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ANNOUNCEMENT

MAY 3rd, 1896

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TO BE INVESTIGATED

The Senate Finance Committee to Look Into the Bond Sales.

ANOTHER DAY OF DEBATING

Hill and Vest Hold the Attention of the Audience for the Greater Part of the Session—About "Snap" Conventions.

Washington, May 7.—By the decisive vote of 51 to 6 the senate to-day inaugurated an investigation to be conducted by the senate committee on finance into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury during the last three years. The six adverse votes were cast by Senators Caffery, Faulkner, Gray, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin, and Palmer, all democrats.

The bond investigation came up immediately after the morning business and Palmer took the floor. "I oppose this resolution," said he, "because I regard it as an illegitimate means of procuring material to affect and inflame the public mind." The senator went on to say that he did not suppose any senator except, possibly, the senator from South Dakota (Petigrew), questioned the integrity of the secretary of the treasury. The secretary's judgment might have dispelled the correctness of his action, but there was no question of integrity involved. Palmer reviewed the platform utterances of the party, citing the old adage, "the world do move." Palmer said the country had moved since the platform declaration in 1892, and it was evident the financial planks made at Minneapolis and Chicago would not satisfy people in coming elections. In mentioning Cleveland's return to the white house in 1895, Palmer said the president had called to his aid "that able statesman, that pure and honest man, J. G. Carlisle."

He then referred to the cowardice of the candidates for the presidency and for congress in not being specific in their financial views, and in this connection the senator had an article read from the desk arraigning Governor McKinley for his two-faced attitude on finance, "and yet," added Palmer, "all indications point to the fact that the subject of that criticism will be the republican candidate for president."

A senator across the aisle whispered to Palmer the substance of bulletins from the Indianapolis convention, whereupon Palmer added: "In fact I understand that the opposition to him has broken down."

Palmer was speedily drawn into a colloquy with two Missouri senators, Vest and Cockrell. The former wanted to know what Palmer meant by "snap" conventions favoring silver.

Cockrell answered that the Missouri convention was one of the most representative gatherings ever held. It was called because democracy was being misrepresented, and attempts were made to commit it to gold, and Vest declared the Missouri convention was a response to the people. Manhood and decency, said Vest, will no longer permit us to stand here and be abused because we are accused of advocating "unsound money" and of assembling snap conventions. At this point Vest branched off into a sensational recital of personal history. He spoke of the order just made public by which this administration extended civil service reform. Vest went on to tell of the president's removal of United States District Attorney General of Missouri. When Vest first read this announcement he immediately started for Washington and asked "his excellency" what had led him to the perpetration of this outrage, the removal of a man of unimpeachable character and ability. The senator brought out a newspaper clipping charging Colonel Benton with the charges to be unfounded and the order after giving the public a letter openly lecturing Colonel Benton against any participation in politics while serving the government.

Cockrell interrupted at this point to ask as to the recent Michigan democratic convention at Detroit and the declaration that federal officials had gone there as delegates instructed for silver and had voted against silver.

Vest, proceeding, said he referred to the president's letter to Colonel Benton warning him against "dabbling" in politics, because this administration had of late given its whole influence and power to influence the political sentiment of the people to encourage these so-called snap conventions.

Vest referred to the Nebraska convention where he said, "the holders, postmasters, collectors of internal revenue, their lungs filled with the air which came from the treasury," were in control. The senator spoke of cabinet officers speaking about the country and added that he had not heard a whisper of criticism from "his excellency." Vest next turned his attention to the recent Michigan democratic state convention, reading from an article written by one of the delegates who had participated in "that shameful scene." The article detailed the action of "backsliders" and "traitors" who had been instructed for silver and voted against it. The senator said he had many letters from men of high standing, detailing the circumstances of the Michigan convention as "a shame and disgrace to American public life."

After further denunciation of the influences brought to bear upon conventions, Vest closed with a startling declaration as to his own position. "I am a delegate to the national convention," said he, "an unwilling delegate, chosen by my people, and I serve notice now that if that convention at Chicago is to be made up of office-seekers to stifle and prevent the expression of the will of the people, then it is no democratic convention to me. The democratic party is the party of honorable expression; not of federal patronage."

Hill took the floor to close his speech in opposition to the bond resolution. Hill referred, smilingly, to the recent speech as a "prelude" to the general national convention. "As to 'snap' conventions, however," proceeded Hill, "I appeal to the senators to let me speak as an expert. (Laughter.) The Illinois and Missouri conventions had not been snap conventions. They had been regularly called by regular officers of the party. Hill closed with a refer-

ence to the surfeit of investigations threatened. The investigation might be justly conducted, yet this silver question warped men's minds and made them pale. He had stood alone before and could do so again. "I have performed a duty," he concluded, "and with that I am content." Hill closed at 4 o'clock and voting began at once, after Lindsey had offered and then withdrew an amendment striking out the third section.

The resolution was adopted. The senate immediately turned to other business. It was 6 o'clock when the senate adjourned.

Pickler Adjourns the House.

Washington, May 7.—The net result of a three and a half hour session of the house to-day was the passage of a bill to amend the act creating the court of appeals so as to allow appeals from the supreme courts of the territories to the court of appeals.

Pickler, republican, South Dakota, attempted to get revenge for the defeat he suffered last night, when the house refused to remain in session to pass private pension bills, by blocking legislation to-day. He made the point of no quorum at every opportunity, and finally the house, losing patience, adjourned. Pickler threatens to keep up his tactics until he accomplishes his object, which he says is to secure further consideration for private pension bills.

BACK TO CHURCH.

The Woman Question Referred—Doing in the Conference.

Cleveland, May 7.—Bishop Foss presided at the Methodist conference to-day. Dr. W. N. Kynett, chairman of the committee on eligibility, presented a report. The committee agreed that the eligibility of women to vote at this convention is constitutional, and that the general conference has power to interpret the constitution. The committee recommends a modification of the constitution arranging the qualification of delegations to the conference by using the words, "laymen delegates" instead of "layman," thereby making the admission of women legal. The proposed amendment was referred to the annual conference of the following year and a two-thirds vote of the general conference and that a three-fourths vote of the annual conference be required to enact this recommendation into law. The report says, that inasmuch as the question has not been judicially passed upon, those having seats can retain them without prejudice.

Dr. Kynett said neither the majority nor minority surrendered. The views are the same, but the report was a concession by both parties. Dr. Kynett said there was a rumor that pressure had been brought to bear upon the women to retire. The committee believed no pressure should be brought to bear on them which would conflict with their duty to their constituents. By a vote of 425 to 98 the conference adopted the report and referred the woman question back to the churches to be voted upon again.

THREE HOT BLOWS

LAURA WHITE HORSEWHIPS HER TRADUCER.

Professor Lynn Charges Her With the Theft of Money and She Resents the Imputation.

Ardmore, I. T., May 7.—Miss Laura White has created a sensation here by publicly horsewhipping Professor Lynn, a druggist, because he had charged her with theft. Both are highly respected. Miss White, who is an orphan, boarded with the Lynns. In closing his establishment at night Lynn took the contents of the cash drawer, \$210, home, and placed it under his pillow. He forgot the money next morning, and when he made search for it later in the day could not find it. He had a warrant issued and caused Miss White's arrest and her trunk to be searched. The money was not found. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Miss White, accompanied by a friend, borrowed a horsewhip and proceeded up Main street. Reaching the drug store, she seized Lynn by the sleeve with one hand and with the other commenced to vigorously ply the whip. Three stunning blows were administered before friends could stop the angry woman.

Angry Word's Exchanged.

Washington, May 7.—In the Nicaraguan hearing to-day Colonel Ludlow and Representative Doolittle exchanged words in anger. Colonel Ludlow declared that he represented the government and did not care to have Doolittle take up his time while trying to establish the truth. Doolittle responded that he was a member of the committee and declared that Colonel Doolittle should not trouble over them with all his "opbeaviness." The conversation continued until other members interrupted and the chairman called the men to order.

Strike and Talk.

Milwaukee, May 7.—The fourth day of the great street railway strike opened without any material change in the situation. Vice President Hayne announced this morning that the company would be pleased to meet a committee appointed by the common council and Merchants' association, but had nothing to mediate.

Wrecked the Family Carriage.

Chicago, May 7.—At the Tuohy street crossing of the Chicago & North-western railroad in Rogers' park, a surrey containing six persons was struck by the Milwaukee limited to-day. The vehicle was demolished and all the occupants injured. They were George W. Adams, left side bruised; Sarah H. Adams, his daughter, head cut; Mrs. J. H. Trainer, another daughter, head and other injuries; Mrs. Parkins, another daughter, right arm bruised; Mrs. Trainer's 1-year-old baby, head cut; Mrs. Perkins' 3-year-old baby, forehead and face cut.

The Whiskey Seizure Officers.

Omaha, May 7.—Judge Shiras of the federal court to-day passed on the habeas corpus at Fort Robinson, in which Lieutenant Land and Sergeant Boddin had been held under state authority for selling liquor without a license as officials in charge of the post exchange. He upheld, in the opinion, a complete and absolute jurisdiction of the general government over the military reservations.

IN THE CONVENTIONS

New Jersey Democrats Prefer Gold and Grover to Silver.

INDIANA WANTS M'KINLEY

Michigan Republicans Listen to Depew and Declare for the Ohioan, and are Divided on the Metal Question.

Trenton, N. J., May 7.—The democratic convention met here to-day and after a struggle, elected the four slated candidates for delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago, as follows: United States Senator James Smith, ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, ex-State Chairman Allan McDermott and ex-Judge E. A. Talbert. The platform adopted declared strongly for a gold money standard and warmly endorsed the administration of President Cleveland. The fact that Cleveland has not expressed himself as willing to accept the nomination was the only thing that prevented an effort to instruct the delegates for his renomination. No effort was made to instruct the delegates, but much enthusiasm was evoked by the chairman's mention in his speech of the name of ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts.

The platform adopted opens with a declaration upon the currency question as follows: "We are in favor of a firm, gold standard of money, and of the free coinage of silver at any ratio and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government."

"We believe in the interests of the people demand that the earnings of gold, manufacture and commerce, and especially the wages of labor should be paid in the money of greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are therefore unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency. We favor the enactment by congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency ample in volume for the needs of business, absolutely secure, and in every contingency and at all times payable in gold."

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

They Declare for McKinley and Oppose Free Silver.

Indianapolis, May 7.—The Indiana republican convention to-day instructed its delegates for McKinley with scarcely a show of opposition and the long-impending battle between the McKinley and alleged Harrison forces ended in common peace. The platform, embodying the instructions was adopted by a viva voce vote and without division. General Harrison, in making the report, made a speech to the delegates. The platform declares for "sound money," favors the use of both gold and silver at a parity, urges bimetalism on an international basis and condemns the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The delegates-at-large are R. W. Thompson, C. W. Fairbank, F. M. Milliken and General Lewis Wallace. There was a most bitter fight when the gubernatorial nominations were begun, with 12 names presented. The leaders on the first voting were C. F. Griffin, C. T. Doxey and F. D. Posey. These men continued to lead until the fifth ballot, when Posey dropped back and J. A. Mount of Montgomery county took the lead with 251 votes. On the final ballot Mount received 753 votes and was declared the choice of the convention. W. L. Hamguard was nominated for lieutenant governor and W. D. Owen for secretary of state.

J. A. Mount, candidate for governor, is a farmer, an ex-member of the state senate and is quite wealthy. The platform extols Benjamin Harrison with that of his successor; demands the return to the republican policy of protection and reciprocity; favors the use of silver as currency, "but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence we are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The McKinley resolution is as follows: "Believing, as we do, in protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as president of the United States of a man who perfectly represents the protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the republican party; a man who has devoted his life to the defense of his country in war and in peace; one who, at 17 years of age, fought with Hayes and Crook and Sheridan at Antietam and in Shenandoah in defense of our flag against foes within, and for 14 years in congress contended against our country's foes from without, beating back British free trade and aggression which finally, under the present democratic administration, obtained possession of our markets and has almost destroyed our industries; a man who, with the restless shibboleth, 'protection and prosperity,' has challenged the attention of the commercial world and won the support of every patriotic workman in our country; whose life work, open as a book, is in itself a platform, and whose very name is magic; that loyal American citizen, soldier, statesman and Christian gentleman, William McKinley of Ohio; and the delegates to the republican national convention selected by this body are directed to cast their votes for William McKinley as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination."

Scarcely three minutes elapsed after the adoption of the resolution before the convention proceeded with the election of delegates-at-large, apparently having forgotten the entire presidential situation.

Michigan R-publicans.

Detroit, May 7.—The republican state convention was called to order at noon and Col. A. J. Jones made chairman. By request, Chauncey M. Dewey, who was temporarily in the city, addressed the convention, speaking on the currency question. Our currency must be of the best money in the world. Many people of the silver states said they were for free silver, but they must have protection laws, or they could not live. The republican party would lose no silver states, because the people knew if they demanded republicanism they

would lose protection, which was the breath of life.

Telegrams of greeting were read from the California and Idaho conventions, announcing instructions for McKinley in both. The temporary organization was made permanent, and the resolutions committee was given further time, the money plank discussion having declared its promise.

The election of delegates-at-large was proceeded with and Gen. R. A. Alger, Thomas O'Brien, John Duncan and Mark S. Brewer were selected. The fight arose over the currency plank of the platform. It demands the resumption of the law with whatever modifications its conditions may require. The national delegates are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of William McKinley so long as his name shall be before the convention.

The financial plank is as follows: "We are in favor of the use of gold, silver and paper dollars in our currency, all to be maintained at a parity with their purchasing and debt-paying power. We are opposed to any provision that will invite depreciation of any portion of our currency, and therefore we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country, under present conditions, and we believe that such a course would destroy the parity of and contract the currency."

S. W. Hopkins and W. H. Smith of the committee presented a minority substitute as follows, the first 25 words being quoted from the national platform of 1892: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the republic demands that all dollars, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be of legal tender, possessing full and equal purchasing and debt-paying power, thereby having a parity of value, and to that end we demand a purely American system of money, based upon gold and silver, without advantage to either at the mints. We demand that all paper money issued by the government shall be redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the government. We are opposed to the retiring of the greenbacks, the money of the people, the savior of the union; the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace, and we condemn the policy of Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle in contracting the sale of government bonds, thereby taxing the people to benefit a foreign syndicate \$10,000,000—the profits accruing to it at the expense of the people."

Several delegates supported the free silver substitute, while many of the gold delegates shouted "time," and demanding a vote. After considerable confusion, T. W. Crisley of Michigan moved to substitute the currency declaration of the Minneapolis platform of 1892 for both the committee reports on the money question. The motion prevailed, amid cheers. The remainder of the majority report was adopted.

SILVER MEN.

The Largest State Convention Ever Held in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.—The largest democratic state convention ever held in Tennessee has met and adjourned. It was a free silver convention from start to finish. Nothing of importance was done until about 8 o'clock to-night when a report on contested delegations showed that the free silver men proposed to grant no quarter to the handful of "sound money" delegates. Senators Isham G. Harris, W. B. Bate, E. W. Carmack, and T. M. McConnell were chosen delegates-at-large to Chicago. While waiting for committee reports, speech making to a wild and disorderly convention filled in the time. Some of the speeches were very bitter and abusive of President Cleveland, but were not received with decided disapproval.

The platform contains a strong free silver plank as follows: "We demand a restoration of the money of the American constitution by a law providing for the free coinage of both gold and silver as free legal tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation."

Ex-Gov. Robert Taylor was nominated for governor by acclamation.

Beaverhead R-publicans.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Dillon, May 7.—The republican county convention met this morning in the court house. Twenty-nine out of a total of 43 delegates were present. After effecting a temporary organization and the appointment of the usual committees the adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock, when the convention met in the afternoon. Alf Decker was chosen chairman and W. H. Fox secretary. The resolutions as adopted declared in the strongest terms for protection and free silver, not one but both, and endorse the record of Montana's congressional delegation. The delegates to the state convention at Butte are instructed to vote for Senators Carter and Mantle and Congressman Hartman as delegates to the St. Louis convention.

The following delegates and alternates to the state convention were chosen: Delegates—W. T. Taylor, L. A. Brown, George Galbraith, R. T. Wing, W. A. Jones, J. E. Morse, D. F. Reinhart, O. M. Best, A. L. Anderson and J. W. Scott. Alternates—George A. Brown, W. P. Fox, Alf. Decker, L. C. Ford, J. Hamilton, Frank Eiel, M. Berger, H. J. Burleigh and E. H. Harvey.

Wyoming Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Cheyenne, Wyo., May 7.—The first democratic convention of the year to meet in Wyoming was held for Laramie county here to-day. The radical silver men favored instruction to delegates to the national convention to be held if a silver platform should not be adopted. This was defeated and resolutions were adopted favoring adherence by the democrats of Wyoming to the decisions of the national convention upon any and all questions. The result is a defeat to the extreme silver men.

Chairman Carter's Call.

Washington, May 7.—Senator Carter, chairman of the republican national committee, to-day called a meeting of the republican national committee at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Wednesday, the 16th of June, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of preparing a temporary roll of membership, designating temporary officers of the convention and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee.

END OF H. H. HOLMES

The Murderer of Many People Drops to the End of a Rope.

HE SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

On the Fatal Platform He Declares, Coolly and Deliberately, That He Never Killed Any—One—Not a Finch.

Philadelphia, May 7.—H. H. Holmes was hanging at the Moyamensing prison this morning. The drop fell at 10:12:30 o'clock. Half an hour later he was pronounced dead. His neck was broken by the fall. Even on the scaffold he was probably the coolest person in the solemn assemblage. In a few well-chosen words he proclaimed his innocence of any murder, including that for which he was convicted and hanged. He declared he was entirely wrong doing in taking human life, for which he would be held responsible consisted of the death of two women who died as the result of criminal operations at his hands. He did not name these victims.

Holmes spent the greater part of his last night writing letters. At midnight he went to bed and slept soundly until 6 o'clock this morning. It took two calls to awaken him. Promptly arising, he received a visit from his spiritual advisers, Fathers Daly and MacPeak of the Church of the Annunciation. They administered the last sacrament and did not leave him until nearly 9 o'clock. During their absence he ate a breakfast of eggs, dry toast and coffee. At 10:02 o'clock the sheriff called together the official jury, and after each man had answered to his name and subscribed to the certificate, the march to the gallows was begun.

As the gathering stood in silence before the scaffold a murmuring sound came from behind the partition erected immediately back of it. It was the dolorous chant of the two priests accompanying the doomed man to the scaffold. They were uttering a psalm of misereere. At 10:08 o'clock they mounted the fatal platform. A moment of prayer elapsed. Then Holmes stepped to the front of the scaffold and, resting his hands on the rail before him, made his statement of innocence. It was received in absolute silence. Two minutes later he had finished his valedictory. Then, at a silent signal from the priests, he bent to his knees, his eyes fixed on the crucifix clasped in his thin hands. Until 10:12 o'clock the prayer continued. Immediately afterwards he crossed his hands with the priests and lawyers, and in a firm voice bade them "good-bye."

Without an instant's delay his hands were bound behind him and the black cap adjusted. Sheriff Clement placed the noose about his neck, and after an instant of terrible stillness, the crack of the bolt ring out like a pistol shot, and the murderer fell to his doom. Consciousness left him instantly, said the doctors, although his heart continued to feebly beat 15 or 20 minutes.

Holmes' speech on the scaffold was as follows: "Gentlemen—I have a very few words to say. In fact, I would make no remarks at this time, except that by not speaking I would appear to acquiesce in my execution. I only wish to say the extent of my wrong doing in taking human life consisted in the death of two women, they having died at my hands as the result of criminal operations. I wish to state here, so there can be no chance of misunderstanding, that I am not guilty of taking the lives of any of the Petrel family, the three children and Benjamin, the father, of whose death I was convicted and for which I am to-day to be hanged. That is all I have to say."

ON THE TRACK.

At San Francisco. San Francisco, May 7.—Six furlongs—Oregon Eclipse won, O'Flet second, Irma third; time, 1:16 1/2. Six furlongs—Peixoto won, Summertime second, Manocba third; time, 1:14 1/2. Half mile—Danoby won, Scarborough second, Hohenloern third; time, :49. Six furlongs—Heartsease won, Sea Spray second, Concomar third; time, 1:15 1/2. Seven furlongs—Olive won, Allatus second, Major Cook third; time, 1:25 1/2. Seven furlongs—Ferryer won, Midas second, Joan third; time, 1:28 1/2.

At New York. New York, May 7.—About seven furlongs—Mirage won, Kinglet second, Kalliope third; time, 1:17. One mile—Bessie Browning won, Whippy second, Tokka third; time, 1:46 1/2. Half mile—Joe Hayman won, Her Own second, Young Harry third; time, :50. Mile and a sixteenth—Marshall won, Chugnut second, Rosedale third; time, 1:56. Half mile—Fave won, Bridget second, Katie third; time, :50 1/2.

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At Cincinnati—1; Baltimore, 5. At Pittsburg—12; Washington, 2. At Louisville—1; Boston, 17. At Cleveland—7; Brooklyn, 4. At St. Louis—5; New York, 2. At Chicago—5; Philadelphia, 14.

Sgt. Gaubert Dead. Rome, May 7.—Msr. Louis Gaubert, Roman prelate and diplomat, formerly papal ambassador to Austria-Hungary, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was born in 1838, acted as arbitrator between Germany and Spain in the dispute regarding the right of ownership of the Caroline islands, took an important part in the negotiations between France and the holy see, which resulted in the abrogation of the notorious May laws.

A Corner on Cigarettes. New York, July 7.—The grand jury has found indictments against James B. Duke and nine directors of the American Tobacco company, charging them with conducting a monopoly of the paper cigarette trade.