

JONES CAN DICTATE.

THE NEVADA SENATOR HOLDS THE BALANCE.

His Position a Powerful One in the Matter of Tariff Changes—Republicans Cannot Carry Out Their Wishes Without the Westerner's Support.

The Tariff Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The tariff conference committee is an unusually large one, and for the first time is composed of an even number. Politically the Senate committee is composed of four Republicans, three Democrats and one silver Republican, Jones of Nevada.

While Mr. Jones of Nevada will not be able to hold the balance as between the two great parties, the Republicans will not be able to carry a single matter that may be in contention without his support, so that it may be said that he practically controls not only the Senate conference, but the entire conference committee.

The conference committee of the two houses is a joint body, but each will act independently of the other, and every question in dispute must receive the vote of a majority of each of the two committees, acting separately, and at no time and upon no question is there a vote of the combined committee.

The first meeting of the conferees began at 2:40 o'clock in the room of the Senate committee on finance and was attended by both Republicans and the Democrats constituting the committee from each of the Houses. The clerks of the Senate committee on finance and the House committee on ways and means were also present. The meeting was a formal one.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—When the House met to-day the committee on rules presented a special order sending the tariff bill to conference as soon as it was received from the Senate. The Democrats tried to secure an agreement for time to debate the conference report, but none was made. The Republicans offered a day and the Democrats asked for three or four.

The special order was adopted—142 to 107—and Mr. Dingley's motion to non-concur in the Senate's amendments and agree to a conference was agreed to.

The speaker appointed the following conferees upon the tariff bill: Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Grosvenor, Republicans, and Bailey, McMillin and Wheelock, Democrats.

IOWA WOULD DEMOCRATS.

Full State Ticket Nominated by a Convention of 341 Delegates.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 9.—The gold standard Democrats surprised both their friends and enemies by bringing 341 delegates to the city for their state convention. The meeting was one of harmony along the lines of the gold standard for finances and tariff for revenue, together with denunciation of state liquor laws enacted by the Republican party, an issue which the silver Democrats at their recent convention omitted. Grover Cleveland's name was cheered every time it was mentioned. The ex-president favored the gathering with a letter of congratulation and encouragement.

A full state ticket was nominated headed by Judge John Cliggott, of Mason City. W. I. Babb, who, two years ago was the candidate of the united Democratic party for governor, was named for judge of the supreme court, adding to the ticket the prestige of his campaign two years ago.

The nomination of candidates was made by acclamation, their being no contests for the offices.

NO BAIL FOR BARTLEY.

Nebraska's Defaulting ex-Treasurer Deported by His Former Friends.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—Several weeks have passed since ex-State Treasurer Joseph Bartley was convicted of looting the state treasury of \$300,000. He has appealed to the supreme court, but remains in jail, unable to provide a bond that will give him his liberty pending a hearing.

He has a sentence of twenty years and a fine of double the amount stolen facing him, to say nothing of ten more indictments to answer. It is considered that the chances of his returning to serve a life sentence if the verdict be affirmed are very few, and this is why his one-time friends will do nothing for him. He has hinted, from the recesses of his cell, at suicide, otherwise he appears to take his medicine like a philosopher. He has few visitors and the man who was once a prime favorite in every precinct in the state to-day has no person to speak a word in his behalf.

Money for the Militia.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The secretary of war has issued an order allotting to the various states their proportion of the appropriation of \$400,000 made by the last Congress for the equipment of the national guard. Of this amount the national guard of New York comes in for the largest share, securing \$31,000. Missouri gets \$14,000 and Kansas \$12,000.

Mr. Lease Deserts Silver.

CARTHAGE, Mo., July 9.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, who is here as a lecturer at the Chautauqua assembly, said in an interview to-day: "The silver question is an issue of the past and will never again serve as the leading issue for the reform elements in politics. If Mr. Bryan is to make the silver question the dominant issue in the next campaign here is one woman who is against him. Socialism is the hope of the country, and in the next campaign the fight must be made for the industrial emancipation of the people."

NO MESSAGE YET

The Mind of President McKinley Undergoes Change.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The proposed message of the President to Congress, recommending the appointing of a commission to consider the question of a revision of the currency and national banking laws, will not be transmitted to-day, nor for several days, if at all, which is a matter of doubt.

Senators Allison and Quay, Representative Dingley and other party leaders called at the White house this morning and had a long conference with the president. They urged him to reconsider his determination to send a special currency message to Congress, and gave as a reason that the sentiment in Congress was such that it would be likely to arouse feeling and cause friction that would delay speedy final action on the tariff bill.

After the conference Secretary Porter announced to the newspaper men that it had been decided that it would not be expedient to send in the message to-day, and that it would not go in for several days at least and might be deferred altogether during the special session of Congress.

TARIFF BILL VOTE.

Two Silver Republicans and One Democrat Voted for It.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the Senate shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday.

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Ekins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones of Nevada, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—38.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris of Kansas, Jones of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White—28.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, 2 Silver Republicans, Jones of Nevada and Mantle, and 1 Democrat, McHenry. Total, 38.

The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, 2 Populists, Harris of Kansas and Turner, and 1 Silver Republican, Cannon. Total, 28.

Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The senators present and not voting were: Populists, 6, viz: Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; Silver Republicans, 2, viz: Teller and Pettigrew.

MANY OPPOSE PARDON.

Minnesota Does Not Take Kindly to Younger Boys' Release.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—At a meeting of the city council a committee was appointed to appear before the Board of Pardons and protest against the threatened release of the Younger brothers. This action on the part of the council was unanimous.

At the State house a large portion of the mail received is on the subject of the pardon of the Younger boys. Protests from every section of the state come daily, and petitions in behalf of the Northfield bandits are hardly less numerous and bulky. The agitation of the proposed pardon has made the enemies of the two convicts even more active than their friends, and at this time release appears to be very doubtful.

PRESIDENTIAL VACATION.

McKinley Will Take Two Months—May Go to Yellowstone.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The president has decided to take a two months' vacation, beginning August 1, but he has not decided where he will go for recreation. He has concluded to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo and the reunion of his own regiment. Each of these affairs will take place in August. It is the intention of Mr. McKinley to go to Yellowstone park during his vacation if he can arrange it, but this detail has not been definitely settled.

SULTAN IS DEFIANT.

Demands Peace on His Own Terms or Not at All.

LONDON, July 9.—Graco-Turkish affairs appear to be re-entering an interesting stage. To-day the porte dispatched a circular to its representatives abroad containing a skillful defense of the Turkish case and declining to consider any frontier line in Thessaly north of the river Peneios, which it regards as its natural boundary. It appears that the sultan has convinced himself that the powers will not resort to coercion, and has decided to test the alleged concert of Europe to the utmost.

Minnesota Cyclone Proves More Fatal Than First Reported.

DULUTH, Minn., July 9.—Fourteen people are known to have been killed in the cyclone and cloudbursts in this section of Minnesota Tuesday. The storm was general and it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage with any degree of certainty. The cyclone, which was created near Glenwood, was the worst that ever struck the state. The telegraph lines are down for seventy-five miles each side of there and particulars are hard to get.

NOVEL USE FOR KITES

WILL BE EMPLOYED IN CLIMBING PRECIPICES.

Mysteries May Be Solved—Proposition to Scale a Perpendicular Cliff Seven Hundred Feet High—Ruins of a City May Be There.

IF a mountain is too steep to be climbed by ordinary efforts, try a kite. That appears to be the latest development of the recent application of kites to various scientific and military purposes.

When Lieut. Wise, on Governor's Island, a short time ago, had himself lifted to a height of more than forty feet from the ground on the tensely stretched rope that held a set of powerful kites careening high above the bay, it might have been foreseen that plenty of work would quickly be found for the new aerial draught horse. But it would have required a vivid imagination to picture mountain climbing among the tasks to be set for kites. Yet now it is soberly proposed to scale a hitherto unconquered mountain with such aid. The mountain in question is an oddity. It is one of those table-topped, steep-sided uplifts, called in the southwest a "mesa." It rises out of the plain near Albuquerque, N. M., and its sandstone sides are nearly perpendicular all around. Its flat top, elevated 700 feet above the plain, is inaccessible by any ordinary means, and no white man has ever put foot upon it. But, though insurmountable now, there is reason to think that in past times people have lived on its summit. Fragments of pottery resembling that made by the strange race called the Cliff Dwellers have been found at the base of the precipices, having, it is believed,



TO SCALE A MOUNTAIN. WITH AID OF KITES.

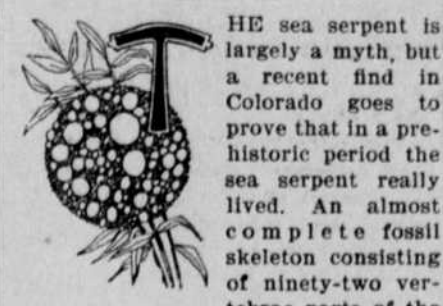
fallen from the top. The fascination of mystery attaches to the spot, and one of the spurs urging explorers to devise some means to mount the cliff is the possibility that the ruins of an ancient town may lie up there on the inaccessible height bleaching in the arid atmosphere and invisible from below. Discoveries of the highest interest may await the man who first steps upon the lofty verge of the mysterious mesa. It is characteristic of the Cliff Dwellers to place their homes and their treasures in just such unapproachable situations. Their caves pierce the vertical walls of canyons like so many swallows' nests, and the people who dwell in them would almost seem to have needed the wings of swallows in order to make use of such dwelling places. But the mesa in question, if it really contains the ruins of a town or village belonging to this singular race, will prove to be the most extraordinary prehistoric record in western America. The proposition to attack this sphinx-like mountain and solve its enigma with the aid of kites comes from Prof. William Libby, Jr., of Princeton. He does not mean to emulate Lieut. Wise by pulling himself up the string of a kite suspended above the mesa, but he thinks that strong ropes or cables can be carried over the mountain by means of kites and dropped on the other sides. Once having a cable lying across the highland it would be comparatively a simple matter to arrange tackling by which men could be lifted to the top of the precipices. Fortunately for this undertaking the mesa is not of uniform width, but contracts near the center, where it is only a few rods across the top. The intention is to drop the cable over this narrow neck of the table mountain. The kites to be employed—and the attempt, it is said, will be made in July—are to be furnished by Mr. William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, who has recently accomplished surprising feats in the suspension of telegraph and telephone wires and photographic

cameras high in the air with the aid of kites. These kites, which are without tails, attain an astonishing elevation, and are able to soar in light winds. Their pulling, and consequently their lifting power, is remarkable. The outcome of the experiment in New Mexico will be awaited with eager interest, not only on account of the possibility which it presents that important discoveries concerning the ancient inhabitants of this continent may be made, but also on account of the promise of future development of this unique method of getting over or on top of a difficulty. If the winds were sufficiently strong it is not altogether impossible that a man might climb to the top of the mesa in a swinging seat, attached to the rope holding the kite, or assemblage of kites, and moved by a windlass. To do so would only be to carry further the experiment which Lieut. Wise successfully performed in New York harbor. But such an attempt is not thought of for this occasion, and Prof. Libby will, no doubt, be amply satisfied if the kites carry his cable above and across the cliffs. How the old Cliff Dwellers managed to ascend their acropolis—if such indeed it is—may never be known, but it is safe to say that they did not employ kites and cables for the purpose. Probably in former times there were places where the rocks were less steep and where a series of steps and ladders could be used but under the action of the elements the faces of the cliffs have crumbled and become gradually more and more inaccessible. The success of the present enterprise would instantly attract general attention to the many practical uses to which kites constructed on modern principles are applicable. Lieut. Wise's purpose in his experiments has been to develop the military possibilities of kites. Even an elevation of forty feet above the ground would enable an observer to survey the lines of the camp of an enemy several miles distant, while greater elevations, which could unquestionably be attained with the aid of powerful kites,

A "RATTLING" STORY.

BONES OF A SEA SERPENT FOUND.

The Creature was Seventy Feet Long and Lived in Prehistoric Times—Presented to the University of Denver, Colorado.



HE sea serpent is largely a myth, but a recent find in Colorado goes to prove that in a prehistoric period the sea serpent really lived. An almost complete fossil skeleton consisting of ninety-two vertebrae parts of the skull, and arm bones, with several teeth was found and presented to the University of Denver. The creature in life must have been seventy feet long. Prof. Lee of the University thus writes of it: "The specimen is a gift to the university from John Keegan of Flagler. The manner in which it was found is interesting. One day a Mexican herdsman rode into Flagler and reported that his horse stumbled and fell over a long string of bones. The man picked up one of the bones and was surprised to find it as heavy as stone. He carried a piece to the town, and Mr. Keegan saw that the bones might be of scientific interest. He drove to the place and found about twelve feet of the vertebral column lying on the ground, as it had lain through countless thousands of years. There it had been left when the rock decayed from around it. About four feet of the tail was still embedded in the solid rock. This was carefully dug out, and the whole skeleton preserved by Mr. Keegan, who sent it to the university. Mr. Keegan reports that while the specimen was in his possession it was examined by several geologists. From them we learn that the bones are from the uppermost cretaceous formation of that region. The place of preservation was too near the division between cretaceous and tertiary rock that they could not determine the age. Further study, however, shows that the reptile is a cretaceous form. During the cretaceous time, not only the greater part of Colorado, but the greater part of the western half of the continent, was a shallow sea, dotted here and there with islands. Those clumsy, overgrown monsters which we are familiar with as inhabitants of the Denver region, had reached their culmination, and were ready to pass out of existence forever as soon as the new conditions were inaugurated at the end of the age. Among these reptiles forms we find the ancestors of the modern serpents. During the cretaceous period the seas were inhabited by long, snake-like reptiles, called by Cope Pythonomorpha or Mesasauria. He gives three genera—Eliadestes, Platecarpus and Mesasaurus. It is in one of these genera or sea serpents that our monster must be placed. It is difficult to locate it definitely, because so many of the characteristic parts are destroyed. I sent some of the bones to the Department of the National Geological Survey at Washington, D. C., and received word that the specimen is probably Eliadestes, although the jaw is more massive and the teeth more compressed than in the only specimens we have. I think that you probably have one of the most complete vertebral columns of this group of marine reptiles in existence. The tail is particularly fine, and gives me a much better impression of the depth and compression of this part of the body. After careful examination of the published descriptions I was led to the opinion that the species has not been described heretofore.

If one can imagine a long, slender reptile, sometimes seventy feet in length, not quite so lender as the modern serpent, and having two pairs of short, paddle-like feet, one will have a fairly good idea of this class of reptiles. They were great sea serpents and were covered with bony scales, as Prof. Marsh has shown. I have referred to them as the ancestors of snakes; the form of the body was very snake-like and the long jaw shows a mechanism similar to that of serpents which makes it possible to swallow the food whole. Their habits seem to have been serpent-like, and they lived during the age immediately preceding the introduction of true snakes. It is an easy step from an animal like Eliadestes to the modern serpent.

He Was Dead.

A Chicago man died the other day after a short illness. All the arrangements for the funeral had been discussed, when somebody suggested that perhaps he was not dead after all, and this suspicion was communicated to the bereaved widow.

"Well," she said, between her sobs, "I think he is dead, beyond any question. But we will soon find out."

Approaching the corpse she bent over it and called, "John." There was no response. "John," she called again, do you hear me. Anson has won a game."

There was no sign of life. "That settles it," she said, and resumed her weeping, while the preparations for the funeral went forward.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Reduced Revenue.

Sam: "Deed I wouldn't stay in dat restaurant after what dey done to me! Bill: I heered dey was gwine to gib yo' fo' dollahs a week moah wages. Sam: Ya-as, but dey wanted me to wait on dem tables reserved exclusively fo' ladies."

WAY TO DIAGNOSE DISEASE.

The Telephone Will Be Used by Doctors.

The time is coming when the great specialists in heart and lung diseases will make diagnoses upon patients hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles away, and with the same unerring accuracy that the trained ear insures in the private office, says the New York World. The time when this will be done is not far off. In fact, it is possible today, though not commercially practicable. The instrument which will bring about this revolution is the improved telephone. Men are now at work following up a series of experiments made in 1884 by a telephone company which promises soon to make the exercise of these extraordinary telephonic powers commonplace. In the year mentioned a line was strung between this city and Boston with the most perfect insulation possible and provided with the most powerful transmitters and receivers then available. It was found, to the surprise and delight of the experimenter, that it was not necessary to place the lips to the instrument to be distinctly heard at the other end. The transmitter was placed against the throat and conversation was heard in Boston almost as clearly as when the words were spoken into it. The operator then placed the transmitter against his chest and was clearly understood over 200 miles of wire. Going still farther in his investigation, the transmitter was placed against the abdomen and even then his words were audible in Boston. This, of course, meant that the vibrations of the larynx, although weakened by distance and screens of tissue, were yet strong enough to make a record upon the delicate mechanism of the receiver. But even more marvelous facts than these were brought out which suggested the medical possibilities of the instrument. With this improved transmitter and the perfect circuit a man in New York could make enough noise in Boston to be heard and understood by a man in the next room to the one in which the receiving instrument was set up. More remarkable still, the tick of a watch and even ordinary breathing could be distinctly heard, as if the ear were close to the person's mouth. If this were a fact twelve years ago, with the improvements in the circuit and instruments that are constantly being made, hardly anything will be surprising. The men who are making the experiments promise to transmit the beating of the heart and the action of the lungs from a sotoscope placed to the transmitter as clearly as if it were placed directly to the doctor's ears.

Why He Wore the Uniform.

Appropos of the Logan-McCook controversy over their wearing apparel at the czar's coronation, a reader relates the following: "When ——— was an attaché of the United States legation in Paris he was startled on a grand court occasion by seeing his friend, Bill X—— of Kentucky, attired in the gorgeous uniform of a field marshal of the French army, flourishing around among the grantees of the empire. Siding up to Bill, he inquired by what right he was thus uniformed. 'By the right of this,' said X——, drawing himself up to the full height of six feet two and handing the official document, which proved to be an appointment as deputy marshal to take the census in the ——— district of Kentucky."—Columbus Dispatch.

Reason for Its Value.

Gobang—"Contentment is better than wealth, my boy." My Boy—"It ought to be. It is a mighty sight harder to get."—Truth.

VARIETIES.

More than 22,000 patents on velocipedes and things connected therewith were applied for and granted in England last year.

Machine guns have been supplied to the Queen's Life Guards, and gradually all the British cavalry regiments will be armed with them.

"Have Scribbler, the author, and his wife made it up?" "Oh, yes. She now reads what he writes, and he eats what she cooks."—Tit-Bits.

In Mexico City "first-class American butter, made by an expert," is advertised at 50 and 56 cents a pound, at wholesale and retail respectively.

A complete set of thirteen Jacocean silver apostle spoons, one of the only three complete sets in existence, was sold in London the other day for \$3,250.

An Angora cat which by accident was locked in a trunk under some clothing at Tullahoma, Tenn., remained there for seven days and revived when taken out.

Carbide of calcium has been found to be a remedy against the phylloxera, according to a Swiss trade journal, and to be also an excellent fertilizer for plants of all kinds.

At Bridgeton, Me., a man ninety-one years of age dug up two young maple trees on his birthday, carried them 40 rods, and planted them at the edge of his driveway.

It is said that since the remarkably cold winter of 1893-94 there are many parts of South Carolina in which the bluebird, once so plentiful, has become totally extinct.

Germany had 25,400 miles of railroad upon, on March 31, an increase of 475 miles over last year. The earnings for the year were \$77,700 per mile, an increase of \$675 per mile.

A German paper records the arrest near Passau, of a vagabond whose "work book" contained fifty-seven samples of four-leaved clover which he had spent his time in collecting "for luck," instead of trying to get a job.