OFFICIAL PAPER —OF THE— CITY OF ST. PAUL.

The St. Paul Globe

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RAINBOW CITY IS READY

CLOUDS OVERHANGING BUFFALO TO BE DISPELLED BY A BRILLIANT OPENING

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

PLANS FOR THE GENERAL CARNIVAL COMMENDED BY ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION DIRECTORS

FORMER GOV. FRANCIS TALKS

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—The eve of the dedication of the Pan-American exposition sees the weather breaking into a cheerless rain storm, a gay city decorated in a dress of bunting and a happy people proud of their work and effort of two years.

A parade partly military and partly civic, with bands, will march to the great fair and it will be dedicated to the arts and industries which it represents. Dedication day will find the Rainbow City almost ready for its pleasure seeking population. The great buildings in the Exposition City are practically completed, but the installation of exhibits has proceeded very slowly and completeness in that respect stretches away to some indefinite date in June. There has been a concentration of energy to prepare the exposition grounds for the opening ceremonies and an immense amount has been accomplished in the last twenty-four hours. An army of 3,000 men is engaged exclusively in cleaning the buildings, grounds and streets and thousands of carpenters, painters and other artisans are at work on and in the buildings. The last of the work of scaffolding that for weeks has enveloped buildings and towers is being torn away and the exterior view tomorrow will be marred with but few signs of incompleteness. The scenes within the grounds today were interesting ones. The sun fought its way through rain and clouds by noon and a bright afternoon brought thousands of visitors. The tenants of the Midway, idle for the day, and many of the attendants at the foreign exhibits mingled with the crowd and gave it a cosmopolitan air. The Mexican band gave a concert in the plaza and drew a large crowd about the stand.

All the pleasure and enjoyment of the day depend upon the continuance of clear weather. The city is rapidly filling with visitors, and if tomorrow dawns bright it is estimated that 150,000 persons will participate in the ceremonies. It is to be a holiday in Buffalo and all of the surrounding cities and the railways are to send in holiday crowds. One large manufacturing concern has bought tickets for its 2,500 employes and will send them into the city by three special trains, and in other ways the same spirit of generosity is being manifested everywhere in this vicinity. The number of distinguished visitors is being added to by every train. Vice President Roosevelt, accompanied by members of his family, arrived tonight and is the guest at the home of James H. Milburn, president of the exposition. Senators Hanna and Lodge arrived here this afternoon and spent the afternoon at the grounds, and the members of the St. Louis directorate were also conspicuous visitors.

The directors of the St. Louis exposition were banqueted tonight at the Iroquois hotel by the directors of the Pan-American. Those who spoke for the guests congratulated the hosts upon their achievement. Former Gov. D. R. Francis, of St. Louis, president of the St. Louis exposition, gave the Associated Press this expression for himself and associates:

"We are more than pleased with what we have seen today on the Pan-American exposition grounds. We think these Buffalo people have done marvelous things for the money they have had in hand and for the time they have been employed in preparation.

"An aureolia of light hangs over the exposition grounds, where an electric display is in progress tonight. Power generated by nature at the mighty falls of Niagara, supplies a huge plant on the grounds and the scheme of lights is the most elaborate ever undertaken. The effects obtained are beautiful and makes the lighting plant one of the most conspicuous things at the fair.

BIG BIRDS AMONG EAGLES.

The Officers Elected by the Supreme Grand Aerie.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The supreme grand aerie of the Order of Eagles elected the following officers:

Grand president—Delcarey Smith, of Spokane.

Grand vice president—Dr. Schwatka, of Baltimore.

Grand Chaplain—Morris Eisenberg, of Butte, Mont.

Grand judge conductor—George Fowler, of Salt Lake.

The grand aerie adjourned sine die early this morning. Minneapolis was chosen as the place for holding the next annual session. The following were elected trustees:

Senator P. E. Trainor, New York; C. I. Flynn, Baker City, Ore.; Thomas F. Flynn, Paterson, N. J.; E. P. Justi, Fresno, Cal.; Dr. J. J. Schlewig, Sioux City, Io.

"RAGTIME" HAS FRIENDS.

New York Musicians Will Not Join in Proposed War.

NEW YORK, May 19.—New York musicians will not take part in the war declared on ragtime by the American Federation of Musicians at its recent meeting. Members of the federation assert that ragtime was "unmusical rot," and that they would do all in their power to suppress it. New York composers and orchestra conductors, while not expressing great admiration for the "double syncopated" music, say that they will treat it the same as other melodies.

Julius P. Whitmark, of the firm of M. Whitmark & Sons, music publishers, who have turned out hundreds of ragtime songs, said: "There is no need to make war on ragtime music. The demand for it is on the wane and it is likely to be replaced in public favor by high-class ballad music. A pretty story wedded to pretty music makes a hit."

REFORM LAWS IN MEXICO.

Disturbance in Religious Circles Over Anti-Clerical Regime.

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—The breaking up of the convent of the Camelite nuns in this city is believed to be the beginning of a movement all over Mexico to drive out monks and nuns living in communities in disobedience of the reform laws. There is much agitation over the matter in religious circles, but the Liberal party newspapers commend the firm action of the government, which, it is declared, will be kept up. Evidently the government has taken this action to show that it will not tolerate any violation of the reform laws, enacted during the anti-clerical regime of President Juarez. It is intimated that there are many secret religious communities which have been established under the mistaken idea that the liberal party was growing more tolerant.

SERMON BY DR. MINTON

PULPITS OF PHILADELPHIA FILLED YESTERDAY BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY DIVINES

NEW MODERATOR'S ADDRESS

CHRIST'S PARABLE OF RESTORING SIGHT TO THE BLIND SUPPLIES THEME

CRITICISE FEDERAL SOLDIERS

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The custom of having visiting commissioners fill the Presbyterian pulpits on Sunday in the city where the general assembly is being held was strictly adhered to today. There probably was not a Presbyterian church in the city that did not have one or more of the visitors at its services. Many of the commissioners filled pulpits in the suburban churches and in Camden, N. J., across the river. The weather was chilly and theatening throughout the day. The mecca of most of the lay commissioners was Calvary church, where the assembly is sitting and where the moderator, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, of California, preached his first sermon as the presiding officer of the assembly. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Sparhawk Jones, pastor of the church, and he was assisted by the Rev. S. J. Niccolls, of St. Louis. Dr. Milton took for his subject, "The Parable of Christ Restoring Sight to a Blind Man," emphasizing that the miracle was effected gradually.

"We are born blind," he said, "for a cataract of sin covers our eyes. Multitudes have received the first touch, but want the second. This is a day when the church of God should be on guard against the intelligence of her faith. We believe in creeds, of course; but we Presbyterians forget that creeds are by no means all. We boast of intelligence, but we should be wary lest our glory become our shame. Tht mystic element is needed to give tenderness to the soul, but Christianity, like Mohammedism, has its whirling dervishes. Some see but along the line of sincere purpose and ethical endeavor. It is not enough to be sincere; one must not only be sought, but redeemed to a present career of honor. The church must teach, train and develop her sons. In education there must be character-building and consecration." The moderator sounded a note of warning regarding the public schools. "God forbid," he said, "that I should say an ill word against our public school system, the safeguard of our nation, but is the educational machinery subsidiary to the only worthy end of fashioning character; have we, so morbidly afraid of uniting church with state, gone so far as to disunite God from the state? This is a most serious question. The faith of our sons and daughters is involved, and the kingdom of God in our country is involved. It is not an organized scepticism that threatens, but a God-forgotten secularism."

There were three popular meetings scheduled for this afternoon and evening. The largest of these gatherings was at the Witherspoon building, where a meeting in the interest of the Women's Board of Home Missions was held. The Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., presided. The Rev. J. Milton Greene, D. D., now stationed in Havana, but formerly of San Juan, Porto Rico, where he organized Presbyterian missions, created a profound sensation by severely criticising the alleged immoral conduct of United States soldiers in Porto Rico. Dr. Greene addressed the meeting on the conditions existing in that island. He said the conduct of the United States soldiers there was a disgrace to humanity. Twenty drunken soldiers, he said, could be seen on the streets to one drunken native.

The lawlessness of the soldiers, he continued, is proverbial. He attacked the present system under which chaplains of the army work and some ought to appeal to the United States government for a system by which the spiritual welware of our soldiers could be better looked after.

The other speakers at this meeting were the Rev. H. R. Marsh, M. D., of Point Barrow, Alaska; the Rev. James Hayes, Nez Perces Indian mission, Arizona; the Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, Asheville, N. C., and the Rev. D. J. Sanders, D. D., president of Biddle university, Charlotte, N. C. The other two meetings were held tonight. One was in the interest of home and foreign missions held in Tenth church, and the other took place at Northminster church and was in the interest of Sabbath observance.

DISCUSS REVISION THURSDAY.

The great question before the Presbyterian church for years—the revision of the confession of faith—will be taken up by the assembly on Thursday. The hearing and the consideration of the report of the committees upon the revision of the credal statements of the church, appointed at St. Louis last year, was made a special order for that day, and the matter will remain before the assembly until it is disposed of. At this time it is impossible to forecast the action of the commissioners. The committee, in its report, recommends the appointment of a committee, as provided for in the form of a government, and that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the "reformed faith," bearing the same relation to the confession which the shorter catechism bears to the catechism, and formed on the general model of the concensus of creed prepared for the assembly of 1896, or the "articles of faith" of the Presbyterian church of England.

There is a considerable number of commissioners who believe such a committee will be appointed, but many of them will not venture an opinion as to what will be the character of the instructions to be given the new committee. There are seven or eight factions, and each one will contend that the committee ought to be given instructions along the line of its belief.

After the credential question is out of the way the matter of judicial committee will be the order of business, and will be considered until disposed of.

Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday will be given up entirely to reports of committees and the reports of several boards of the church.

DEDICATE THE CHURCH.

United Brethren Commemorate the Centennial Anniversary.

FREDERICK, Md., May 19.—To commemorate the centennial anniversary of the founding of their denomination, the quadriennial conference of the United Brethern Church in Christ today dedicated their memorial church here with imposing services. The dedictory exercises were conducted by Bishop Ezekiel B. Keppart, of Pennsylvania, assisted by Bishop J. W. Holt, of Dayton, O. Rev. T. E. Carter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., preached the sermon.

The edifice, which is of Gothic style of architecture, with pressed brick front and gray stone trimmings, cost $18,000. The front is ornamented with a triple panelled stained glass window in memory of their three first bishops, Otterbein, Newcomer and Boehn.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair.

1—Rainbow City Ready.
American's Suicide in Naples.
Moderator Minton Preached.
Cubans on Platt Law.
Murder in St. Paul.

2—Conductors Enjoy Sunday.
Eminent Men to Speak.
Republicans Laying Wires.

3—Big Strike Due Today.
Gen. Grant Reaches Home.
Negro Vote the Issue.
News of Northwest.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting Page.
St. Paul Whitewashed.
Minneapolis Beaten.
McIlrath's Great Ride.
Katherine Germaine's Close Call

6—Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
Review of Wall Street.

8—Soil and Moisture.
Government Bulletin on Eggs.

THE WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in western and southern portions Monday; fresh northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in eastern portion Tuesday; northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair; northwesterly winds.

South Dakota—Showers Monday; cooler in western portion; Tuesday fair; southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; southwesterly winds.

Yesterday's temperatures—

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 74; lowest temperature, 54;; average temperature, 64; daily range, 20; barometer, 30.04; humidity, 52; 7 p. m., temperature, 70; 7 p. m., wind, northeast, weather, clear; precipitation, 0.

	*8p.m.	High		*8p.m.	High
Battleford	56	58	Cincinnati	62	66
Bismarck	82	88	Cleveland	56	58
Calgary	46	96	Detroit	56	62
Duluth	58	60	Jacksonville	78	86
Edmonton	52	54	Kansas City	74	76
Havre	64	66	Montgomery	72	88
Helena	58	64	Montreal	52	54
Huron	78	82	Nashville	66	72
Medicine Hat	60	72	New Orleans	78	88
Minnedosa	76	84	New York	54	56
Qu'Appelle	84	88	Omaha	74	78
S. Current	68	86	Philadelphia	56	56
Williston	88	92	Pittsburg	62	68
Winnipeg	78	84	St. Louis	66	72
Buffalo	52	62	Salt Lake	68	70
Boston	46	58	St. Marie	62	62
Chicago	46	50	Washington	58	64

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool and Queenstown; L'Aquitaine, Havre; Mesabe, London; Astoria, Glasgow and Mobile.

Queenstown—Arrived: Saxonia, Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Antwerp—Arrived: Friesland, New York.

Queenstown—Sailed: Lucania (from Liverpool) New York.

DR. BABCOCK A SUICIDE

FURTHER STUDY OF THE NAPLES MYSTERY INDICATES AMERICAN MINISTER'S IDENTITY

EVIDENCE IS VERY STRONG

Friend of the Evangelist Declares Temporary Insanity Must Have Caused the Act—Sketch of Dead Man.

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

NEW YORK, May 19.—One of the closest friends whom Dr. Babcock had 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 the fact that Dr. Babcock had died in Naples of Mediterranean fever, and he at once cabled back for particulars. He had received no reply up to 9 o'clock tonight and the first intimation he had that there was an element of suicide in the case, was tonight when he was shown the Associated Press dispatch. He said:

MUST HAVE BEEN INSANE.

"If this dispatch is correct, and I do not doubt that it is, then Dr. Babcock was out of his head when he took his life."

Continuing, Mr. Barbour said: "Of all poison, corrosive sublimate is the last I would think a first-class hospital, as I know the International to be, would have lying about, especially within reach of patients suffering from fever and liable to have delirium. Surely they would not leave a patient lying with it at his bedside, and I am sure that some one of the party was constantly at his bedside. But then we can only theorize until we get at the details of this dreadful affair.

"Dr. Babcock saw everything in the funniest light and he was just bubbling over with fun and health."

There was no services in the Brick church tonight and the report that Dr. Babcock had committed suicide did not gain circulation on this account. Dr. Babcock has been pastor of the Brick church since Nov. 8, 1899, the church's former pastor, Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, when he went to Princeton, having recommended that Dr. Babcock be called from Brown Memorial church in Baltimore, where he was then pastor. Just at that time Morris K. Jessup offered a resolution in a meeting of the trustees making the salary of the new pastor $12,000 a year.

Though a young man, Dr. Babcock attained eminence as a pulpit orator and a theologian. He had the reputation of having been a scholar and worker, full of energy and method in his business. He was a graduate of Syracuse university in the class of 1879. After a course in the Auburn Theological seminary he was ordained in 1882. His first charge was the Presbyterian church of Lockport, N. Y., and five years later he went to Baltimore.

PLATT LAW UNPOPULAR

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS TO CUBAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

BY COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

MINORITY HOLDS THAT PLATT AMENDMENT DOES NOT EMBODY AMERICAN SENTIMENTS

DELUSION IN ITS MEANING

HAVANA, May 19.—The committee on relations of the Cuban constitutional convention will submit majority and minority reports to the convention tomorrow. The minority report 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 Secretary Root, being authorized by President McKinley, says 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 Secretary Root has said that the naval stations will not be usd for vantage points of intervention, but only to protect Cuba against foreign powers, we report as follows:

REPORT OF MINORITY.

"That by 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 has the right to intervene 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 last only sufficiently long to establish normal 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 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.

PLATT LAW NOT POPULAR.

The minority report says:

"The explanations given to the commission 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 is inconsistent in asking naval stations, when the amendment provides that concessions shall be given to foreign powers. Such a demand raises the question whether the United States does 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 subscribes 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 an acceptance of the Platt amendment on the basis of the interpretation given by Secretary Root, but it was not expected that such additions would be made to various clauses as the majority recommend.

MAJORITY REJECT PLATTISM.

A prominent Cuban attorney said tonight: "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 Cuban 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 they fear that any government by Cubans not controlled by the United States would endanger property and perhaps 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 autonomists, the conservative Cubans and the Americans who belong here, they would control the politics of the island by an overwhelming majority.

ANNEXATION IS DESIRED.

"This condition would meet with the approval of Spain because in her commercial relations with Cuba she would be benefitted 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 conservative Cubans desire that the Platt amendment be not accepted, hoping in that case the Americans will take a more annexationist view in regard to the relations between the United States and Cuba. Many Spaniards and Cubans have even gone as far as to approach Gov. Gen. Wood privately to tell him that the most conservative and most American solution of the problem would be the rejection of the Platt amendment and to urge that the United States should take special observation of the situation to see what deep root the desire for annexation has taken."

STAYS ON THE THRONE

REPORTS OF KING ALEXANDER'S ABDICATION PRONOUNCED BASELESS.

BELGRADE, May 19.—All rumors regarding the abdication of King Alexander, the resignation of the cabinet, and the banishment of Queen Draga, growing out of the recent sensational experiences of the Servian royal family, are declared to be without foundation. Prof. Catazacune, of Bacharest, who was summoned with Dr. Wertheim, of Vienna, declared that the illness of Queen Draga showed all the signs of false or nervous pregnancy, and the rapid development of the symptoms was brought about by the advice given her majesty by Dr. Caulet, who is advising her to lead a sedentary life, encouraged the queen in the opinion that she was enceiente, produced an abnormal condition calculated to mislead both herself and her entourage.

The two specialists declare that Queen Draga is suffering from netritis, but her condition is not serious.

CHAFFEE LEAVES CHINA

ISSUES FAREWELL ORDER, ENDING AMERICAN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

PEKIN, May 19.—Gen. Chaffee at midnight last night issued his farewell order, ending the American relief expedition in China. The American troops will board the transports next Wednesday at Taku, and Thursday will leave direct for Manila. M. Pichon, the French minister, left here for home this morning. A meeting of the foreign ministers will be held tomorrow, but it is not likely much will be accomplished as some ministers have not yet received instructions from their own governments. The ministers commenting upon the blame attached to them by the people for their slowness, say that as a matter of fact they are powerless to act without orders from home. One of the foreign ministers told the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday that he had been instructed to co-operate heartily with the other ministers. He found upon consultation with his colleagues that their instructions were absolutely different from his. He said co-operation was practically impossible.

SAYS HE HAD NO CHOICE

STRONG EVIDENCE THAT A. V. FREEMAN SUICIDED.

NEW YORK, May 19.—William Stanfield, a boatman, found a bottle drifting with the tide yesterday near the quarantine station. It contained a card of "A. V. Freeman, Menominee, Mich., District Manager Raber & Watson, Ties, Poles and Posts, Chicago, Ill."

On the reverse side was written in lead pencil:

"God knows I had no choice. Did not come from Michigan with this intention. They say drowning is painless."

Stanfield has written to the company indicated on the card giving the particulars of the find.

CLEVELAND TO 'FRISCO.

Automobile That Makes the Trip to Start Today.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—The overland automobile trip from San Francisco to New York City, under the auspices of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and conducted by Alexander Winton and Charles B. Shanks, will begin its journey tomorrow morning at 7:15 o'clock, when from in front of the Ferries building in San Francisco, Mr. Winton will start his horseless carriage on the trip over plains, mountains, valleys and deserts. This is the longest trip of its kind ever undertaken in the United States, if not in the world, and each day's progress will be watched with interest. The Eastern destination is New York City, where a packet from Gen. Shafter will be delivered to Gen. Miles. The projectors of the trip expect to make the run across the country in very fast time.

The route taken will probably measure 4,000 miles.

CHARGE OF JURY BRIBING.

Metropolitan Street Railway Official in Kansas City Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—Charles Church, assistant claim agent of the Metropolitan street railway, was arrested here today at the instance of William H. Wallace, chairman of a committee appointed by the Kansas City Bar association to investigate charges of alleged jury bribing. Church will be held pending an investigation. The bar association has been actively pushing an investigation of alleged jury bribing and perjury in conection with damage suits pending in the local courts against the railway company, and as a result of its work a special grand jury called to consider the matter recently indicted Grant Woodward and one Davis. Both are out on bond. It is said that other arrests will follow.

BISHOP STEPS IN.

Prevents a Mother From Exhuming Body of Her Son.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—Bishop Bonacum, of this diocese, has refused to allow the mother of Edward Cagney to remove her son's remains from the Catholic cemetery in this city. The mother, Mrs. McEntee, of Plattsmouth, desired to exhume the body, which has been buried ten years, to place it beside the remains of another son at Plattsmouth. The request was refused, and when agents of the mother persisted, threats of criminal prosecution was made. The matter will be taken to the courts for settlement.

Edward Cagney, during his lifetime, was the confidential clerk of John Fitzgerald, now dead, who was ten years ago the best known railroad contractor in this part of the country, having built perhaps half the mileage in this state. In ecclesiastic law the wish of a dying person is regarded sacredly. Cagney had expressed a desire to be buried on the Fitzgerald lot in the Lincoln Catholic cemetery. The cemetery is held, according to church custom, in the name of the bishop as personal property. Bishop Bonacum holds that the wish of the dying man shall be respected, and he will proceed against any one who tries to remove the remains.

TURKEY WANTS TO APOLOGIZE.

Porte Willing to Submit to Demands of Ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, called upon the ambassadors and notified them of Turkey's desire to re-establish the status quo ante in the postal question and her intention to send a high functionary, probably the foreign minister himself, to apologize for the violation of the foreign mail bags.

The ambassadors met yesterday at the residence of the German ambassador to determine what attitude to adopt in view of the complete submission of the sublime porte.

BRUTAL MURDER ON THE WEST SIDE

Frank Greipel Shot and Instantly Killed by His Brother-in-Law, Henry Mingers.

Frank Greipel, 645 Smith avenue, was murdered shortly before 8 o'clock last evening by his brother-in-law, Henry Mingers. The victim was shot three times and died instantly. At an early hour this morning the murderer had not been apprehended.

Mingers is a brother of the dead man's wife. At about 7 o'clock last night he called at the Greipel home, partially under the influence of liquor. He sat with Mr. and Mrs. Greipel, conversing in the parlor. After they had talked for some time Mingers asked for a glass of water. Mrs. Greipel offered him some water that was in the room, but he insisted on her getting some that was fresh. She was obliged to outside the house, and she had not been out a minute when she was startled by three shots in quick sucwas obliged to go outside the house, and on reaching the parlor found the lights extinguished. She quickly lighted the lamp and turning around was horrified at seeing her husband lying curled up in a corner of the room with blood oozing from a gaping wound in his head. Near him was her six-year-old boy, Frankie, who was the only witness to her brother's crime and her husband's murder. Her brother had fled.

The terrified woman rushed from the house and told the neighbors what had happened. Ducas station police were notified, and the patrol wagon with several officers was at once dispatched to the scene. Pursuit of the murderer was taken up at once. Several minutes later the wagon from Central station, with Detectives Murnane and Fraser, arrived. A description of Mingers was obtained and the search begun.

FIVE WOUNDS ON BODY.

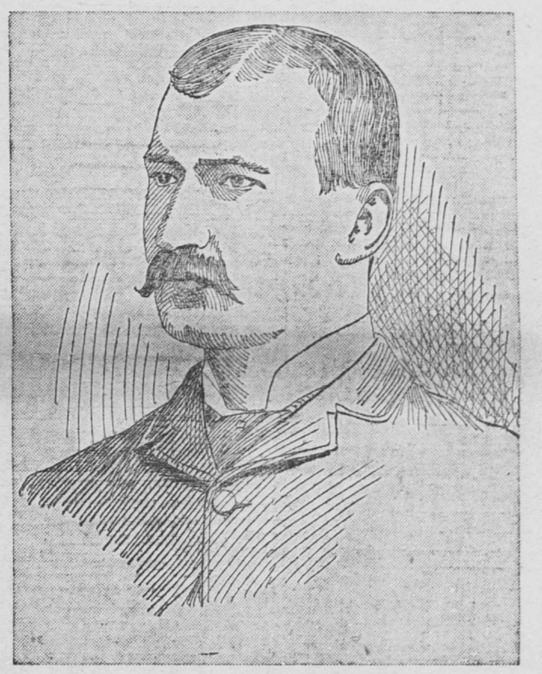
Upon examination Coroner Miller found that there were five bullet wounds on the dead man's body. There was a hole in the left temple, another in the left breast just over the heart, a third in the right side at the base of the ribs, and holes on the outer and inner side of the left biceps. It is thought that one bullet passed through the left arm and into the temple, indications being that the man attempted to guard his head with his arm. By order of the coroner the remains were removed to the county morgue where an autopsy will be held today.

For nearly a year relations between Greipel and Mingers have been strained. Early last fall Greipel, who had been employed as a repairer by the Wagner Cycle company, lost his position, and since then has done very little work. He drank heavily all the time and the family became poverty-stricken. Mingers, a number of times, angrily remonstrated with his brother-in-law and insisted that if he tried he could get work. These quarrels continued until the feeling between the two men became very bitter. Early in the year Mingers started to board with the Greipels. Fights were a daily occurrence, and both men drank heavily, as neither of them was working. Three weeks ago the fight of months ended in a quarrel so bitter that Mingers was ordered from the house. He left and went to West St. Paul, where he took rooms with another sister, Margaret Mingers, in the home of Herman Grode, an employe of the Volkzeitung. Several times since then he visited Greipel. Neither recovered from their desire to quarrel, and one day last week as he was leaving the house, his sister, Mrs. Greipel, requested him to stay away so that the continual quarreling might be avoided. Last night he returned. Up to the time that Mrs. Greipel left the room at his request not an angry word was spoken and no one but the puny six-year-old boy knows what occurred in the next fateful moment. At the time he was shot Greipel was sitting on a lounge putting on his shoes. When found dead one shoe was on and the other lying on the floor where it had fallen from his hand. He was undoubtedly taken by surprise and death came before he could utter a word.

WIFE IS DISTRACTED.

With a year-old babe in her arms, the wife of the murdered man, whose care-worn face was pale and set, walked distractedly up and down in a rear room as the officers learned the story of her husband's death and the story that may bring death to her brother. Her sorrow was a double one. In speaking of the tragedy to a reporter for the Globe, Mrs. Greipel said:

"I do not know why my brother shot my husband. There was no reason. They were never friendly, but the fights between them were not serious. My husband lost work last fall and was not employed for a long time. Henry used to get angry and told him a number of times that he did not try to get work. This angered my husband and they quarreled continually, but I never thought that their fights were serious. This winter my brother came to board with us and he always found fault with my husband. Their relations finally became so unpleasant that we ordered my brother to leave the house. He went away three weeks ago and we have only seen him several times since then. When he came last night he was rather drunk and my husband was not sober. They were perfectly friendly, though, and I never dreamed of this. He asked me to get him a drink and insisted on having fresh water. When I was outside I heard the shots. Then I came in and what I saw, my God!" At this point the heart-broken woman burst into tears and the little baby in her arms looked up at her wonderingly.



FRANK GREIPEL, THE MURDERED MAN.

LITTLE BOY SOLE WITNESS.

Nothing could be learned from Frankie, the little fellow who was the sole witness to the tragedy. He was probably so frightened that he did not know what happened. He did not cry out or leave the spot. When his mother came in she found him standing in the middle of the room, perfectly silent. Several times while the coroner's party was there he slipped into the room unobserved and stole a look at his father. He did not cry or seem alarmed. He could not understand. The oldest boy, ten years old, sat on the couch within two feet of his father's body and readily answered any questions that were put to him. The other child, a girl of about four years, endeavored to conceal herself in the folds of her mother's skirts, and to her it all seemed a mystery.

It was a sad home that the door closed upon as the last of Frank Greipel was carried to the morgue wagon. A penniless widow, a barren home, four scantily-clad children, and a deep red blood clot on the uncarpeted floor of the front room.

BOTH HARD DRINKERS.

Frank Greipel, the murdered man, was born in Germany thirty-nine years ago. When quite young he came to this country and soon after to St. Paul. He first learned the printer's trade and for eight years was employed on the Volkzeitung. About four years ago he secured work as a bicycle repairer and worked for several of the local bicycle dealers. Last summer he was employed by the Wagner company. Four weeks ago he secured employment with Powers & Mack, dealers at 503 East Seventh street. He drank heavily and was bad tempered. He frequently quarreled with his wife and family. Among those who knew him he was not well liked.

Henry Mingers is thirty years old and unmarried. Until last fall he was on a farm in West St. Paul, owned by his parents. Owing to the death of both parents the farm was sold about six months ago and since then Mingers has done no work. He drank continually and was very careless of his appearance. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, has red hair, is clean shaven and freckled. At the time of his disappearance he wore a dark suit and a black Fedora hat.

DEFECTIVE PAGE