CLEANS OUT THE WHOLE RANCH.

Everett Conway Kills C. W. Garrison and Wife.

TROUBLE OVER A MILK DEAL

People Were Neighbors in Evansville, Ind.—Murderer, Cornered by Police, Commits Suicide.

Evansville, Ind., May 19.—Everett Conway, aged 27, married, shot and killed C. W. Garrison and wife in this city this morning and fatally wounded Patrolman Benjamin Wallis. After being driven to desperation by the police, Conway then killed himself. The crime was committed in the lower end of the city as the church bells were ringing.

Conway and the Garrisons were neighbors. The families had not been on friendly terms for several months. Saturday morning Conway wrote a letter to Garrison, saying he had cheated his father in a trade for a milk dairy. Garrison showed this letter to Conway's father, who upbraided his son.

Early this morning young Conway who was employed at the railroad yards going to the stable where Garrison was milking, shot him dead with a shotgun. Then he shot Garrison's cows to death.

As Mrs. Garrison ran from the house, Conway emptied both barrels into her breast. She fell dead at his feet.

The murderer next set fire to the Garrison stable and then barricaded himself in his house.

When Patrolman Wallis attempted to arrest him, Conway shot him in the face and side, inflicting a fatal wound. The entire police department was called out and the officers surrounded the house ready to break in, when they heard a shot. Conway had kissed his wife good-bye, then ran upstairs and shot himself in the heart.

Conway came from a good family, originally from Kentucky. He leaves a wife and two children. Garrison leaves two children. Garrison was a prominent lodge man.

The shot that struck Wallis brought injury to two bystanders, Edward Davidson and Adam Crawford. Both were taken to the hospital, but neither is seriously injured.

When the coroner entered the house after Conway had killed himself, he found the following note, which the murderer had addressed to a local newspaper:

"Well, friend readers, this will be news for you: I will tell you why. This man Garrison has bulldozed the whole ranch since he's been here but he run against a snag when he struck me, so I think he will sink. He's got the ranch under control, and he got it for nothing. My dad gave him every d—n thing he's got—house, whole stable, corner lot, seven or eight cows, horse, wagon, milk wagon and everything on the place he swiped. He's run the whole family away and has caused my dad to disown me altogether, run me out of the house after running me away from the corner house two days before now. Friends, would you stand any such racket as this? Not me, by a jugful. I am from Kentucky—you know what's in those people now. He threatened to kill me so I guess the jig is up. I don't need to tell you what I am going to do, for it will be in sight, or come and see for yourselves. Yours truly,

EVERETT CONWAY."

CARS RUN IN ALBANY.

First One Out Causes a Hostile Demonstration.

Albany, N. Y., May 19.—The incidents of this, the first day of active operations of all the railways, have been few because of the heavy fall of rain. The two men shot by national guardsmen were buried this afternoon, but the pouring rain kept away the thousands of sightseers that otherwise would have been present.

The departure of the Twenty-third regiment early this morning was the second feature of the day and stirring sermons in many city pulpits aided in closing the incident.

The funeral of Le Roy Smith was devoid of incident except that it was attended by city officials and directors of the street railway company.

At the funeral of William Walsh there was nearly a riot. While the services were proceeding in the church the crowd that had been unable to gain admittance saw a uniformed soldier coming down the street. Instantly the people were in a state of ferment. A rush was made for the soldier but a few wiseheads held the crowd back for a minute while several others advised the man to run. Arguing that discretion was the better part of valor, he did run and the trouble was avoided.

The starting out of the first car of the Inter-City line shortly after noon today was the cause of a demonstration. Pistols were fired, flags waved, torpedoes were placed on the track and exploded, the motormen and conductors wore flags on their coats and fully 200 men and women fought for the privilege of the first ride.

THE OHIO PARTY.

It Left San Francisco Last Night for Portland.

San Francisco, Cal., May 19.—The Ohio congressional party left tonight for Portland, Ore. Those in the party are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brenner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Q. Hildebrand, J. H. Bromwell, J. W. Cassingham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Kyle, A. Lybrand, Mr. and Mrs. D. Meekison, S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Nevins and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Snook, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Thompkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warneck from Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cromer from Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. John Dalzell, from Pennsylvania.

St. Petersburg Strike Crushed.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, May 18.—The strike here is practically crushed. A very large number of arrests have been made, 250 persons having been taken into custody at one factory alone. Over thirty, and possibly a hundred, persons were wounded in a street fight when the mob stoned the police. Several deaths are reported at Knunthenguated as a result of the strike riots. The agitation among the students is unquestionably partly responsible for the troubles.

SHADOW BANDS PHOTOGRAPHED

Prof. Burton Secures Some Very Important Pictures of Sun.

Boston, May 19.—President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today received a cable message from Prof. Burton, in charge of the technology eclipse party, announcing that important results had been obtained. The weather was cloudy during a portion of the eclipse, but all four contacts were observed, and a brilliant corona was shown at totality, which lasted nearly six minutes. Photographs of the corona were obtained.

But the most interesting and novel work of the party consisted in the observations obtained photographically of the shadow bands. These were curious black bands which are seen reaching along the earth's surface just before and just after the moon's shadow. Great doubt has been expressed of their reality and various attempts have been made to describe their size and direction. No attempt has ever been made to photograph them, and the success of Prof. Burton and his party in this attempt will settle a most puzzling question.

Prof. Burton reports also a slight change of the magnitometer during totality, and also the completion of pendulum observations at the observing station. By waiting until his photographs had been developed, his message has been delayed a day, but on the other hand this delay enabled him to cable results of the highest interest.

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood Suspended.

New York, May 20.—It has been announced in the Bridge Street M. E. church of Brooklyn that Bishop Derrick has suspended the Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, of that church, pending trial by the Philadelphia conference, which will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday. The charges are behavior in a manner unbecoming a pastor and defiance of the authority of the bishop.

The church has the largest colored congregation in the state. A trial board recommended that the Rev. Mr. Astwood be suspended pending a fuller examination, and this the bishop did.

Mr. Astwood is one of the most prominent colored men in the country. For seven years he was U. S. consul to San Domingo, and President Cleveland appointed him consul to Calais, France, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. He had taken a great interest in work in San Domingo and later in Cuba, where he established the first Protestant church.

REV. M. D. BABCOCK SUICIDES.

Occurred in Hospital at Naples, He Cutting Two Veins.

Naples, May 19.—Further investigation into the case of the American clergyman who committed suicide here yesterday in the International hospital by severing an artery of his wrist and swallowing corrosive sublimate, and who was mentioned in yesterday's dispatch as Mr. Maltie, an American evangelical minister, proves the suicide to have been the Rev. Maltie Davenport Babcock.

New York, May 19.—One of the closest friends whom Dr. Babcock has in this city was W. D. Barbour, a member of the Brick Presbyterian church congregation. It was Mr. Barbour who yesterday received the cablegram announcing that Dr. Babcock had died in Naples of Mediterranean fever, and he at once cabled back for particulars.

Dr. Babcock had been pastor of the Brick church since November 8, 1899, coming from Brown Memorial church in Baltimore. He received a salary of $12,000 a year. Though a young man, Dr. Babcock attained eminence as a pulpit orator and theologian. He had the reputation of being a scholar and a worker, full of energy and fearless in his methods of thought.

Dr. Babcock was a graduate of the Syracuse university. His first charge was the First Presbyterian church of Lockport, N. Y.

New York, May 20.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says:

There is no doubt that the Rev. M. D. Babcock, of New York, who was taken to the International hospital at Naples a few weeks ago suffering from neurasthenia and gastric fever, died by his own act.

At twenty minutes before 6 o'clock in the morning, Emile Jensen, one of the infirmary nurses, entered Dr. Babcock's room and found him apparently peacefully sleeping. Repassing the door at 6 o'clock Miss Jensen heard deep groans proceeding from the room. Finding the door fastened the nurse hastily summoned Signor Scotti, the manager of the infirmary. He threw himself against the door, forcing it open and rushed in, when a fearful spectacle presented itself.

Dr. Babcock was found gasping on the bed with two severed veins. He was still living but in a condition of extreme exhaustion and sinking rapidly.

In response to Signor Scotti's frantic question of how his wounds had been inflicted, Dr. Babcock feelingly raised his eyes and murmured:

"All is in vain. I have also taken a solution of corrosive sublimate."

He evidently desired to make it understood that all efforts to save his life would be futile.

These were the last words uttered by the sufferer, who expired almost immediately.

Mrs. Babcock reached the hospital soon afterwards. She threw herself on the body in a paroxysm of grief and it was only by the use of force that she was finally compelled to leave it.

Dr. Babcock left no letter or any hint of any reason for the awful occurrence. The hospital authorities, however, have no doubt that the act was committed while the patient was temporarily demented as the result of the fever.

Dr. Babcock was buried Saturday in the British cemetery at Naples. The obsequies were most impressive and were attended by hundreds of American and British residents and visitors.

JAMES O'CONNELL, PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

President O'Connell says that if the demands of the Machinists' association are not granted 250,000 men will strike on Monday, May 20. The unions want a nine hour day with no decrease of pay. Almost every manufacturing interest in the country will be affected if the threatened strike occurs.

President Pruyn United Traction Company.

PRESIDENT OF ALBANY'S STREET CAR LINES.

The attempt to replace union men with nonunion men on the trolley cars of the United Traction company, Albany, has resulted in serious rioting. There are now on the scene 1,200 national guardsmen, and more will be called out if necessary.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE CUBANS ARE VERY SUSPICIOUS

Two Reports Made on the Platt Amendment.

STRINGS TO ITS ACCEPTANCE

Great Stress Laid on Secy. Root's Explanations—Spanish Residents Favor Annexation.

Havana, May 19.—The committee on relations of the Cuban constitutional convention will submit majority and minority reports to the convention tomorrow. The majority report, in an introduction, quotes article 1 of the treaty of Paris, the joint resolution of the United States Congress and the Platt amendment, and then proceeds as follows:

"Inasmuch as Secy. Root, being authorized by President McKinley, says that the Platt law has for its object the guaranteeing of the independence of Cuba, and does not mean interference with its government, or the exercise of a protectorate or of sovereignty, and also that intervention will only take place when independence is endangered by outside powers or grave interior disturbances, creating anarchy; and, inasmuch as Secy. Root has said that the naval stations will not be used as vantage points after intervention, but only to protect Cuba against foreign powers, we report as follows:

"That, in virtue of the fact that the Platt law, in its preamble, says it is a fulfillment of the joint resolution and has been adopted by Congress with the principal object of establishing independence, we do propose to the convention to accept the following as an appendix to the constitution."

The first, second, fourth and fifth clauses are quoted in their entirety. The third clause has the following addition: "It being understood that the United States have the right to interfere to prevent the action of a foreign power or disturbances causing a state of anarchy, and that the intervention shall always be the act of the United States and not of isolated agents. The intervention shall suppose neither sovereignty nor a protectorate, and shall only last sufficiently long to establish moral conditions. Said intervention, it is also understood, shall not have the right to interfere in the government, but only the right to preserve independence."

An addition to the sixth clause says that the ownership of the Isle of Pines shall be settled by a future treaty.

An addition to the seventh clause says: "It shall be understood that the naval stations do not give the United States the right to interfere with the interior government, but are established for the sole purpose of protecting American waters from foreign invasion directed against Cuba or the United States. Cuba will sell or lease the necessary lands at points to be agreed upon later."

An addition to the eighth clause says that the government of Cuba suggests at the same time a treaty of commerce based upon reciprocity.

The minority report says: "The explanations given to the committee in Washington show that the Platt law does not express the wishes of the United States. It was intended to protect the independence of Cuba, but the wording gives other interpretations.

"The United States are inconsistent in asking naval stations when the amendment provides that no concessions shall be given to foreign powers. Such a demand raises the question, whether the United States do not consider Cuba a part of their possessions."

The report of the minority virtually accepts the first and second clauses. For the third clause the following is substituted:

"That the government of Cuba subscribe to the Monroe doctrine and will help the United States to enforce it against other nations trying to violate it."

For the fourth clause the following is substituted: "Cuba does not recognize acts of intervention which are not in conformity with the Foraker resolution and the laws of the United States."

The seventh clause reads: "Cuba will maintain naval stations, handing them over to the United States in time of war."

The report of the minority recommends a commercial treaty based upon reciprocity.

The report of the majority has caused considerable surprise. It was generally believed that the committee on relations would recommend acceptance of the Platt amendment on the basis of the interpretation given by Secy. Root, but it was not expected that such additions would be made to various clauses as the majority recommends.

A prominent Cuban lawyer said today: "The majority report is not an acceptance of the Platt amendment, as it distinguishes intervention on different grounds."

A person who is in close touch with the Spanish government, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press: "It is a fact to which the attention of all Americans should be called, that not only Spain, but Spanish residents in Cuba, both those who have retained their Spanish nationality by inscription and those who have become Cubans by not inscribing—are closely watching developments in this matter of the relations between the United States and Cuba. This is a question which seems to involve more than the Platt amendment merely. It seems to tend ultimately toward annexation.

"Spaniards here and in Spain favor annexation. Not only do they fear that any government by Cubans, not controlled by the United States, would endanger property and even life, but they also favor annexation because they believe it would restore the Spanish influence in politics, because with the alliance they would make with the former autonomists, the conservative Cubans, and the Americans who belong here, they would control the politics of the island by an overwhelming majority.

"This condition would meet with the approval of Spain, because in her commercial relations with Cuba, she would be benefited by the preponderance of Spanish influence. Spain has great influence in South America, and is trying to maintain her influence in Cuba. The only solution of the problem is annexation. Spaniards will not become Cubans, but they are ready to become citizens of the United States.

"All the Spaniards in Cuba and the conservative Cubans desire that the Platt amendment should not be accepted, hoping that, in such an event, the next Congress will take a more annexationist view of the relations between the United States and Cuba. Indeed, some of our most prominent Spaniards and Cubans have gone so far as to approach Gov. Gen. Wood to tell him that the most conservative and American solution of the present problem would be the rejection of the Platt amendment, and urge that the United States should take special notice of the situation in order to see what deep root the desire for annexation has taken."

Elections in Spain.

Madrid, May 20.—Latest reports of the result of the elections to the new chamber of deputies, held yesterday, show that the capitol returned six ministerialists, one conservative and one member of the national union party.

According to El Correo the following are the general results of the election: Liberals, 230; conservatives, 70; dissident liberals, 18; supporters of Romero, 10; republicans, 15; Carlists, 6; national unionists, 10; catalanists, 4; socialist, 1, and independents, 21.

Evangelical Church Organization

Chicago, May 20.—A special to the Tribune from Toledo, Ohio, says:

It is announced that on Thursday next the permanent organization of a church federation among the evangelical churches will be completed, officers elected and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The special committee is now at work on the laws to govern the organization. The draft of the constitution already has been ratified by the Pastors' union of this city.

It is now believed that every evangelical church in this city will be a member. The governing power will be vested in the minister and two lay members from each church represented in the organization. The first general cabinet meeting is to be held on May 23.

Monument to Arthur Sullivan.

London, May 19.—The dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral have given their approval to the suggestion of friends and admirers of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan that a monument to his memory be placed in the cathedral, and an influential committee has been formed to carry out the idea.

It is also proposed by the committee to endow a scholarship to be called the Arthur Sullivan scholarship, at the Royal Academy of Music, and to erect a statue to the composer on the Thames embankment.

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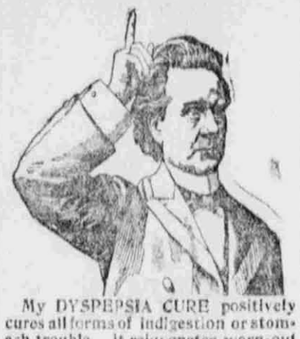

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MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

GEN. F. D. GRANT ON PHILIPPINES.

Everthing Settling Down and Government Beginning.

NO ROBBERS IN HIS DISTRICT

He Stopped Active Operations After the Nomination of Bryan—Effect Was Most Deplorable.

San Francisco, May 19.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who returned from Manila on the transport Sheridan, speaking of the conditions in the Philippines, said:

"Everything is settling down and we are getting at the real work of governing and teaching the people. Their peculiar national character makes them hard subjects for the present. You must remember that they were originally pirates, that their civilization is of the fourteenth, if not the fifteenth century, and the tendency to brigandage is so great among them that it amounts to a disease. In many districts the paying of tribute to robbers is considered the regular thing, no more out of the way than taxes.

"Our task now is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect themselves against themselves until they learn a taste for order, and then withdraw gradually from active interference, leaving the towns one at a time as we see that they can be trusted, but having our troops within striking distance for some time after we leave any district, so as to insure against a relapse. We must expect much robbery and brigandage and pillage and even murder for a long time.

"It is surprising to see the results that we have obtained in getting law and order into these people in the few months of comparative peace. My district included the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga and Bataan, with a population of 600,000, all Tagalo provinces, and considered the most lawless in the islands. Now there is not a robber band in the whole district, a condition unknown in the whole history of the Filipino people. We have in every town of the district a local government under a local civilian governor. We are building roads and teaching the people."

Gen. Grant expressed the opinion that the resistance of the insurgents was prolonged by events in the United States attending the last presidential campaign. He said:

"The property holding class in the islands is composed of persons who are pretty ignorant and who could not quite understand the situation. They are naturally our friends, but were under constant pressure to throw in their fortunes with the insurgent cause. When they heard that a party was coming into power in the United States which was in favor of withdrawing the troops and giving up the government to the insurgents, they did not know what to do. If they stood out against the insurrection they would be likely to lose their lives and property as soon as we turned our backs.

"With that kind of people, timid, ignorant, afraid to espouse a cause that might lead to their destruction and with the most unscrupulous element in the islands in charge of the native forces, there was no use in going ahead. I stopped active operations after the nomination of Bryan and tried only to protect my own men. The cessation of activities had a deplorable result, the slaughter of innocent people by the lawless element, partly sanctioned by the insurgent leader.

"Some of the figures, which I can vouch for in the case of my own district, are appalling. In the province of Pampanga they killed over 1,000 people because they would not swear allegiance to the insurrection. In one narrow district over 300 people were buried alive, possibly by laborers, but much more probably for the same cause. One man, Lorenzo Cabayer, killed eight men in one day within easy reach of my quarters. In the cases where the perpetrators of these outrages could be proved I acted severely.

"After the election when the natives learned that we were there to stay the real end of the insurrection came."

The surrender of Lieut. Gen. Mariano Trias had more effect on the Philippine mind, Gen. Grant thinks, than the manifesto issued by Aguinaldo. Gen. Grant will proceed east in a day or two.

MAJOR R. P. NOAH DEAD.

Was a Prominent Lawyer and Veteran of Three Wars.

New York, May 20.—Maj. Roberts Phillips Noah, who has been practising lawyer in this city for many years, died at his home in this city last night, aged 65 years.

Maj. Noah was a son of Maj. M. M. Noah, a sheriff of New York county, 75 years ago. The son early entered politics, and at the outbreak of the civil war was United States stockkeeper at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The United States consul in that city, being a secession sympathizer, hauled down the American flag whereupon Maj. Noah took possession of the consulate and sent the consul out. He was complimented for this by the federal government.

Maj. Noah served in the Crimean war, he went to England at the outbreak of hostilities, and secured a commission fought throughout the campaign. Previous to that, while yet a boy, he served in the Mexican campaign.

Maj. Noah's father found the Times and Messenger more than 100 years ago and gave the elder Bennett his first job in a printing office, that of printer's "devil" it is said that he and nine other men contributed $1 each with which to start the New York Herald.

Maj. Noah continued the Times and Messenger until about twenty years ago when he ceased to publish it. The office of the Times and Messenger was the birthplace of many other newspapers among others the present New York World.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

Will Carry its Own Insurance by Individual Underwriting.

New York, May 20.—The Journal of Commerce says: The United States Steel corporation has arranged to carry all of its own insurance by a system of individual underwriting and will assess each plant its proportion of the premiums it would pay to the companies, which will go into the underwriting account. All lines will be dropped at expiration. Most of the insurance runs out in June. The Carnegie and Federal Steel plants are insured, the National Tube is in Mutuals, the American Steel & Wire is placed direct with agents and the American Tin Plate, American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop and the National Steel plants have been placed in stock companies. The opposition of various state officials to scheduling policies, mainly in Ohio, and the antagonism of local agents is stated to be the cause of the action. It is intimated that H. W. Marsh may be the underwriter for the corporation, but it is definitely known that he will not be the manager of the insurance department if one is created.

Irrigation Congress Postponed.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 20.—After a conference between the officers and executive committee of the irrigation congress, it has been determined to postpone the annual meeting, which was to be held in Colorado Springs in July for one year. The members of the congress will be notified this week of the decision of the officers and the arrangements committee organized in Colorado Springs, will be disbanded by Secretary McClure.

Inability to secure the attendance of speakers desired on account of other engagements was the principal reason for the postponement.

A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

TROUBLE AT WEST POINT.

Cadets Allege Colonel Mills is Guilty of Bad Faith.

He Refuses to Deny or Affirm Report—Affair is Aftermath of Hazing Inquiry.

New York, May 20.—A prominent member of one of the upper classes at the United States military academy is quoted in a dispatch from West Point to the Herald as saying:

"No matter what may be the finding of the court-martial, even if the sentences imposed are decidedly severe, there will be no complaint on the part of the cadets. The boys understand that their efforts to avoid them indicate and so they must merely stand aside and wait for results."

This utterance was in regarding the attitude of the cadet corps toward the investigation instituted as a result of the recent demonstration against Col. Mills on account of his disciplining a cadet officer. There is complete ignorance among the students as to the result of the investigation. No fewer than 83 of the corps were summoned before the commission of inquiry, and every man pledged to secrecy. Nevertheless, reports have been freely circulated that five men, among the most prominent in the academy have been found guilty and that the secretary of war has passed upon the findings.

According to the World the trouble grew out of what the cadets term a breach of faith on the part of Col. Mills. They declare that in order to induce them to adopt resolutions abolishing the severer forms of hazing when the congressional commission was investigating the Boez case last January, Col. Mills assured them privately that he would be lenient in his construction of certain milder forms of hazing, such as bracing, rat funerals, etc. Almost immediately, the cadets allege, Col. Mills began to punish them for doing the minor things which they had understood he would tolerate.

Col. Mills, when questioned, said: "I do not care to discuss the details of the situation at the academy at this time. I will say, however, that there has been an investigation of certain serious offenses here recently, and that there will continue to be investigations so long as such offenses come to the notice of the officers responsible for the discipline of the academy."

When asked if it was true that he agreed to put a lenient and mild construction on certain phases of hazing, such as bracing and rat funerals, he replied: "I shall neither affirm nor deny it. I will only say that Congress has recently passed a law requiring the superintendent of the academy to put a stop to hazing here, and so long as I am superintendent I intend to obey the law."

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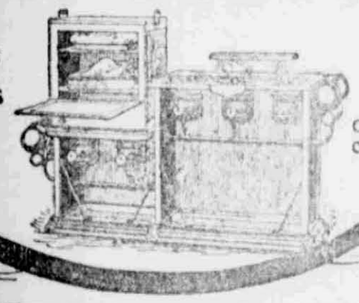

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