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ANNOUNCEMENT

MAY 3rd 1896

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FOR BOTH BRANCHES

The Programmes for the Week in the Senate and House.

ELECTION CONTEST CASES

As Usual the Senators Have Planned for Lengthy Debates on the River and Harbor Bill—On Foreign Relations.

Washington, May 3.—The programme for the week in the house is very unsettled. Nothing definite has been agreed upon except that the refunding bill, in behalf of which there has been much pressure, will not come up. Bartholdt, chairman of the committee on immigration, desires to get up the immigration bill the latter part of the week, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to do so. In case any reference reports on appropriation bills are postponed, they have the right of way. There are a half dozen contested election cases on the calendar, and as they are privileged, it is possible that most of the week will be occupied in their consideration. The house has already disposed of 19 cases. The unseated democrats were Robbins of Alabama, McCann of Illinois, Cobb of Alabama, Tarsney of Missouri, Boatner of Louisiana and McKinney of Virginia. The cases on the calendar are Johnson vs. Stokes, from the Seventh South Carolina; Murray vs. Elliott, from the First South Carolina; Kinnaker vs. Downing, from the Sixteenth Illinois; Cornell vs. Swanson, from the Fifth Virginia, and Hogan vs. Otey from the Sixth Virginia. The republicans in the two latter cases favor the sitting members and will occasion no debate. In the Johnson-Stokes case the majority report favors the sitting member, but there is a minority report in favor of the contestant. In the Murray-Elliott and Kinnaker-Downing cases, the majority report favors the contestant. There will be cases in which findings of the committee will be resisted by the democrats. Murray is a colored man and was given a seat by the Fifty-first house after a contest.

The Senate Programme.

Washington, May 3.—The senate programme for this week is first to take up the river and harbor bill, and when that is disposed of, to follow with the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. Opinions differ very widely as to the time the river and harbor bill will consume, but no estimates place it at less than two or three days. Whether it shall go on longer will depend upon the political temper of the senate. If, as is not impossible, something should be said to open up a political debate similar to that of last week, there is no telling to what length the discussions may be drawn out. The managers will make a strenuous effort to keep politics and the several financial questions in the background and to hold the discussion to the merits of the bill. This may be accomplished by a promise of the opposition to discuss the Peffer bond resolution or some other political question before final adjournment.

The principal subject of debate in connection with the bill itself is the amendments suggested by the committee on commerce providing for the expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Santa Monica, Cal. Senator White of that state, will offer an amendment making the appropriation upon the recommendation of a committee of engineers which he will propose and in case this amendment is lost will make an effort to defend the entire proposition. He will be supported by five or six members of the committee on commerce, especially by Senator Berry. They will make an effort to show that the appropriation has been provided for at the instance of the Southern Pacific railroad and it is not improbable that there may be a foray into the Pacific railroad discussion in this connection. There will be an effort during the week, on the part of the republican senators, to agree on an order of business for the remainder of the session.

On Foreign Relations.

Washington, May 3.—A considerable portion of the forthcoming volume on the relations for the last year is made up of the correspondence by cable and mail growing out of the missionary riots in China. The correspondence shows that the greatest energy and vigor was manifested by our officials in moving for the protection of Americans in China and for the punishment of Chinese who had been concerned in the riots. The main facts have already been set out in the news dispatches, but a summary of the efforts of the state department by Denby, our minister at Peking, is interesting. He says, after describing the complete success attending the work of American missionaries: "To the department of state is due, beyond a doubt, all the credit of having broken through Chinese obstinacy and of having diplomatically and without menace brought about a result which will constitute an era in the treatment of foreigners in China."

Denby is also on record in the correspondence as delivering a most glowing tribute upon the American missionaries. Mr. Adee, who acted as secretary of state during the progress of the rioting and was daily in cable connection with Minister Denby, is also shown as possessed of the utmost energy and determination in the effort to protect the Americans in China. For instance, he telegraphed Denby, upon the latter's suggestion, that there must have been official connivance in the massacre of missionaries; that when he came to know that the Chinese government was actually about to appoint one of the chief officials concerned in the riots to investigate the same, Adee cabled: "You can hardly have failed at once to remonstrate against the offensive independence of appointing such a man, laboring under such a grave charge, to investigate a similar grave outrage in another province than he himself had misgoverned."

Change in Freight Rates. San Francisco, May 3.—To-day a circular has been issued signed by the Southern Pacific and connecting lines to Pueblo, Col., reducing the rates on iron articles from Pueblo to San Fran-

cisco 25 per cent., in pursuance of an order of the interstate commerce commissioner to the effect that the rates from Pueblo must not exceed 75 per cent. of the rates from the Missouri river. The order was the outcome of the case brought some time ago by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company against the Colorado lines and connections, including the Southern Pacific, before the commission and decided in favor of the shippers. Heretofore the rates from Pueblo to San Francisco have been the same as from the Missouri river, although there was a difference of about 500 miles in the haul.

SHULTZ'S DOINGS.

A Suit Against the Northern Pacific by L. G. Dillman.

Seattle, Wash., May 3.—The papers in a sensational suit in the United States court have been served. It is the suit of L. G. Dillman, the prominent real estate dealer of Spokane, against the Northern Pacific railroad company, and in the complaint he tells in full the story of the gigantic frauds practiced by Shultz in connection with the sale of lands in and adjacent to Spokane. Dillman asks for the return of \$312,000, of which he says he was deliberately defrauded; for \$112,400 damages, which he claims to have suffered by reason of false representations, and for the further sum of \$65,000, which he claims to have paid out on notes signed in behalf of the road.

The suit is directed against Receivers McHenry and Bigelow of the eastern districts and Receiver Burligh of this district and also against the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, as holding a mortgage on the Northern Pacific, the complaint claiming that the money has passed into the hands of the receivers and has been used by them to pay interest on the mortgage, and that they now hold the balance in the treasury of which they have control. Dillman states that the receivers are perfectly willing to make a proper adjudication if the courts can decree the real amount of indebtedness. He asks that the Spokane property be excluded from the mortgage held by the Farmers' Loan & Trust company. He asks that all persons be enjoined from taking possession of the property until an investigation of the charges made by him can be had, and that the reorganization or the passing of the road from the hands of the receivers into those of the bondholders be stayed or held subject and coordinate to his rights, and these rights shall be decreed by the court.

THE STANFORD BEQUEST.

An Assured Income to the Great Institution—Interest of \$10,000 a Month.

San Francisco, May 3.—After three years of litigation over the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Mrs. Stanford has at last been enabled to pay the bequest of \$2,500,000, which the senator left to the Leland Stanford, jr., university. This payment means an assured income to the great institution, no matter what may happen to any person or persons, and this assured income implies an end to the financial stress that has been more serious than any one not admitted to the inner history of the Stanford estate knows. And this bequest has been paid with this unusual promptness because of the energy and management of Mrs. Stanford herself. The bonds transferred to the university draw interest at the rate of \$10,000 a month.

HE IS BADLY HURT

A MAN, UNCONSCIOUS, FOUND ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

His Name is Herbert L. Schur, From Minnesota—The Unfortunate's Leg to Be Amputated.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Bozeman, May 3.—A man was found at about 3 o'clock this morning lying beside the track in front of the Northern Pacific freight depot with his left leg horribly mangled and his whole body cut and bruised. A. E. Keeler, night clerk at the freight depot, heard some one groaning outside and investigated, and found this man there unconscious but moaning piteously. He at once telephoned for the police and for a physician. Dr. F. M. Higgins answered the call and found the unfortunate man's leg below the knee crushed to a shapeless mass which he amputated a few inches above the knee. He then had to amputate every toe on the right foot, excepting the little toe, as they had all been crushed. It took eight stitches to sew up the cut over the right eye and other cuts and bruises covered the head.

The man had about \$20 and two money orders for \$5 and \$10 respectively upon his person. About his waist was a belt made from an old pair of suspenders, and sewed to that a leather purse containing two Yale keys and a slip of paper wrapped in a bit of oiled cloth. On the paper was written: "My name is Herbert L. Schur. I live at Mesaba, Minn., 74 miles from Duluth." Then there were letters signed "Mother" and a membership card in the Progressive Mineral union of Hibawik, Minn. Schur is a young man about 27 years of age, well dressed, but was probably beating his way on some of the trains which passed here in the night. Numerous blows on the head have probably fractured the skull. Doctor Higgins believes he cannot recover.

A Strike in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, May 3.—A strike of all electric railway and electric lighting workers in this city now seems certain. The company has rejected the demands of the men, and to-night Italians and negroes, to man the cars and lighting plants, are arriving from Chicago. The motorman who handled the car conveying the new men to the east side barns deserted his car. Special policemen are being sworn in and the company and municipal authorities are preparing for an inauguration of a general strike to-morrow.

Death of an Old Banker

New York, May 3.—George S. Coe, who was for 27 years president of the American Exchange bank, died to-day at his home, "The Cliffs," at Englewood, N. J. Death was from paralysis. He was stricken for the fifth time on Saturday, and was not able to recover from it.

UHL AT THE SCHLOSS

The New Ambassador Received by the German Emperor.

A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT

High Officials and Ladies of the Court Participate in the Ceremonies, Which Are a Success—Congratulations.

Berlin, May 3.—To-day was set for the first audience by the emperor to Edwin F. Uhl, the new United States ambassador. The audience was given to-day in a driving rain storm, but the ceremony was otherwise an unqualified success. The entire personnel of the United States embassy assembled in the Kaiserhof, at Uhl's temporary home. At 3 o'clock Baron Usedom, court chamberlain, whose function it is to introduce diplomats to the sovereign, called with three gorgeous court equipages. In the first of these rode J. B. Jackson, first secretary of the embassy, bearing a letter of credence for the new ambassador. In the second carriage rode Uhl and Baron Usedom, preceded by two outriders, bearing white and red Brandenburg keys, their uniforms being trimmed with heavy silver embroidery. All of these wore elaborate uniforms, and numerous lackeys were in attendance. The horses were gaily caparisoned. The third carriage was occupied by the suite of the embassy, including G. Squire, the second secretary of the embassy, and Lieutenant R. E. Evans, military attaché, the latter clad in handsome regimentals. While driving up Unter den Linden, military guards marched up to the carriages and presented arms to the roll of the drums. There were large crowds in the street to witness the pageant.

Arrived at the Schloss, Baron Usedom ushered Uhl into the white salon. Only Baron Marschal von Beberstein, imperial minister of foreign affairs, was present, besides the emperor and Mr. Uhl. At the conclusion of the audience of 12 minutes, Jackson and the suite of the embassy were admitted and shook hands with the emperor, who conversed pleasantly for a few minutes with all of them. He then led the way to a smaller room and Uhl was thereupon summoned to an adjoining salon, where the empress and the ladies of the court waited. Baron von Mirbach introduced Uhl to the empress. The empress conversed with Uhl for a few minutes and next received and conversed with the suite of the embassy. Altogether 35 minutes were consumed within the Schloss. Then, in the same carriage and with the same elaborate ceremony, the members of the embassy returned to the Kaiserhof.

A representative of the associated press had an interview with Uhl after the audience. He said his audience had been a very pleasant one, and he was well satisfied with the result, but declined to divulge the subject of the remarks which had been made on either side. The associated press, however, learned elsewhere that Uhl's speech, which had been prepared in advance and a copy submitted to the court officers, according to custom and requirements, pointed out to the emperor the important and close relations existing between the two countries, both in commerce and science. Many of the best citizens of the United States, he said, were of German birth or German descent. He expressed the hope that these ties would be strengthened and not disturb the peaceful and friendly relations of the two countries, and concluded with an expression of admiration of the country to which he was accredited and for its ruler. The emperor replied briefly to Uhl, joining in the hope the latter had expressed, and speaking very appreciatively and admirably of the United States and of Americans. He trusted, he said, that Uhl's activity would redound to a better understanding and more intimate relations between the two countries.

TO LOOK AT HEAVEN.

An Important Astronomical Expedition About to Start Out.

Chicago, May 3.—Sixty thousand dollars has been expended on the construction and equipment of a great observatory and a number of years of valuable time of two noted astronomers and their assistants will be devoted to what is expected to prove the most important astronomical expedition of the century. Percival Lowell of Boston has built an observatory and a great telescope and will be one of the two principal scientific workers on the expedition. Dr. Sec of the University of Chicago will be the other. Both are scientists of renown. Their operations will begin in July from the movable observatory to be erected on a lofty Mexican plateau near the City of Mexico, and will probably be continued in 1898 somewhere down in Peru. The objects of the expedition are twofold. Mr. Lowell will study the planet Mars in a systematic way that has seldom been pursued, and Dr. Sec will search the southern heavens for double stars, in the hope of doing there what Burnham of Chicago has done for the northern skies. The observatory will have one of the most powerful telescopes in the world, second only to Lick, and yet the unmounted Yerkes instruments, the most powerful in the country. A 24-inch lens has just been finished by Alvin Clark, a telescope maker of Cambridgeport, Mass., and in tests it was shown to be superior to the 26-inch glass at the naval observatory in Washington.

ERUPTION.

Old Mokuawewee is Again in a State of Activity.

Honolulu, April 23, (via United States steamship Concord to San Francisco.)—Mokuawewee, the long inactive crater on the summit of Mauna Loa, 9,000 feet above Kilauwa and over 13,000 feet above the sea level, became suddenly active on the morning of the 23d inst. This is the first disturbance in Mokuawewee since 1856. These manifestations in the past have been the most destructive of any on the big island. From all of them lava flows have resulted. The first of great importance, of which there is any record, occurred in 1845. There were other flows in 1856, 1859, 1868, 1880, 1881 and 1882. The one of 1880-81 lasted nine months, an un-

ALL BY ELECTRICITY

The National Exposition of Electrical Appliance Opens To-Night.

GOV. MORTON ON HAND

He Will Press the Button and Discharge Artillery in the Four Quarters of the Nation—Message Around the World.

New York, May 3.—To-morrow night Governor Morton will open the national exposition of electrical appliance in the Industrial Arts building in this city. Elaborate preparations have been made for this event and it is expected the attendance will be large and include some of the most distinguished electricians in the country. The convention is that of the National Electric Light association, to which delegates have been sent representing more than 10,000 electric light plants in the United States, whose aggregate capital is in excess of \$750,000,000. The Industrial Arts building has been the scene of great activity during the last 19 days and nights, and an enormous force of electricians and mechanics have been at work. The principal feature of the opening exercises will be the turning on of a current of electricity generated by waters of Niagara river in the great power house of the Niagara Power company, which current of electricity will be transmitted to the ordinary telegraph wire of the Western Union Telegraph company.

MEXICO'S JUSTICE.

Criminals Cannot Hope to Wash Away Their Sins by Going There.

City of Mexico, May 3.—In the case of Chester Rowe of Poweshick county, Iowa, accused of embezzling public moneys, Judge Aguilar last evening imposed a sentence of 12 years and two months' imprisonment in the Belm prison. This case has been a notable one in the matter of Mexican jurisprudence, as Rowe, after committing the offense, came here and took out papers of citizenship, hoping thus to evade punishment, but, under the penal code, an offense committed abroad and continued on Mexican soil, is punishable, and Rowe's case will serve as a warning for criminals hoping to find a safe asylum in Mexico. Buckstone, who came from Iowa to prosecute the case, says the American people will warmly applaud the decision, which stamps Mexico as a law-upholding country.

Weaver With the Oregon Flock.

Portland, Or., May 3.—General James B. Weaver, late populist candidate for president, has arrived in Portland to conduct the campaign in Oregon in behalf of the populist party. He believes that the populists can carry Oregon in the June election, and says no stone will be left unturned to accomplish that result.

Sunday Under the Raines Law.

New York, May 3.—There appeared little change in the situation in the enforcement of the Raines liquor law to-day, the first Sunday under the state board. The saloons throughout the city were closed. Such business as was done in the direction of selling liquor was monopolized by those places which held hotel licenses.

Cosin's Agree.

Salt Lake, May 3.—In the Hayken bribery case, which has been on trial here for the past week, the jury disagreed and was discharged.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Chicago—16; St. Louis, 7. At Cincinnati—5; Louisville, 3.

FIRE IN A CHURCH

THE BUILDING AND CONTENTS DESTROYED.

An Explosion Does the Work—The Cause is Unknown—Suit Against a Purchaser of Sheep.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Missouri City, May 3.—Fire occurred about 6:30 o'clock this evening in the church of the Sacred Heart. The building was entirely gutted and the contents destroyed. Father Van der Broeck held services at 4 o'clock, leaving the church at 5 o'clock for Fort Keogh, at which time everything was perfectly safe. An explosion occurred which blew off quite a number of the clapboards. The building is practically ruined. The loss is about \$2,000 and the building is insured for \$3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Senator Oscar Griel and his attorney, Senator Goddard, went west to-day on their return from Dickinson, N. D., where they instituted suit against Small Little, who purchased a bunch of sheep, paying \$1,000 down and giving a check for \$5,000 for the balance, which they telegraphed from Forsythe and stopped payment on the same, after getting the sheep into Dakota. The persons in St. Paul who are interested in the company are perfectly responsible. It is expected that criminal action will now be brought against Little and a requisition asked for his extradition. This is the second case of this kind which has occurred on this line, and the outcome will be anxiously awaited.

Corbett Retires From the Stage.

Kansas City, May 3.—Pugilist Corbett closed his theatrical season here last night and left to-day, with his wife, for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will take a course of baths. From Hot Springs he will proceed to San Francisco to visit his parents. That done, the pugilist says he will turn his attention to Fitzsimmons, and endeavor to bring on a mill with the lanky Australian.

How Porterhouse Steak Was Named.

In the old coaching days there was a tavern in New York, kept by a man named Porter, famous for its steaks, to which house one Saturday night there arrived a traveler who called for a steak. Not one was left, but the hungry traveler called and called again for a steak. Finally the innkeeper, in his distress, took from his larder a large piece of sirloin, put there for roasting, and cut from it a piece to broil. It was found so delicious that the same piece was often called for after that, and was christened after the house and its proprietor, "Porterhouse steak." Up to this time this piece of meat had been used for roasting only and the discovery of its virtues for broiling may be said to have been quite accidental.

London's common council has applications from 1282 cricket clubs for the use of the 27 grounds at its disposal.

WOMAN AND CHURCH

Will They or Will They Not Be Allowed Privileges in Convention.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 3.—There was but one session of the Methodist general conference to-day. Bishop Fowler of Minneapolis presided, read the Scripture and preached the sermon, prayer being offered by Rev. Dr. Upham of the Drew theological seminary. Bishop Fowler's sermon was a powerful arraignment of the higher criticism of the Bible, the speaker showing by biblical and scientific argument, that the mass of ministerial delegates to the conference supplied the pulpits in Cleveland and surrounding towns this evening.

The delegates are expectantly awaiting the content over the woman question, which is to come up the first thing to-morrow in the conference. The majority report, which will be signed by 20 members of the committee, will probably be submitted by Rev. A. G. Kynell of Philadelphia. It will hold that women delegates are eligible to seats in the conference. The minority report will be submitted by Dr. J. E. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, and will consist of arguments based on biblical and constitutional grounds against the granting of the privileges of delegates to women. The consensus of opinion among the delegates is that the minority report will be adopted. If it is the conference will say, it is asserted, that the constitution ought to be changed, and a precedent will be established which will result in giving seats to women in all future conferences. While it is admitted that the women will win a victory, considerable apprehension is felt regarding the probable action of the German delegates in the event of such action. The Germans are almost solidly opposed to giving women seats and a voice in conference proceedings, their opposition being based on the declaration at St. Paul against women participating in the affairs of the church, and some doubt is expressed as to whether they will submit to the action of the conference without protest.

It can be stated on excellent authority that the report of the committee on prohibition will declare in favor of combining to fight the liquor traffic in any way, upon which all friends of temperance agreed, regardless of creed or politics.

A Theosophical Marriage.

New York, May 3.—Claude Falls Wright, the Theosophist, was married to-day to Miss Catherine Leoline Leonard of Boston, who is also an enthusiastic member of the Theosophical society. The marriage was performed according to the ancient Theosophical rites. To make the marriage valid, the contracting parties were afterwards united in wedlock by Alderman Robinson.

She Escaped the Engine.

Washington, W. Va., May 3.—Mary, wife of William Shora, leaped from a bridge into the Elk river, 50 feet to-day, to escape a passing engine. She was rescued, but will die.

From Corsica to St. Helena.