New-York Tribune.

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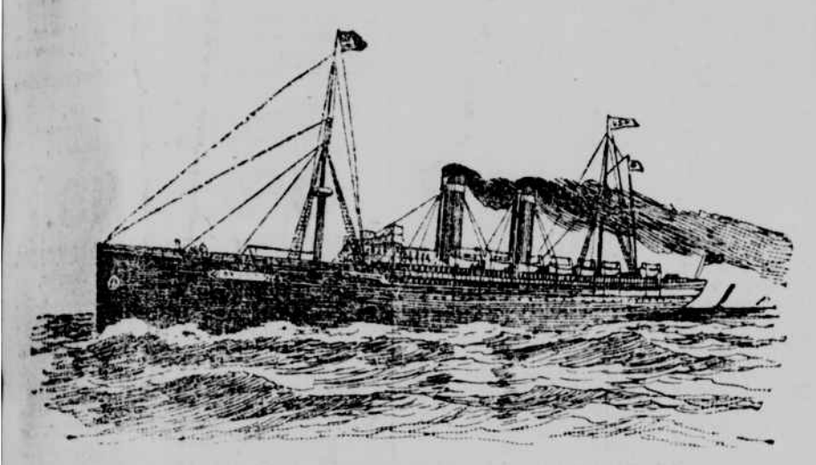
NOW QUEEN OF THE LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ST. PAUL BREAKS A RECORD.

SHE CROSSES THE SEA AT AN AVERAGE SPEED OF 20.34 MILES AN HOUR, BEATING THAT OF THE NEW-YORK—ONLY THE LONGER COURSE KEEPS HER FROM MAKING THE QUICKEST VOYAGE.

When the American Line steamship St. Paul, that fine product of American shipbuilding, was launched, it was predicted that she would astonish the world before the record from Southampton was firmly established. Steadily she has lowered her own record, until now, by the voyage completed yesterday afternoon, she stands as the queen among vessels that fly the American flag. She beat into port by three hours and more the fleet Cunarder Campania, which steams under 10,000 more horse-power than the big American Liner, and she was sighted off Fire Island only two hours later than the Hamburg-American crack steamship, the Augusta Victoria, which left Cherbourg twenty-four hours before the St. Paul sailed. She also beats the record of six days, ten hours and thirty-two minutes, made by the First Bismarck.

While the St. Paul did not cross the Atlantic in less time than her sister boat, the New-York,



THE ST. PAUL.

yet she beat her record, inasmuch as she made the long course of 3,112 miles in 6 days, 9 hours and 5 minutes, while it took the New-York 6 days, 7 hours and 14 minutes to cover the short course of 3,047 miles. The average made by the New-York on that voyage was 20.15 miles an hour, while the fast St. Paul threw behind her 20.34 miles an hour on the voyage just completed.

FOG INTERFERED.

The voyage of the American steamship is all the more remarkable owing to the fact that she had to slow down for more than twelve hours on account of fog, during which time she ran at about half speed.

There was great jubilation on the American Line pier when the big vessel drew alongside and Captain John C. Jamison and First Officer W. I. Roberts were warmly congratulated on all sides for the record made by their ship. "If it hadn't been for the fog," said Mr. Roberts, "we would have been at the pier by 2 p. m. We saw no ice, but off the Banks the fog made us cautious, and we ran under reduced speed, and consequently lost considerable time."

None were more enthusiastic over the performance of the St. Paul than her own passengers. It had been whispered aboard that, despite the fog, the ship would break the record, and all were anxious to know the time she was abreast of Fire Island. The passengers were at dinner when the pilot, the purveyor of news for incoming passengers, went aboard. The first man to reach his side was Frederick A. Cauchois.

"Has the Campania been sighted?" asked the passenger eagerly, as he reached the pilot.

"She has not," said that worthy, "and you have broken the record."

THE NEWS IN THE DINING-ROOM.

Full of enthusiasm, Mr. Cauchois rushed into the dining-room and told the news anounced by the pilot to the assembled passengers. Instantly there was great excitement. Men, women and children got up from their seats, and, waving their napkins in the air, cheered again and again for the fleet vessel which sailed with the American flag snapping from her stern. It was a scene of patriotic enthusiasm. More than one large bottle was broken to the future success of the St. Paul.

The St. Paul left Southampton at noon on Saturday, and passed the Needles at 1:38 p. m. Her daily runs were 481, 514, 480, 493, 509, 522 and 111 knots. According to the purser, Richard Jones, the last eastward voyage of the St. Paul was the most memorable of her career. As told in The Tribune at the time of sailing from this port, the steamship carried a large number of prominent people. The usual concert netted $535 for sailors, their widows and orphans, besides furnishing an entertainment never to be forgotten by those aboard. Mme. Calve sang a selection from "Carmen," and Olga Nethersole recited from the play of the same name. Signor Cremonini and Miss Sophie Traubmann sang, and other celebrities took part. The magnificent masses of flowers, which were sadly faded by that time, were sold at auction by Mme. Calve, and brought a good sum to the fund.

A STORY ABOUT MME. CALVE.

Mr. Jones tells a good story about Mme. Calvé. Bronson Howard, the playwright, presided at the concert, and the Frohman brothers were leading lights. Mme. Calvé protested that she could not sing, and the concert was about to end without a note from her. The last cluster of flowers was being sold by the singer, when Mr. Howard was struck with an idea.

"I will give $50 for that cluster, Mme. Calvé," said he, "if you will sing a selection from 'Carmen.'"

Mme. Calvé had no alternative, and added the $50 to the Sailors' Aid Fund.

The record of the Paris, of the American Line, is 6 days, 9 hours and 37 minutes. The line will begin sending the steamships over the short, or summer course, on July 15.

Among the passengers who arrived on the St. Paul were Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Armstrong, Frederick A. Caucbois, Mrs. C. W. Huntington, Mrs. W. R. Logan, Miss Susan M. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. C. Rumsey, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Banks, Mme. Blanc, Mrs. J. Spencer Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Withey and Henry Wing, the manager of the American Line in Southampton.

Miss Marion Booth, the daughter of General Booth, and two Booth-Tucker children came over in the second cabin.

FOUND THE BANK A WRECK.

REVELATIONS FOLLOW AN INVESTIGATION OF AN ARKANSAS CONCERN.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 15.—The official statement of the financial condition of the City Savings Bank and Trust Company has been filed in Chancellor Lagerman's Court. It shows a deplorable condition of the bank's affairs. Personal notes of Mr. Hogaboom, unindorsed and amounting to over $50,000, were found among the bills receivable. The account with the Astor Place Bank of New-York showed that bills of exchange had been drafted upon that bank to the amount of $54,000 in excess of funds on deposit there to meet them. The list of depositors shows that there were comparatively few business men dealing with the bank, the majority being visitors and working people. A number of rumors are afloat as to where Mr. Hogaboom is, but nothing definite is known of him.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT for biliousness, sick headache, constipation; "it works good, too."—(Advt.

MYSTERY ABOUT THE BUYER.

PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY SOLD.

NAME OF THE PURCHASER WITHHELD—BELIEF THAT THE PRICE WAS ABOUT $700,000—NEW SITE FOR THE CHURCH SOMEWHERE ON THE UPPER WEST SIDE.

The offer made through a firm of real-estate brokers for the property of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Forty-fifth-st. and Fifth-ave., has been definitely accepted. The contracts were signed yesterday noon, and the amount paid for the property was in excess of $625,000, the sum which, it was reported, had been offered for it. Just how much more neither the trustees of the church nor W. B. Taylor & Sons, the real-estate brokers through whom the transaction was accomplished, are willing to say, as they are bound to silence by the third party to the contract, namely, the buyer.

The buyer's personality is shrouded in mystery, and he has done everything in his power to throw the same covering over every aspect of the deal. The only clew to his identity that can be learned is the fact that he is a Wall Street banker.

So great has been his anxiety to remain unknown that he has taken extreme precautions that his identity shall not be discovered by the payments, which are to be made in bills and not in the form of a certified check, as is usual in such cases. Not even the trustees of the church know the name of the man who has purchased their property.

It is likely that the price for which the property sold is in the neighborhood of $700,000, because in the summer of 1893 it is said that the trustees refused an offer of $650,000. This likelihood is strengthened by the numerous large transactions that have recently taken place in real estate in the vicinity of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The building of the Manhattan Hotel, at Madison-ave. and Forty-second-st.; the acquirement of the new sites for Delmonico's and Sherry's on opposite corners of Forty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., and the enlargement of the Hotel Renaissance, together with other transactions of recent date, have served to raise the value of real estate in that locality materially.

It is said upon excellent authority that the trustees of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-ave. and Forty-third-st., have recently received a large offer for their site, and that options upon property in that immediate district are held by a wealthy concern.

W. J. Tingue, president of the Society of the Church of the Divine Paternity, said yesterday that only a few months ago this property would have been sold for several thousands less than it brought yesterday.

The church society has as yet no new site definitely in mind, although, as the contract calls for the surrender of the premises within a year, some move will soon be made. The Site Committee will consist of Messrs. George Legg, Sleuson and Graham. When asked where the new site was to be, W. J. Tingue, president of the society, said yesterday: "It will undoubtedly be somewhere on the upper West Side. The Site Committee will get to work at once, and we shall be glad to treat with any who think they have property that would suit our uses. We have done nothing toward mapping out the character of the new building, but, of course, we do not intend to make a gymnasium or an athletic club of it."

TRANSFER OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

WITH THE RECTORY IT IS SOLD TO JOSEPH MILBANK FOR $[illegible],000.

The formal transfer of the church and rectory of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, the handsome Gothic structure at Madison-ave. and Forty-second-st., the sale of which was effected some weeks ago, was accomplished yesterday by filing the deed in the Register's office. The deed was executed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren; the wardens, Walter Schriver and Adon Smith, and the vestrymen, Thomas P. Fowler, A. F. Holly, Charles F. Clark, Stephen Baker, William Watts Sherman, H. Blanchard Dominick, James H. Sterling and F. S. Smithers, all of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The buyer is Joseph Milbank, of Greenwich, Conn., and the consideration of the transfer was $750,000, subject to a covenant contained in a deed from Sarah Burr to the rector, etc., of the Church of the Holy Trinity, executed in 1867. The deed transferring the property was signed by the rector and attested by William Schriver, the clerk of the vestry of St. James's Church.

Ever since the congregation of Holy Trinity decided to join with the members of St. James's Church, about ten months ago, the sale of the old church has been daily expected. There has been much conjecture as to who would be the buyer, and the majority of people expected that it would be bought by some one of the railway companies which use the Grand Central Station. The property is at the northeast corner of Forty-second-st. and Madison-ave., having a frontage of 113 feet in the avenue and extending easterly and northerly to Forty-third-st., 40 feet, thence south and east to the land of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thence southerly to Forty-second-st., and thence extending 147 feet in Forty-second-st. to the corner.

The Church of the Holy Trinity was established in 1867, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng was its first rector. On June 6 last the standing committee of the diocese ratified the steps taken by the vestry of the church toward the consolidation, and this went into effect on November 1, at which time Holy Trinity's doors were closed. Under the arrangement by which the consolidation was effected, each of the parishes has an equal number of representatives in the vestry, and the common interest is equally divided. It was a part of the agreement that a mission church shall be built in some crowded quarter on the East Side of the city, which will take the name of Holy Trinity, thus preserving the name of the church which was absorbed by the older parish.

A prominent member of Holy Trinity said at the time: "The sale of Holy Trinity Church was not because the church was losing ground in members or in work, but because the quarter of the city in which it was situated had already so many Episcopal churches. Those members who did not follow the rector of Holy Trinity found a church home near the old parish church, while that portion of the city in which the new Church of the Holy Trinity and its parish house will be situated is almost entirely destitute of Protestant Episcopal churches."

St. James's parish was organized in 1810, and originally worshipped in a church at Lexington-ave. and Sixty-ninth-st. Their house of worship is now at Madison-ave. and Seventy-first-st.

THE CASE OF COLLECTOR HIRSCH.

Hartford, Conn., May 15.—Hyman J. Hirsch, of Norwich, District Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, arrested for contempt of the Superior Court, was brought before Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day, in accordance with the writ of habeas corpus, granted yesterday. On the motion of District-Attorney Comstock, the case was adjourned till June 8, owing to the inability of State Attorney Hunter, who represents the State, to proceed with the case now. Sidney Briggs, of Brooklyn, became surety for the appearance of Hirsch.

NON-COMBATANTS SLAIN.

ALLEGED BARBARITIES BY SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.

TWENTY-SEVEN OF A PARTY OF SIXTY-FOUR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN AND THE REMAINDER BURNED TO DEATH—ASSASSINATIONS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Philadelphia, May 15.—An afternoon newspaper to-day prints the following story:

No more forcible evidence of the butchery of unarmed and unprotected Cubans by the Spanish troops could be adduced than by advices received in this city this afternoon from Matanzas, Cuba, which graphically depict the barbarous and inhuman means employed by the Spanish soldiers in their war against the Cubans. The letter was dated May 9, and reached this city through private sources, for the reason, as cited in the communication, that all letters that go via Havana Postoffice are tampered with and frequently do not reach their destination. It was pointed out that letters containing any information against the Spanish Government led to the imprisonment and often to the death of the writer.

The letter received here this afternoon starts off with the statement that sixty-four non-combatants, men, women and children, were met by a Spanish column under Colonel Aldea, in the town of Savanilla, near Matanzas, and fired upon by his orders. Twenty-seven were killed instantly, and the rest fled into a cane field, which was set on fire by the troops, and all perished in the flames, and the bodies were left food for the buzzards.

Another case was then cited. It was that of two bodies of white men, which were found on the shores of Matanzas Bay. These bodies were lashed together, and they bore unmistakable evidence of having been killed by machetes. The discovery of the bodies caused a great sensation, and now the authorities are trying to make out that the killing was the work of the insurgents. The writer points out that this is ridiculous, for the reason that the insurgents are not in possession of Matanzas, and that the dead men were political prisoners confined in San Severino Castle, where assassinations of this kind are said to be carried on almost nightly, and the bodies cast into the bay have been found with two weights attached to their feet. In the case in point, the writer says, the weights must have become loosened, and the bodies floated ashore. In a case before this it is stated that fishermen brought up in their nets bodies tied together with weights, and since then fishing has been prohibited anywhere near that fort.

Affidavits to all these facts are in possession of the person who wrote the letter.

DE LOME MAKES A DENIAL.

NO AUTHORIZED REMONSTRANCE FROM SPAIN, HE SAYS.

HER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES MOST CORDIAL—GENERAL WEYLER WANTS ALL THE CORN—ROMERO SHOT.

Washington, May 15.—The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lôme, being shown this morning a dispatch from Madrid asserting that the Spanish Government had authorized a formal remonstrance to be presented against the attitude of the United States in regard to Cuba, replied that this was directly contrary to all his information and to the explicit statements contained in the Queen's speech.

He said that his Government had warned him to pay no attention to disturbing dispatches in the press, as they would keep him fully advised on all points. The relations between Spain and the United States, he added, were entirely cordial, and there was no friction of any kind.

The dispatch referred to reads as follows:

Madrid, May 15.—At a Cabinet Council held yesterday the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was authorized to draft a formal remonstrance against the attitude of the United States in regard to Cuba, which will be presented to the Government at Washington, and it is probable that Señor Dupuy de Lôme, Spanish Minister at Washington, will also be instructed to protest personally against the policy being pursued by the American Government.

It was also decided that the Government send 40,000 troops to Cuba in September.

The Government has communicated a note to the press saying that on May 9 and 11 Señor Dupuy De Lôme, the Spanish Minister, presented to the American Government formal protests in the matter of the alleged filibustering steamers Bermuda and Laurada.

Secretary of State Olney, in reply, promised that an inquiry would be made in the matter, and if any of the United States officials were found to have been culpable they would be recalled. The note adds that when the Horsa affair comes before the Supreme Court, Attorney-General Harmon will personally support the necessity for an interpretation of the law in the matter.

The Government has approved of a proposal to send a circular note to the Powers regarding Cuba and its relations with the United States.

Havana, May 15.—Captain-General Weyler has issued a proclamation ordering the farmers and peasantry during the next twenty days to transport to the towns in their vicinity all of the corn and other grain stored upon their farms. This order applies to the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas. The military quartermasters are authorized by this order to purchase the grain sent to the towns by the farmers at the current prices, and if the grain is not required by the Government it will be stored for the account of the owners. After the period of twenty days has elapsed, the proclamation declares, any grain found upon farms in the provinces mentioned will be regarded as contraband of war, and will be seized and the owners thereof subjected to criminal proceedings.

The rebel leader Manuel Romero was shot this morning at Cienfuegos.

Manuel Martinez Ortega, convicted of the crime of rebellion, will be shot in the Cubana Fortress to-morrow morning.

CUBA IN THE SENATE AGAIN.

MR. MORGAN DESIRES INFORMATION AS TO THE RIGHTS OF AMERICANS UNDER TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

Washington, May 15.—The Cuban question was revived in the Senate to-day by the offering of a resolution by Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.) instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the rights of the United States under treaties with Spain in respect to the trial of American citizens arrested in Cuba and under sentence of death by the Spanish military tribunals; and also directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate literal copies of the original text of the Cushing protocol of July 12, 1877, and copies of correspondence on such protocol and on its bearing toward the persons captured on the Competitor. The resolution went over until to-morrow, when Senator Morgan will make a speech on it.

GEN. LEE RECEIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Washington, May 15.—General Fitzhugh Lee has returned to Washington to receive final instructions from the President and Secretary Olney before going to Havana to succeed Ramon O. Williams as United States Consul-General there. The Cabinet was in session when General Lee visited the State Department, so he did not have an opportunity to see Mr. Olney. The date of his departure will depend on the President. General Lee has no idea when he will start, except that it will be in a short time.

FAILURE OF THE BERMUDA EXPEDITION.

Washington, May 15.—A cable dispatch from the Spanish Consul at Truxillo, Honduras, to Minister Dupuy de Lôme confirms the report of the failure of the Bermuda to land her arms and men in Cuba on her last trip. The Consul says that on the arrival of the Bermuda at Truxillo the captain declared at the Custom House that he had twenty-seven men in the crew, eleven passengers and 100 tons of coal on board. Subsequently he admitted having on board thirty "workmen," making a total of sixty-eight men. The authorities found the hold apparently full of coal, which made it impossible for them to search for arms, which, if on board, were covered up by the coal. Without waiting for a permit, the Bermuda left port, landed sixty men thirty miles down the coast, and then proceeded to Puerto Cortez.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

A TORNADO'S AWFUL WORK.

SHERMAN, TEX., VISITED BY A DEATH-DEALING STORM.

BESIDES A HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED, A HUNDRED MORE ARE MAIMED AND BRUISED—DEVASTATION IN THE PATH OF THE WIND—HOUSES THAT ARE LEFT STANDING TURNED INTO HOSPITALS.

Denison, Tex., May 15.—The city of Sherman was visited by the worst tornado in the history of North Texas about 5 o'clock this evening. The path of the destroyer was 150 yards wide. It struck the city at the west end of Post Oak Creek and swept in a westerly direction for several blocks, and then spread and spent its force. The track of the storm is a grewsome sight, the devastation being complete—houses, trees, fences—in fact, everything in its pathway destroyed. The loss of life will probably reach one hundred, with as many more bruised and wounded.

The City Hall and the storeroom formerly occupied by S. C. Holmes have been turned into temporary hospitals, and eighteen bruised, mangled and mutilated bodies are awaiting identification.

Nearly every house in Fairview Addition has been turned into a hospital.

Following is the list of dead so far as known: R. L. Burns, wife and two children; Mrs. Otto Paulding and two children; James Nicholson, wife and two children; T. R. Montgomery, wife and two children; John Ames, wife and two children; the Rev. Mr. Shearer; eight members of the Pearce and Richardson families at the Wakefield farm; child of Mrs. Craighead, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. John Fields, Lucinda Lake, colored; Charles Cox, colored; Eliza Cox, colored; Rosina Lake, colored; Sloan Ballinger, colored; Katie Ballinger, colored; William Nickerson's four children, colored; Wright Clark and three members of his family, colored; Mrs. Athens.

Eighteen unidentified dead are at the City Hall.

The seriously injured are Professor and Mrs. Kohler, six children of J. B. Irwin, and Edward True.

The unidentified dead are being taken to the courthouse.

Gray's Hill and Fairview both were badly damaged, and the tornado passed directly west of the North Texas Female College, barely missing it.

B. B. Sayles, a delivery man, drove down Houston-ave. directly after the storm. He said that he saw at least seven men, women and children lying along the avenue dead and many wounded. The devastation in spots where the storm was the worst is complete. Trees were stripped of their foliage in some places, while in others they were uprooted. Houses once the pride of the city are in some instances entirely gone, and in others only a pile of rubbish marks the place where they stood.

Captain Ely's fine dwelling was blown to pieces. His wife and two children were at home, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. Not a thing remains to mark the spot where only a few hours before stood the fine home of Captain Burgess. His family was absent from the house at the time.

Mayor Tone, of Denison, who was in Sherman during the storm, gives the following account of it: "I was on the courthouse square about 5 o'clock and heard a roaring wind coming from the south. The next thing I knew the air was thick with mud and small specks resembling ashes. The storm did not strike the courthouse or jail, but followed up Post Oak Creek. The roaring did not continue over two or three minutes. During all this time it rained hard. In about five minutes rumors began to spread that many lives had been lost, and the reports grew worse and worse as time passed. By 9 o'clock fifty dead bodies had been brought into the public buildings, and searching parties are out for more. The dead children have been found in trees, under levelled houses and on Post Oak Creek. An iron bridge over Post Oak Creek was twisted into scrap iron."

Professor and Mrs. Kohler were both badly injured. The six children of J. B. Irwin are all badly hurt. Dr. Michael was caught in the storm and badly hurt.

Dr. Sadler started for the south part of town just before the storm, and as nothing has been heard from him it is feared that he was killed.

Mrs. James Davis and Mrs. John Fields, who lived south of town, were both killed.

It is feared that the destruction in that part of the country is serious.

A mass-meeting was held to-night at the courthouse in Sherman to devise means to relieve the distressed. Hundreds of homes are blown away.

DASHED AGAINST A POST.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN TARRYTOWN MAN.

Frank Minnerly, a carpenter and builder, was driving a newly purchased horse in Cortlandt-st., North Tarrytown, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The horse was going at a good pace, and as Mr. Minnerly reined him in when near College-ave. the bit broke. The lines being thus suddenly released, Mr. Minnerly was thrown backward out of the light wagon in which he was seated. In his fall his feet became entangled in the reins. The horse was frightened, and dashed down Cortlandt-st., dragging Mr. Minnerly by the feet in the rear of the wagon. Upon reaching Anson & Husted's coalyards, at the bottom of the hill, the horse turned into the entrance, and in so doing dashed Mr. Minnerly's head against a post with great force.

The horse was brought to a standstill and Mr. Minnerly released from the reins. He was insensible, and, the ambulance being sent for, he was taken to the Tarrytown Hospital, where he died soon after being received. His skull had been badly fractured.

HOME SEEKERS AFTER LAND.

THOUSANDS CAMPED ALONG THE EDGE OF RED LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Crookston, Minn., May 15.—Many thousands last night camped along the reservation boundary who will take their chances on securing land in the Red Lake Indian reservation. The weather is wet, but the fact that there are 160 acres of land in it enables the men to remain patient. They are a weary, bedraggled lot. The land office yesterday posted the following notice:

The land office will be opened May 15 at 9 a. m. sharp for the purpose of receiving filings upon the reservation agricultural lands. Only four will be admitted at one time. The office will recognize only one line, that being a continuation of the one now formed at the Second-st. entrance. The officers will not recognize any substitution in line by purchase or otherwise. No numbers will be recognized.

When the land office opened at 9 o'clock to-day there were at least 1,500 people in waiting, not all of whom, however, were settlers. About 400 men were in line. The men in line have been waiting from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, and as the time approached much excitement was manifested.

Thief River Falls, Minn., May 15.—The reports from the lands opened to-day are to the effect that there was considerable excitement at the line this morning at the opening hour. About five hundred settlers were in the race despite the continued rain of yesterday and last night. It is reported that there were numerous encounters between settlers claiming the same land. Two men are reported dead and another dying from bullet wounds. Rain has rendered the roads almost impassable, and it is difficult to ascertain facts. After the rush there will be plenty of good land left.

AFTER MORTON, M'KINLEY.

WARNER MILLER ON THE WISHES OF NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

HE ADHERES TO THE GOVERNOR, BUT IF OCCASION ARISES WILL VOTE FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN IN THE CONVENTION—A SPLENDID INDORSEMENT OF THE LATTER.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller made public a statement on the Presidential question yesterday, which was significant not only in respect to his own attitude toward ex-Governor McKinley, but as indicating that in Mr. Miller's view the vast majority of the Republicans of the State of New-York next to Governor Morton favor the nomination of Major McKinley for President of the United States. Few men in New-York State are better qualified to judge of the political temper of the people than Mr. Miller.

It will give pleasure to his friends to know that as a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Convention he has no sympathy with the demagogues whose campaign cry is, "Anything to beat McKinley," but that if the occasion shall arise Mr. Miller's vote, after Governor Morton, will be given for McKinley. Mr. Miller's indorsement of McKinley as an honest, straightforward, conscientious and able man, whose large experience in public affairs has fitted him for the highest office in the Government, will be read with widespread interest. Mr. Miller has taken occasion to say that he is not a candidate for Vice-President.

THE STATEMENT.

His statement is as follows:

"I returned from a trip to the Adirondacks this morning, and find that some of Governor Morton's friends are excited over the fact that some papers have mentioned myself as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with McKinley, and also that the old and discarded story that I had visited Mr. Hanna and made arrangements with him, has been revived.

"Ordinarily, I would give no attention to a matter of this kind, but, under the circumstances, I think I may as well end them both at once. To all of my friends who have asked my views in regard to being a candidate for Vice-President, I have replied that I was not a candidate, and would not be under any possible conditions that might arise. I have not seen Mr. Hanna since last June, and I have had no communication, direct or indirect. In short, Mr. Hanna has not attempted to buy my support for Major McKinley by offering me any position or other consideration whatever. I announced myself as supporting Governor Morton before many of his officious friends did so; I have also been instructed by the State Convention to support Governor Morton's candidacy; I have done so, and shall continue to do so, but I want the Republicans of the State of New-York whom I have the honor in part to represent at St. Louis, to understand that I am not taking any part in any canvass which has for its sole object the proposition 'anything to beat McKinley.'

"I have looked upon all the leading candidates heretofore mentioned as in every way competent and worthy to fill the exalted position of President of the United States, and the nomination of any one of them would receive my most cordial indorsement and support, but from my correspondence and connection with the Republicans of the interior of the State I believe that a vast majority of them, after and second to Governor Morton's candidacy, prefer the nomination of McKinley.

"I shall attempt to carry out the wishes of the Republicans of the State of New-York, and if the occasion shall ever arise in the convention my second choice will be Major McKinley. I have known Major McKinley for nearly twenty years. I know him to be an honest, straightforward, conscientious and able man; he has had large experience in public affairs, and would, no doubt, fill the exalted position of President of the United States with credit to himself and honor to his party.

"As stated a few days ago in an interview, I have no doubt that the St. Louis Convention will adopt a sound-money platform without any equivocations or straddles in it, and whoever will be the candidate for President, whether Governor Morton, Mr. Allison, Mr. Reed or Mr. McKinley, he will stand unhesitatingly upon the platform adopted, representing the sentiments and the wishes of the Republicans of the United States. I am a business man myself, and deeply interested in the question of the currency and tariff, and shall never give my support at St. Louis to any platform which is not right upon these two questions, nor my support to any candidate regarding whose fidelity to these principles I have the slightest doubt.

WARNER MILLER."

THESE VOTES NOT WASTED.

M'KINLEY DELEGATES FROM NEW-YORK.

THE XXXIVTH DISTRICT PLACES ITSELF SQUARELY IN THE COLUMN OF PROTECTION AND ITS CHAMPION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, May 15.—The result of the XXXIVth Congress District Convention, held at Olean to-day, was an emphatic victory for McKinley. It did not stop at instructing the delegates for McKinley, but instructed the alternates also in the event of their having to act, and every candidate was called before the convention and made to declare himself publicly for McKinley before the balloting was begun.

The XXXIVth Congress District includes Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Congressman Warren B. Hooker, who lives in Chautauqua; State Senator Frank W. Higgins, who lives in Cattaraugus, and William J. Glen, who is a member of the State Committee and doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, were all on the scene. All have been Morton men, but seeing that it was impossible to change the strong McKinley sentiment of the district they devoted their labors to securing sufficient control of the convention to select the men to go as McKinley delegates. In this effort they were partly successful. The original McKinley candidates for delegates were Surrogate E. E. Woodbury, of Chautauqua, and J. H. Waring, former District-Attorney of Cattaraugus. Congressman Hooker put forward Lester B. Sterns, City Attorney of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County. Senator Higgins was himself a candidate from the other end of the district until an hour before the convention. Then he withdrew, stating that as a close friend of Governor Morton he could not conscientiously go instructed for McKinley. He remained in the field up to that time to prevent the entry of a number of candidates. Then he transferred his forces to Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, of Olean, who was one of the ten delegates from New-York State who voted for McKinley at Minneapolis in 1892.

There was no opposition to Franchot, who has always been a McKinley man. Lester Sterns won over Surrogate Woodbury by a narrow majority. The alternates are Captain E. A. Curtiss, of Fredonia, who served in the army with McKinley and A. Miner Wellman, of Friendship.

The resolutions direct the delegates and alternates to vote and labor for McKinley as long as his name shall be before the convention.

Among the interesting features in to-morrow's Sunday Herald will be an extra four-page supplement, descriptive of the coming coronation of the Czar, superbly illustrated in half tone, in addition to the usual eight-page color section. Tammany's rooms at the Democratic National Convention will be pictured, and the entire Christian world will find interest in a startling discovery in connection with the Virgin Mary. All thinking men and women are curious about the great unknown Mahatma who assumes the mantle of Blavatsky and Judge, so read the Sunday Herald. You will also find no end of bicycle news and illustrated nonsense.—Advt.

MR. DUPONT'S RIGHT DENIED.

THE SENATE REJECTS HIS CLAIM TO THE VACANT SEAT FROM DELAWARE.

BY ONE VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC-POPULISTIC ALLIANCE TRIUMPHS OVER THE REPUBLICANS—A PARTISAN AND FACTIONAL DECISION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 15.—The Senate late this afternoon, by a vote of 31 to 30, rejected the claim of Colonel Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the deliberative branch of Congress. The division which led to this result was unfortunately on partisan and factional lines, and the merits of the contest were for the most part overlooked and ignored. The Democratic-Populistic-free-silver-coinage combination, which has controlled the Senate's policy since the beginning of the present session, rallied as one man to defend the usurpation by which the Democratic acting Governor of Delaware had sought to nullify the lawful action of the State Legislature, and against the full strength of the two opposition factions the Republican plurality in the Senate found itself powerless to establish Colonel Dupont's undoubted title to a seat in the upper House. The Populist element in the combination was evidently influenced to aid in rejecting Colonel Dupont's claim by a reluctance to allow the sound-money minority in the Senate to be reinforced at this session by even a single vote; while the Democratic Senators of both free-coinage and sound-money affiliations were eager by excluding Colonel Dupont to reap the partisan advantages to be gained in remitting the prize of the vacant Senatorial seat from Delaware fairly lost two years ago to the uncertain chances of another struggle at the polls.

Until to-day it was thought that in justice to Colonel Dupont a decision in the case might possibly be carried over into the short session of Congress. But on the assembling of the Republican Senatorial caucus this morning so much opposition developed to attempting a postponement that it was agreed on all sides to adhere strictly to the Senate's unanimous-consent agreement and to end the contest definitely this afternoon. As it had become known meanwhile that both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who had hitherto maintained a perplexingly neutral attitude, would openly oppose the seating of Colonel Dupont, and would vote besides against postponement, the uselessness of making a motion to sidetrack the case became entirely apparent.

The result of the rollcall at 5 o'clock was therefore discounted on both sides, and little interest was manifested in the final scenes of one of the most protracted and interesting election contests settled by the Senate in its recent history. Promptly at 5 o'clock the Vice-President, who was on hand to break a tie if necessary, put the question on agreeing to Mr. Turpie's substitute for the committee's resolution seating Colonel Dupont. The rollcall showed sixty-one Senators voting, thirty-one against admission and thirty for admission, with fourteen Senators paired on each side. The vote in detail was as follows:

To exclude Dupont—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Roach, Stewart, Turpie, Vilas, Walthall and White. Total, 31: Democrats, 26; Populists, 5.

To admit Dupont—Messrs. Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Elkins, Frye, Gallinger, Hawley, McBride, Mantle, Mitchell, of Oregon; Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Shoup, Teller, Warren, Wetmore and Wilson. Total, 30: all Republicans.

Paired for exclusion—Messrs. Call, Blanchard, Brice, Daniel, Gordon, Irby, Palmer, Pugh, Murphy, Smith, Vest, Tillman, Voorhees and Jones, of Nevada. Total, 14: 13 Democrats and one Populist.

Paired for admission—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Pritchard, Squire, Gear, Hale, Morrill, Hoar, Lodge, Hansbrough, Thurston, McMillan, Nelson and Wolcott. Total, 14; all Republicans.

The seat from Delaware left vacant by to-day's vote will not be filled until next winter, when the new Delaware Legislature to be chosen in November assembles. By that time practically two years of the term for which the new Senator is to be chosen will have elapsed.

In the debate which preceded the vote Mr. Platt finished his argument begun yesterday in support of Mr. Dupont's right to the vacant seat, and Mr. Vilas spoke against it.

PASSENGERS HAD TO WALK.

A DELAY OF ALMOST AN HOUR ON THE BROADWAY LINE—A "STRAND" GIVEN AS THE CAUSE.

All the cars on the Broadway cable line between Thirty-sixth-st. and the Battery came to a sudden and unexpected stop last evening at about 7:30 o'clock. The delay lasted over three-quarters of an hour on the section above Houston-st., while on the section below it was nearly 9 o'clock before the cars were running in anything like the usual way. It was rumored that some part of the machinery had given out, and this explanation was accepted by the suffering public as the most plausible one that could be offered under the circumstances. There are certain individuals who are firm in the belief that the Broadway Cable Company has never had proper regard for the comfort or convenience of its patrons, but even these persons were obliged to admit that the breakdown last evening was not intended as a display of independence or arrogance on the part of the company. It was at an hour when the cars were crowded with theatre-goers. The nickels were falling merrily into the coffers of the company and the breakdown made a big hole in the receipts of the day.

Just where the trouble arose that caused the stalling of the cars was not to be learned. With customary courtesy the officials of the road vouchsafed no information for general distribution. Repair wagon No. 1 was sent flying down to the lower section, from Houston-st. to the Battery, and as nearly as it could be learned a new cable was brought into action.

A long line of cars, some twenty or thirty in number, was strung out in a long, illuminated procession extending from Park Place to Reade-st. It was with great trouble that these were set in motion. In not a few instances three or four cars were started uptown in a bunch. One of the gang of workmen said he thought the trouble was caused by what is called a "strand"—a break in one of the strands of the cable. It was said to have been discovered by the gripman of Car No. 221 while crossing Pearl-st. How this should have caused a suspension of traffic between Houston-st. and Thirty-sixth-st. was not understood.

It was nearly 8:30 p. m. before the master mechanic, Greenudd, reached the place of the trouble at Pearl-st., and by that time the reserve cable had started moving, and the main work was to get the new cable into the grip of Car No. 221. This proved a difficulty which could not be overcome, as the grip had gotten out of order, and it became necessary to haul Car No. 42 by horses around the State-st. curve, where it caught the grip and then pushed Car No. 221 on its journey. A hard time was experienced by all the cars in catching the grip on the new cable, and workmen of the road were obliged to go down into the manholes all along the line to aid in getting matters righted.

The delay caused great inconvenience and annoyance. It was understood that at an early hour this morning an entire new cable was to be put in.

A GIFT TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THOMAS M'KEAN PRESENTS $100,000 ON CONDITION THAT $1,000,000 BE RAISED.

Philadelphia, May 15.—One of the largest gifts ever made to the University of Pennsylvania was made known yesterday by Provost C. C. Harrison, who announced that Thomas McKean, one of the university's trustees and a member of the class of '62, had contributed $100,000 to the university on condition that it raise $1,000,000 within a specified time. Mr. McKean placed no limitation on the use of his gift, but left that to the discretion of the trustees. Provost Harrison accepted the condition imposed by Mr. McKean and announced that he would begin a vigorous campaign to raise the required $1,000,000.

This is not Mr. McKean's first gift to the university. A year ago he presented a check for $50,000, and he has frequently shown his interest in its work by small gifts.