in the United States Senatorial contest in this State. The general consensus of opinion is that the real contest is between Congressman Mitchell and General Bragg.

Steamer in Distress.

EDGEMOUNT (Mass.), Jan. 20.—One of the steamers of the Savannah Line is ashore on Beach Meadow and flying signals of distress. The revenue cutter Dexter has broken through the ice and started to assist her.

Long Island City Mayorality Contest.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 20.—Following the court ruling the City Clerk to-day canvassed the vote and declared Sanford Mayor. Gleason still vows he will be Mayor.

Smallpox in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 20.—Smallpox is serious on the increase in Brooklyn. Six patients have been sent to the hospital in the past two days.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

BURNING WALLS FALL ON A NUMBER OF FIREMEN.

Nine Narrowly Escape a Horrible Death, All Being Painfully Injured.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Story & Co.'s five-story warehouse at Washington and Mann streets took fire at 2:30 this (Saturday) morning. The alarm was turned in. The building was used by merchants of the vicinity for the storage of cotton and rice.

One wall of the burning building has fallen in and buried fifteen firemen in the ruins. The other firemen set at work digging them out. The fifteen men are supposed to be dead or badly burned.

It is impossible to give the names of killed as yet. Those known to have been seriously injured are: Hippemen Coyle, Robertson, Ronald and McCaren, all of Truck No. 8.

When the men were removed from the ruins they were instantly placed in ambulances and hurried away to the hospital. They presented a horrible sight, and it appears as if anything, it is very doubtful if any of them will recover.

LAST TAPS SOUNDED.

All That Was Mortal of Ex-President Hayes Laid at Rest.

PLACED BESIDE THE DEVOTED COMPANION OF HIS LIFE.

Thousands of People View the Body While Lying in State—The Funeral Services Simple and Impressive—President-Elect Cleveland One of the Most Sincere Mourners—Members of the Cabinet and Senators, Congressmen and Other Notables Attend the Obsequies.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FREMONT (O.), Jan. 20.—The taps have been sounded, the bugles blown a beautiful "Good night," the last salute fired, and all that was mortal of Rutherford B. Hayes lies beneath a mantle of snow by the side of the devoted companion of his life. The ceremonies of the day were such as befitted the typical American citizen, soldier and statesman. The simplicity of the republic shone forth in his life, and was marked in the obsequies. No eulogy was said above him—that was left for the future to pronounce—and all who knew the man as a father and statesman unite in saying that it has been wisely so. The pure, upright and generous soul which shined so brightly and so close on Tuesday night has nothing to fear from the verdict of coming time.

In some respects the occasion was one of the most notable in American history. The only remaining ex-President, soon again to assume the mantle of responsibility, stood beside the bier of his dead friend, and wept in sorrow for him. The two men had some notable qualities in common, and of all public men few were so sincerely mourned than Grover Cleveland, who came and went without ostentation. A great crowd gathered at the depot waiting his arrival, but word wisely passed around by the Citizens' Committee prevented any cheering or display there, and he left as quietly as he came. Only a serious threat of personal illness kept President Harrison away, and his regrets are as keen as his enforced absence as those expressed on every hand by the family, friends and public.

The morning dawned bright and unclouded, and the sun shined in the large tent erected in honor of the illustrious dead. The temperature during the night fell to five below, and everything is white with frost in the morning light. The oaks about the family mansion at Spiegel Grove shone in the sunshine, every twig with its tracery of frost looking like delicate wax. The frost on the broad veranda was picturesque and beautiful beyond description. It seems as if the harsh winter had donned a mourning robe in honor of the distinguished man whose remains were soon to be borne to the tomb.

All the forenoon thousands passed in procession through the chamber of death to view for the last time the well-known features of the dead ex-President. At 9 o'clock the school children of the city marched in procession, with the national flag at their head, past the bier, followed by the civic societies of Fremont.

A plain cedar casket, covered with black cloth, rested in the center of the room, with no decoration except three palm branches tied with purple ribbon. The silver plate bore simply the inscription: "Rutherford B. Hayes; January 17, 1824." On the breast rested the decoration of Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, and on the left lapel of the dress coat the decoration of the Army of West Virginia.

Across the window seat in the south end of the room was stretched a large American flag, held in place by branches of white and yellow roses and wreaths of heliotrope.

The two rooms of the mansion were filled with distinguished company when the simple service for the dead President began at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They included President-elect Grover Cleveland, members of President Harrison's Cabinet, representatives of the United States Senate and House, representatives of the army and navy, Governor McKinley and staff, members of the Ohio Legislature and other representative bodies and friends. In front of the hall was grouped a double quartet, under the leadership of Professor Arthur of the Cleveland Conservatory of Music, a member of General Hayes' old regiment. Rev. J. I. Albritton of the Fremont Methodist Church, after the hymn had been sung, read the "Twenty-third Psalm" and was followed by Rev. B. Bashford, President of the Delaware College, who officiated at the wedding of President Hayes forty years ago. The weather being very cold, the simple and brief ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, intended for the grave, was read. There was another hymn, and the Lord's Prayer was repeated impressively and the simple and solemn services at the house were over.

The body-bearers, eight veterans of General Hayes' old Twenty-third Regiment, lifted the remains and carried them from the mansion and the large procession wound out through Spiegel Grove, down Burchard avenue and out to Oakwood Cemetery, where, after the benediction, the remains were consigned to their last resting-place.

The honorary pall-bearers were Hon. Charles Foster, Governor William McKinley, Hon. J. L. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain, General John S. Bruce, Major E. B. Dawes, General Warner Swasey, General M. F. Force and Hon. W. H. Holmes.

Following them came the procession in the following order: Members of the family, President-elect Grover Cleveland and Hon. M. Lenf Smith, the nearest friend of the illustrious dead; members of President Harrison's Cabinet, representatives of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, officers of the army and navy, representatives of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion, members of the Imperial Association of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, officers of the G. A. R., members of the General Assembly of Ohio, all the civil officers of the State, the Mayors and Common Councils of Cleveland, Fremont, Toledo and Sandusky, military escort of Ohio State militia and members of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans.

Great numbers of floral pieces were sent from all parts of the country, most of which, on account of the delay in the trains, arrived too late.

President-elect Cleveland arrived at 11:30, two hours late. A large number of people had gathered at the depot to see him. He was driven at once to the Hayes residence. He expressed himself feelingly on the death of General Hayes, between whom and the President-elect there was warm friendship. The presence of Cleveland was a tribute to a personal friend. It was Hayes' intention, had he lived, to be present at Cleveland's inauguration.

JORDAN'S CLAIM AGAIN.

Once More It Is Before the Committee—Testimony Taken.

The Joint Senate and Assembly Claims Committee met in room 15 last night. The only bill for consideration was the well-known Jordan claim, appropriating \$70,000 for money expended by him as contractor for building the branch State Prison at Folsom, as approved by the State Board of Examiners. The committee was occupied until a late hour with the bill.

Jordan was present, and Mr. Schlesinger appeared as attorney for him. Four years ago the same bill was introduced, and again at the last session. The Ex-Secretary of State had addressed the committee in reference to the claim. He considered the bill a just one and thought that the State should pay Mr. Jordan what it owed him. Jordan's original bill was \$161,500, and said Mr. Beck, he could have completed the building and made a reasonable profit. The trouble was with the contractor, who was unjust and tyrannical, exacting work from Jordan that was not the spirit of the contract. A sixty-foot floor, three-eighths of an inch out of level, was ordered taken up, and Jordan was harassed in every conceivable way. He had relentless enemies who did everything they could to injure the contractor and shake his credit. They finally drove him to the wall.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Jordan testified briefly in corroboration of Mr. Beck's evidence. He said he did not know whether or not \$70,000 was the proper amount of Mr. Jordan's claim, but he did know that a large amount was due him. He had not seen an itemized bill of expenses.

Dennis Jordan, the claimant, testified next. He said he had started in with \$20,000 of extra work in changing foundations, building stone culverts, etc. Mr. Jordan told the old story of his troubles with the architect.

Jordan was questioned at length by Senator Berry. The contractor said that Governor Markham declined to sign the bill two years ago because he wanted to keep the expenditure within the amount the Republican party pledged itself to.

J. McHenry, who was foreman of the stone-work on the prison building, testified regarding Jordan's contention that he did not like Jordan, and that his objections were only for the purpose of getting the contract changed to another man who gave up the work, and another man given charge of the work, Bennett found fault no more, even though the work done was in many cases inferior to that done by Jordan.

Mr. Duncan, who was the State's Superintendent of the work, gave testimony corroborative of that which preceded him.

The majority of the committee expressed themselves as being of the opinion that the claim was a just one, and that final action was postponed until Monday night in order to hear from another witness.

CHILDREN CYCLING.

To What Extent the Youngsters May Safely Indulge.

Dr. E. B. Turner, in considering the question whether young children between the ages, say, of 6 and 12, should be allowed to cycle, says that the question is how much they may indulge in the pastime without incurring the risk of injury, maintains that the subject is one on which the parents should be particularly or lay down strict and invariable rules concerning. What for one small boy or girl might be merely healthy and beneficial exercise, for another might mean physical ruin. But while each case must be judged on its own merits, one fundamental principle must be clearly understood, namely, that no young child with any organic weakness, whether of heart, lungs, joints or nervous system, should be allowed to mount a machine until he has attained to such a point that the exercise of cycling, properly regulated and adjusted to the capabilities of the individual, is unquestionably one of the best forms of recreation that can be partaken of by children of both sexes at an early age. It develops the body, and a self-reliance and resource obtained by the management of a machine tends to strengthen and enlarge the mental and intellectual faculties. A few simple precautions, however, may insure good and avert evil results.

As to the age that a child should begin, for most children six is quite early, and even for the more robust, the least care should be taken in choosing and fitting a machine to a young rider; an old-fashioned crock may produce deformity of the spine, and the machine should, of course, be adapted to the height and size of the rider. This should be quite short, and the child should be able to easily touch the pedals, and that the handle should be so long that the unfortunate boy seems to be riding on a rail, just touching the pedals with his hands, and the handle side to side far back and hands too far forward will cause a curved spine and a permanent camel-like hump.

Two things must be insisted upon in buying either a bicycle or a tricycle for a young rider—that the peak of the saddle should be two inches behind the crank axle, and that the handle should be so brought around and back that the child can sit perfectly upright on the machine. As to the distance the child should ride, no absolute rule can be laid down. Over-exertion must be carefully guarded against, and a sleepless night and a distaste for food is one of the indications that the system is being overtaxed. The products of its own waste. It must be remembered that excessive speed is more injurious than excessive distance, and excessive distance is more injurious than excessive speed. The conclusion arrived at by Dr. Turner is, that a sound child, six years old, properly fitted with a machine, and riding in a proper and safe manner, may expect to derive benefit and suffer no harm from the exercise.

The World's Fair—The Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

This great weekly, and the WEEKLY UNION can be had for \$2 a year, or the DAILY RECORD-UNION and the Inter-Ocean for \$3 50 per year. All about the great World's Fair will be elaborately treated in the *Inter-Ocean*. Can be had for this price only by subscribers to the RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION.

When a cow is 2 years old a wrinkle begins to form at the base of her horns. At 3 years this wrinkle is fully developed. When she is 5 years old another wrinkle will form, and after that one will form each year. Thus her age can be discovered.

The young Duke of Orleans holds the memory of his great-grandfather in profound veneration. He never eats peas because his famous ancestor never did.

HANGED HIMSELF.

A Former Resident of California Commits Suicide at Seattle.

RESPONSIBLE OVER THE DEATH OF HIS SON THE CAUSE.