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NOT A CHEERFUL CROWD.

THE STATE COMMITTEE DEPRESSED BY WARNER MILLER'S STATEMENT.

COMMENT OF POLITICIANS ABOUT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—A REVIEW OF THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK AND AN UTTERANCE ON THE MONEY QUESTION ADOPTED.

There was a crowd of machine politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, but unbiassed observers had no difficulty in discerning that the backbone of the opposition to McKinley was broken. The Republican State Committee met there at the call of Mr. Platt and his lieutenants, and, as foreshadowed in The Tribune, it was far from being a cheerful gathering. The only answer which the Platt-Clarkson tirades against McKinley have so far met from the people is the election of more McKinley delegates and renewed rumors that more delegates in New-York, counted for Morton, are ready to leave him and come out for McKinley.

But another piece of misfortune loomed up in front of the Platt people yesterday, and that was the declaration of ex-Senator Warner Miller, printed in yesterday morning's papers, that he looked upon McKinley as the choice of a vast majority of the Republicans of New-York after Governor Morton was out of the way, and that Mr. Miller intended to support him at the proper time.

APPARENT ANGER AT MR. MILLER.

The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were "brim high" with wrath against Mr. Miller when the clans began to gather for the committee meeting yesterday morning. At least it was considered the proper thing in all directions to "take a fall" out of the ex-Senator. He was attacked on every side as the embodiment of "treason, treachery and infidelity." But not all were disposed to pound the Herkimer man. Said a machine member of the committee who was formerly an avowed Miller man up the State:

"You fellows sit around here imagining that you are supporting a live candidate for President. I tell you you are cheating yourselves. If you would stop and look around you would see that Morton isn't in it. The only candidate for President to-day is William McKinley."

This bombshell was thrown into a little coterie composed of Chairman Hackett, Colonel Dunn, of Binghamton; Speaker Fish, "Lou" Payn, Congressman Odell, William L. Proctor, of Ogdensburg, and some others, who sat on the blue plush sofas patiently wondering what orders would come from Room No. 280.

"It wasn't a nice thing for Warner to do," remarked one of the company. "We can all remember how Governor Morton called a council of his supposed friends, the "Big Four" among the rest, and asked them about his being a candidate for President. They all said: 'Go in, old man, and win; we are with you.' The Governor took them at their word, and 'went in.' Now, when things get hot Miller 'busts' the agreement and practically declares that McKinley is the choice of the Republicans of New-York, and that he will vote for him as soon as he can decently do so. It is a terrible blow to the Governor's canvass."

HACKETT "DON'T THINK."

Chairman Hackett, when asked what he thought of ex-Senator Miller's statement, looked distressed, and said: "I don't think."

"But you have something to say about it—you used to be a great friend of Mr. Miller?"

"I don't say," Mr. Hackett answered, showing an increasing anxiety to get away.

"Lou" Payn, of Chatham's Corners, took a long pull at his cigar before answering the question about Mr. Miller. He said, bitterly:

"If you will tell me what the consideration was I will give you an answer."

Colonel George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, said: "It would take me too long to tell you what I think of Warner Miller. I have something else to do this afternoon."

Senator J. Irving Burns, of Westchester, said: "I voted for Miller for United States Senator in the Legislature of 1881, and I hope the Lord will forgive me."

Speaker Hamilton Fish and Congressman B. B. Odell, jr., who are candidates for Governor, begged to be excused from expressing an opinion. Few others desired to express their views, but Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein, who ran for Mayor of New-York as a Republican against Thomas F. Gilroy in 1892, circulated among the groups of people in the hotel corridors, and said, among other things:

"Warner Miller is a straightout, upright, able man. I was with him in college and in Congress, and I know him well. The best elements of the Republican party are now concentrated on Major McKinley. Only one thing can stop McKinley's nomination, that is his death before the convention meets. As to Warner Miller, he has the courage of his convictions."

Ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus expressed similar views.

WHOM THE PEOPLE WANT.

Henry A. Bruner, of the XXXth District, said: "Would Mr. Miller represent the people of my district if he voted for McKinley? Indeed he would. My people are as safely for McKinley now as they were for Morton when he ran for Governor in 1894. The best thing we can do is to nominate Morton for Governor in our State Convention after McKinley has been nominated for President at St. Louis."

Barnet H. Davis, of Palmyra, said that Wayne County was solid for Saxton for Governor. Messrs. Jacobs and Schroeder, of Brooklyn, also expressed themselves as in favor of Saxton.

State Senator John Raines was conspicuous in the lobby while the members of the State Committee were getting together, and he talked with a number of them about the probable effect of the Raines Liquor Tax law in a way to indicate that he thought the law would accomplish wonders in furning voters to the Republican party. He scowled and looked as if he wanted to hit somebody with a club when he was asked if he had any comment to make on the latest statement by Warner Miller.

"I know Mr. Miller very well," he said, "and I have nothing to say in criticism of him, but if I had been selected as a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Convention, and had been instructed for Morton, I should expect that if I announced myself in favor of a second choice the people would conclude that I was not warmly supporting Morton. To give notice in advance of the convention that I was in favor of a second choice would be saying to the other fellow: 'You hang on long enough and you'll get my vote.' That's the way it looks to me."

"ABY'S" IDEA.

One of the members of the State Committee who appeared to feel his self-importance bearing down upon him like a heavy load, and apparently wanted other Republicans in the lobby of the hotel to know how much weight he was carrying, was little "Aby" Gruber. He went about telling people that he was to offer a "gold resolution" in the meeting of the committee, and he kept flashing the typewritten copy of the resolution in the faces of the local politicians present. Ex-Judge Jacob M. Patterson put on his spectacles to read the copy, and then said frankly that he did not think much of the resolution, at which "Aby" was temporarily humbled. When "Aby" was asked about Warner Miller's statement he became suddenly mysterious and said in a stage whisper: "I think I understand it. Mr. Miller wants to

Continued on Seventh Page.

NO BOYCOTT ON M'KINLEY.

WITHDRAWN BY THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE A. P. A.

HE IS PLACED ON THE SAME FOOTING AS OTHER CANDIDATES, SO FAR AS THE ORDER IS CONCERNED.

Washington, May 16.—The report of the Advisory Board of the Supreme Council of the A. P. A., which was finally completed this morning, while exonerating Major McKinley of some of the charges which have been made against him and withdrawing the boycott, does not declare him to be the choice of the A. P. A. The Ohio candidate, so far as the Board's action affects him, is to stand on the same footing before the A. P. A. as the other Presidential candidates. The Board condemns no one and does not indorse any one.

The Executive Committee which issued the boycott is not censured, as was predicted in some quarters. The Board recommends that its report be given to the press. It is understood that some of the Western Republican members of the order insist that the report does not go far enough, and they are determined that the Supreme Council shall make good the deficiency.

The portion of the Advisory Board report relative to the McKinley boycott says that the Executive Committee was justified on the face of the affidavits in sending out the boycott. But, after the matter had been referred to a sub-committee of three, and it had submitted its report, statements were presented to the Board which showed the charges to be incorrect and not sustained. Therefore McKinley is "placed on equality with Allison, Reed, Quay, Morton, Cullom and Harrison" so far as the A. P. A. is concerned.

HELPED BY THE ATTACKS ON HIM.

BUSINESS MEN OF THIS CITY RESENT ATTEMPTS TO USE THEM IN THE WARFARE ON M'KINLEY.

Cleveland, May 16 (Special).—The outrageous attacks upon Governor McKinley are already bearing fruit in his favor, as is evidenced by the following letter received by Governor McKinley to-day:

My Dear Governor McKinley: I want you to understand that the business men of this town, without distinction of party, feel outraged at the shameless attack that has been made upon you. For instance, ex-Mayor Grace, whose Democracy can never be questioned, was interviewed yesterday by a representative of "The Commercial Advertiser." I send you what "The Advertiser" publishes, and I have asked the Mayor to give me in his own words what he said. The Mayor really said: "Personally, I have every confidence in Major McKinley. I don't belong to his party, and I have nothing to say about the platform, but I don't see why he should be called upon to make a declaration now; and I know that he will stand honestly by the platform upon which he is nominated. As I said before, I have every confidence in him as a man." Very truly yours, THOMAS L. JAMES.

The Lincoln National Bank, New-York, May 15.

AIDING UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ALFRED C. HARRISON, OF PHILADELPHIA, CONTRIBUTES $100,000 TO ITS FUNDS.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Alfred C. Harrison, of this city, to-day contributed $100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania. Of this amount $50,000 is specifically given for the purpose of promoting the development of advanced work at the University and the equipment of suitable buildings for graduate instruction and original investigation. The remainder is contributed without limitation as to its use.

RUSSELL SAGE'S NYACK FARM.

HE BID IT IN UNDER FORECLOSURE AND THEN CHEAPENED THE BARGAIN.

Russell Sage was in Nyack again yesterday to attend the foreclosure sale of the Rand farm at Sickletown, which was adjourned two weeks ago. The foreclosure proceedings were taken for the taxes, interest and costs, which amounted to $600. Mrs. Mary Ward, of Boston, held the mortgage for $3,000, which was foreclosed. Mr. Sage went to West Nyack, on the West Shore Railroad, on a pass. E. M. Rand, of West Nyack, who owned the farm, came with him.

There was an interested assemblage in the Hotel St. George when Mr. Snider, the referee, announced the sale. Ex-Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest bid for Mr. Sage and secured the property for $5,910. It was required that the successful bidder pay 10 per cent of the sum immediately. Mr. Sage refused to do this, and there was a resale of the property, when Sage again bought it for $6,075. This time he paid the 10 per cent.

CONTRACT FOR A NEW NIAGARA BRIDGE.

ENGINEER BUCK AWARDS IT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 16.—Engineer L. L. Buck, of New-York, to-day awarded the contract for the construction of the new steel arch bridge which is to replace the present railway suspension bridge across the Niagara River, to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Steelton, Penn. The amount of the contract is in the neighborhood of $500,000. Work will be begun in a few weeks and the entire work must be completed within one year.

TWO BABES DROWNED.

THEIR MOTHER PLUNGES INTO THE WATER AFTER ONE, BUT IT IS TOO LATE.

Westville, N. J., May 16 (Special).—Two little sons of Purvell Goldy were drowned in Silva Lake, a small sheet of water about a square from their home, this afternoon. The boys were four and two years old. Their mother had carefully dressed them and sent them to their grandfather's, a few doors away, and she followed in a few minutes. The boys had passed on to the lake, and she hastily went after them. She found the youngest floating on the surface and bravely plunged in, although the water is seven feet deep. The child gasped once, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. The body of the older boy was found at the bottom of the lake by his father, who was summoned.

TWO MEN WANT TO BURY HER.

THE BODY OF CLAUDE ROOP, A CIRCUS-RIDER, IN DISPUTE BETWEEN HER HUSBAND AND A FRIEND.

Camden, N. J., May 16 (Special).—In a rear room of a liquor saloon at Twenty-eighth and Federal sts., Stockton, lies the body of Claude Roop, once a bespangled and loudly applauded equestrienne of the Barnum circus. Her funeral may be held to-morrow, but there is likely to be trouble over it. Claude left the circus ring when she married George Roop, a somewhat noted fakir who accompanied it, and later they settled in Philadelphia. Their married life was not happy, and they separated. Claude took up with George B. Fox, a well-to-do distiller, who less than a year ago established her in the Stockton saloon. After a few days' illness Claude died last Wednesday night. George Roop learned of her death, and he began arrangements for her funeral. Fox also made arrangements for the burial, but Roop declares that he will take charge of his wife's body at all hazards.

FLAMES IN A NEW-YORK VILLAGE.

Corning, N. Y., May 16.—At 4 o'clock this morning the village of Painted Post, two miles west of this city, was visited by a disastrous fire, entailing a loss of about $150,000. The fire originated in a pavilion adjoining the Bronson House, a large frame hotel. The hotel was totally destroyed. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000. The large plant of the Weston Engine Company, employing 100 men, was completely destroyed, also nearly all its plans and drawings; loss, $80,000; insurance, $40,000. The fire covered an area of two and one-half acres, and took in three dwellings and a livery stable. The fire was probably of incendiary origin. Less than a year ago the village voted against a water-works system. Firemen from Elmira and this city did good work in preventing the destruction of the entire village.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Rochester, May 16.—Over one hundred and fifty delegates to the third annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met at Christ Church at 10:30 this morning. Among the delegates are Alexander M. Hadden, president of the New-York local assembly; Eugene B. Camp, representing St. Agnes's Chapel of Trinity parish, New-York; W. R. McLaughlin, of St. George's, New-York, and Gorham Marshall, of St. Chrysostom's, New-York. The day was devoted to discussion of routine business.

MOSCOW A VAST WORKSHOP.

FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

CROWDS OF VISITORS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE—A GREAT ARMED CAMP WHERE NAPOLEON'S TROOPS WERE MASSED.

Moscow, May 16.—Though it has been occasionally cloudy to-day, the weather most of the time has been bright and clear. The city is a perfect beehive of industry. Various streets are being repaved, and the entire city has been turned into an immense workshop. Dozens of important persons arrived to-day, and it is expected that visitors will come in hundreds to-morrow.

Great preparations are being made for the popular fête which is to be held on the Hodynsky Plain on May 30. This large plain is opposite the Petroffsky Palace, and has been the scene of the fête for the people which has always marked coronations. Flanked on two sides by the exhibition buildings and the racecourse, it stretches away indefinitely into the country. It was here that Napoleon massed his troops before marching into the city of Moscow. Russian troops, drafted here from the various garrisons for the festivities, now occupy a large portion of the plain, which resembles a vast camp, and the life incident to an encampment of 150,000 soldiers is exhibited in all its phases. Stretching away for more than a mile are the snow-white tents of the army corps of Grenadiers, the Guards from St. Petersburg and detachments from various quarters of the Empire. Not all have yet arrived, but it is learned that before the Emperor's arrival there will be in this encampment, including the soldiers on duty at the various palaces and fartresses in and about Moscow, eighty-three battalions of infantry, thirty squadrons of cavalry, seven sotnias of Cossacks and fourteen batteries. Of these vast forces the Grand Duke Vladimir holds the command. It is on this plain where they are now encamped that this mighty force will parade before the Emperor on the last day of the festivities, June 7.

On the part directly facing the Palace the large grassy plain has been inclosed by Venetian masts, on which are hung the usual bunting and shields, bearing the arms of various cities and provinces of Russia. Within this inclosure booths, tables, open-air theatres, merry-go-rounds, circuses and swings are being erected. Hundreds of wooden booths, hastily constructed, dot the entire circumference of the inclosure, and will be loaded on Saturday week with bread, cake, sausages, meat pies and other delectable dainties dear to the moujik heart. At every booth there will be a large hogshead of ale or beer, and in some cases mead, and every one who joins the festival may eat and drink to his heart's content without money and without price. No strong drinks, however, will be supplied, as Russian moujiks filled with vodka are not likely to be conducive to the peace of the capital.

At present hundreds of workmen are getting ready for the great popular entertainment, which will represent the hospitality of the city. On the side nearest to the palace the Imperial Pavilion has been built, from which the Emperor and his guests will witness the merrymaking of his subjects. This pavilion is in the Russian style of the fifteenth century. It has two stories and is surmounted by an enormous cupola. The façade is most elaborately decorated. It is flanked by two other pavilions for distinguished visitors, and, at a greater distance, tribunes capable of seating between four and five thousand persons have been erected.

WRECKED THE TRAIN AT LAST.

DASTARDLY CRIME ON THE ST. PAUL ROAD—THREE MEN KILLED.

Green Bay, Wis., May 16.—A wreck occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road last evening, two miles south of Waldo, in which three men were killed and two seriously injured. The dead are: Emil Caspari, a brakeman; John Miller, a tramp, and John O'Connor, engineer. The injured are Louis Tennis, fireman, and Ben Turbin, a tramp.

The train struck a pile of ties with which trainwreckers had obstructed the track, demolishing the engine and throwing most of the cars off the track. This is the culmination of a number of attempts to wreck the fast freight, the passenger trains not having been molested. It seems to point to an organized gang of train-wreckers who have a grudge against the St. Paul.

THE OREGON IN A GALE.

FINE BEHAVIOR OF THE NEW BATTLE-SHIP WITH THE SEAS SWEEPING OVER HER.

Santa Cruz, Cal., May 16.—The Queen of the American Navy, the Oregon, rounded Lighthouse Point at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and dropped anchor a mile and a half from shore. After leaving Point Concepcion, on her upward journey, the Oregon encountered a gale. For a time the ship was slowed down to eight knots an hour and during a brief interval to five knots. Immense seas swept over the decks. The flagstaff at times was completely submerged and once, when a swell swept over the colormast, it carried the Stars and Stripes off with it. Throughout the blow the battle-ship behaved admirably.

Captain Goodale decided to anchor in Monterey Bay for the night and he resumed his trip northward this forenoon.

Washington, May 16.—The following telegram concerning the battle-ship Oregon's experience in a gale has been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Beardslee, under date of Santa Cruz: "Moderate northwest gale, heavy sea, since midnight. Ship behaved admirably in every respect."

TWO "HONORABLE" MEN COME TO BLOWS.

ENCOUNTER IN LEXINGTON, KY., BETWEEN EX-CONTROLLER DURHAM AND JOHN O. HODGES.

Cincinnati, May 16.—A "Post" special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says: "Hon. Milton J. Durham, Controller of the Treasury under President Cleveland, and Hon. John O. Hodges had an altercation in the editorial rooms of 'The Lexington Leader' this morning, during which Durham struck Hodges a heavy blow on the face, bringing blood. The latter struck Durham several times in the ribs and chest. They were separated by members of 'The Leader' staff.

"Durham had entered the office with his card in answer to an article reproduced from a Cincinnati paper yesterday by 'The Leader,' in which it was stated that he and other sound-money men had advised Mr. Carlisle not to come to Kentucky at this time. Judge Durham remarked that the statement was a malicious lie. A heated quarrel followed, Durham finally leaving the office. Afterward he returned and remarked to Editor Roberts: 'That damned scoundrel has no regard for truth.'

"Hodges was seated at a reporter's desk writing and jumped to his feet, a lively fight following. Their friends fear that serious trouble may result."

REPORTERS' RIGHTS IN COURT.

Elmira, N. Y., May 16.—Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision to-day denying the motion of Colonel D. C. Robinson, ex-Mayor of Elmira, to exclude reporters from his examination in supplementary proceedings, instituted by E. B. Youmans, ex-chief clerk of the United States Treasurer. The examination was begun last week before Francis J. Byrne, as referee. Robinson declined to answer certain questions in the presence of reporters. The matter was referred to Judge Smith, counsel for Youmans asking for an order compelling Robinson to answer, and Robinson asking for an order excluding newspaper men. The Court denied Robinson's motion. Robinson has asked for a stay, and will take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

A BOY STRUCK BLIND IN THE STREET.

Danbury, Conn., May 16.—Frederick Wheeler, thirteen years old, son of E. Wheeler, was struck blind last night, and physicians say that there is little hope that he will ever regain his sight. He was walking on the street with his mother and sister, when he suddenly exclaimed that something had come over his eyes and he could see nothing. The frightened mother hurried him to the office of a doctor, who said that the blindness was caused by paralysis of the brain and the rupture of a blood vessel just above the eyes. The lids of the eyes are slightly closed and cannot be opened except by artificial means. A covering of blood or extraneous matter has formed over the eyeballs. The blindness is total.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

TWO SCORE MORE ARE DYING.

APPALLING WORK OF THE TORNADO IN TEXAS.

THE PROPERTY LOSS ESTIMATED AT A MILLION DOLLARS—GATHERING THE DEAD AND CARING FOR THE WOUNDED AT SHERMAN—MANY HAMLETS STRICKEN BY THE DESTROYING STORM—A BLACK FRIDAY FOR TEXAS.

Sherman, Tex., May 16.—The horror-stricken people of Grayson and Denton counties have been engaged for the last twenty-four hours in the grewsome work of recovering and counting the dead victims of yesterday's tornado and alleviating the sufferings of the injured. The story of the terrible disaster to life and property cannot be fully told to-night.

Two hundred corpses, by a conservative estimate from all points stricken by the fury of the elements, may cover the fatalities. Another hundred men, women and children have already been reported seriously injured, but two score of these sufferers are not expected to live. The wounded in the neighborhood of Sherman are scattered over territory ten miles in length, being cared for by friends and strangers, which renders the task of gathering names slow and difficult in the midst of the accompanying flood and wreck.

A million dollars will not cover the property loss.

A HUNDRED MILES OF RUIN.

The storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning began near Justin, in the southeast corner of Denton County, and passed easterly and north through Grayson County, until the Red River, on the Indian Territory border, was reached, when it scattered and ceased its deadly work. The town of Joel, Chickasaw Nation, was the most northerly point stricken. The tornado travelled 100 miles, but its width was confined to 150 yards.

The death list at this place is growing rapidly, and to-night over seventy-five bodies have been found. Twenty-five physicians from Sherman, Denison, Whitewright, Howe and Van Alstyne are attending the wounded and hundreds of women are helping. The colored people, having recovered from their first fright, are working like Trojans. The excitement cannot be abated as long as reports come in as they do. It is reported that twelve dead bodies have been found in a pile north of town, and there are no means of bringing them here. Many persons are missing, and in some instances no traces of entire families can be found. It is believed many negroes will be found in Post Oak Creek. Bodies are still being brought in. If all reports are to be credited the number of dead will reach nearly 200.

The storm passed two miles from Denison and is thought to have broken up beyond there. Telegraph and telephone wires between here and Denison are down and many other towns have no connection. It is feared that the restoration of telegraphic communication will bring information of the loss of life and property in surrounding towns greater than already estimated.

The following is a list of the seriously injured in this city, so far as ascertained: Professor and Mrs. Kohler, six children of J. B. Irwin, Dr. Michael, Mrs. Craighead, Mrs. Atkins, —— Clark, a horse trainer, head wounds, may die; Mrs. Chisnolm, badly bruised, may die; Anderson Brody, James Herron, head wounds, leg broken; two sons of the Rev. J. B. Stere, body wounds; two children of John Amos, Otto Ballinger, head wounds; Jane Tuckett, Herbert Tuckett, May Patty, Mr. Patrick, wife and child; "Ben" Cephalius, wife and two children; Charles Puckett, Merdy Patrick, Vina Hogan Cox, Mattie Jefferson, Lucy Ballinger, Jane Muffin, John Lake, Georgie Nickerson, James English, Thomas Jenkins, wife and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller and two children.

A LONG LIST OF SUFFERERS.

A heavy sliver of wood was driven through the thigh of Granville Jenkins. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Halsell and little son, with B. F. Woodward, were in the cellar of the former's house, and were covered with wreckage; all are injured more or less. Others wounded are Eliza Cox, colored, seriously; Harriet Lake, colored, cut and bruised about head; Lottie and Jimmie Burns, badly hurt; Mrs. and Miss Josie Brown, badly bruised; Mrs. Brown, arm broken; Isaac Shearer, son of the Rev. Mr. Shearer, badly bruised; Mrs. J. B. King and two children, seriously injured; Philip Nichols, hurt about the head; Mrs. John Irvines and four children, all more or less injured; W. S. Boutwick, cut seriously.

James Hester and Nancy Nicholson, colored, of a family of which six were killed, are seriously and internally hurt. David Herring and Mrs. D. L. Pierce are perhaps fatally hurt; Mary Patrick, colored, and three children, all fatally hurt internally; Mattie Johnson, colored, head hurt and hurt internally, will die; John and Alice Newhouse, colored, and four children, badly hurt; Harriet Hendricks, colored, both legs broken; Miss Eva Pierce, daughter of D. L. Pierce, left leg and right arm broken; Mr. and Mrs. Wright Clark, painfully hurt.

ORGANIZING PROMPT RELIEF.

A permanent Relief Committee, consisting of C. H. Smith, C. B. Randell, D. S. Dorchester and Colonel George Murphy, has been organized, and will take contributions for the relief of the sufferers. It is distinctly stated that gifts from points outside of Grayson County will not be received. Denison has responded nobly, and nurses and physicians from that city are here rendering great assistance. All railroads running into the city placed special trains at the disposal of the local authorities, and brought help from all neighboring cities.

Reports are that the storm killed many persons in the county west of Howe. It is impossible to get a correct list of all the missing. Nearly every family in the district has some member that they cannot account for, and it is believed that most of the missing are dead.

A waterspout accompanied the tornado, and the creeks are all out of their banks. Several objects thought to be human bodies were seen in the water, but could not be reached. The officers are making every preparation possible to dredge all the creeks in the vicinity at an early hour.

It is a remarkable incident that in every case where there were deaths the bodies from the houses destroyed were found 150 to 200 yards from the buildings in a direction opposite to that from which the storm was moving. The storm was moving northward, and in every instance the bodies were found to the southward.

Telegraph and telephone poles were torn up and driven into the ground.

It is safe to assume that at least one-fourth of the number of the injured will die in the next twenty-four hours.

IN THE PATH OF THE DESTROYER.

Another storm of a similar nature passed about six miles west of the city at about the same hour. Several houses were blown down and many persons injured. Their names cannot be obtained.

At Carpenter's Bluff, on Red River, it is reported that six persons were hurt, five seriously. Buildings and other structures were demolished.

A daughter of Thomas Jenkins was found lying in a pool of water. She was evidently drowned, for no marks or bruises could be found on her body.

In Sherman many fine dwellings were demolished. The Houston-st. steel suspension bridge was torn to splinters, and huge iron girders were twisted like straw. Houses, trees, animals and human beings were blown thousands of feet. Whole families were exterminated and separated even in death by the relentless storm. The bodies of Mrs. Otto Ballinger, proprietor of the West Houston-st general merchandise store, and her child were blown 500 feet up Grape Hill.

All the buildings on Sixth-st. were carried upward by the whirlwind.

A dead child was found in the top of a tree. A farmer driving along in front of Captain Ely's house was killed instantly. The wagon wheels were found, but no trace of the team. Bodies of children beheaded and disembowelled are common. Six unidentified white corpses are in an undertaker's room. Some of the victims have limbs broken in as many as three places. A son of J. H. Herron, who lives five miles south of town, was fatally injured. The boy was away from home at his uncle's, who was killed, with his wife and baby.

Ten bodies were brought in from the Wakefield farm, two miles west of the city. A. F. Person, wife, granddaughter, married daughter and three other children who lived on the farm were all killed.

It is thought that the country for fourteen or fifteen miles around has been devastated and depopulated by the storm. Not a tree or house was left standing in its course. Five hundred yards to the east and the storm would have taken in the business portion of the city. The storm was preceded by terrible claps of thunder, much lightning and a furious dash of rain. The people were terror-stricken, and many fell on their knees and prayed for life. Five minutes after the storm the sky was bright and clear, but desolation, terror and uncontrollable grief reigned where ten minutes before were happy, united families and pleasant homes.

Many private homes have been turned into hospitals, and physicians and surgeons of this and adjacent towns worked all night.

BRIEF BUT FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

Few persons in the demolished houses are able to tell just how the storm burst upon them, and only in one or two instances were parties able to get out of its deadly path. W. S. Bostwick relates his experience as follows:

"I was at John Irvine's house when I heard the noise of the approaching storm. Just as I looked out I saw Captain Birge's house blown into the air, and then Mr. Shearer's house. The air was filled with great trees and timbers and every conceivable kind of article. I was fascinated, petrified, for I saw it was coming directly upon us, and that it could not be long in reaching us. It was a black, serpentine cloud, twisting, writhing in the centre, but at the bottom it seemed to be moving steadily.

"I woke up from my stupor and called to the family, who were in the house, and asked them not to run out. I feared that we would all be struck by the flying timbers. Then came an awful crash, a sense of suffocation, and when it was over the house was gone and myself and family were scattered about the yard and under the rubbish. It was over in a short time."

Howe, Tex., May 16.—Yesterday's terrible storm struck this town, leaving death and ruin in its wake. The path of the tornado at this point was a quarter of a mile wide. Ten farmhouses and as many barns were wrecked. Eight persons were killed outright and many injured. Bark was ripped from trees and much stock was killed.

Austin, Tex., May 16.—News from North Texas received here last night reports that at the small town of Justin the hurricane tore everything to pieces. Twelve business houses were blown down, and their contents scattered to the wind. One man, J. W. Evans, of Keller, Tex., was killed by a tree blowing against him, and seventeen others were injured, some of whom are not expected to live. Cattle in the fields were blown hither and thither, and many of them killed outright.

Keller, a small town to the north of Justin, was almost entirely wrecked by the tornado, and it is reported that only one house in the hamlet is now standing. All that section of the country immediately north of these two towns was left in ruins by the storm.

SMALL TOWNS STRICKEN.

Denison, Tex., May 16.—The town of Joel, Chickasaw Nation, was blown away by a storm last night. Twelve houses were destroyed and a number of people wounded, some of them fatally.

Gribble Springs, a small village north of Denton, was also swept by the tornado, four persons being killed, five dangerously hurt and thirty badly wounded. The railroad track north of Justin is also reported to be torn up and twisted out of shape, showing the terrific velocity of the wind. Water was scooped out of creeks by the wind, and every section of the country lying in the path of the storm is laid in waste. The path of the storm was possibly ten miles wide by 120 long, judging from reports.

A tornado at Mound Ridge devastated a stretch of country about eight miles in length and 100 yards in width. Samuel Bass, a farmer, was fatally injured, and his house demolished. Five others whose names are unknown were more or less seriously injured.

AN ENRAGED SUITOR'S VENGEANCE.

KILLED THE FATHER AND BROTHER OF THE YOUNG WOMAN FOR OPPOSING HIS SUIT.

Fremont, Ohio, May 16.—Jacob Hess, an old and wealthy farmer living in Washington township, ten miles west of this city, was shot and killed and his son Alvin injured so that he died this afternoon by Louis Billow at an early hour this morning. Billow fled from the scene of the tragedy to his home. There he remained but a short time, going to the woods. Up to an early hour this afternoon he had not been caught. Before Billow shot Hess and his son he made an attempt to blow up the house with dynamite. In this he was only partly successful. It is not improbable that Billow will be lynched if indignant citizens get their hands on him.

The story given by Reuben Hess, another son of the murdered man, is as follows: The family had retired early and were awakened at midnight by an explosion under the bedchamber of Mr. and Mrs. Hess on the first floor. Mr. Hess and his two sons rushed out on the porch and were greeted by the contents of a double-barrelled shotgun. The first discharge of the gun took effect in the right breast of Alvin Hess and the contents of the second discharge landed in the right breast and heart of the father, killing him instantly. One side of the house was wrecked by the explosion. Four large cartridges were placed under various portions of the house, but only one exploded. Mrs. Hess, who was in bed with her husband, was badly injured by the explosion. Billow was in love with a daughter of Hess and has been wanting to marry the girl, but met with opposition from her father and brothers. He threatened several times to take the life of Hess and blow up the house.

TRAINMEN BADLY HURT IN A WRECK.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 16.—In a head-on collision here to-day between a light engine and a freight train Martin O'Brien, of Albion; Thomas Coffee, of Albion, and Louis Metzer, of this city, were so badly injured that they may not recover. O'Brien had his arm broken, his nose torn off, and suffered a deep three-cornered gash in his head. Coffee had an arm and leg broken, while Metzer is injured internally. He was a fireman, and the others were brakemen. Engineer Kimberley, of this city, was scalded. The collision was due to a misplaced switch. All the cars and one of the engines were wrecked.

DIAMONDS ON A SUICIDE'S FINGER.

Boston, May 16.—The partly clothed body of a woman of middle age was found floating in the water at Crescent Beach this morning. On one finger was a double-loop gold band set with twenty-two diamonds and sapphires, and on the other finger was a gold ring containing eight diamonds. The clothes were of the finest quality. From the appearance of the clothing it was evident that it was a case of suicide, the act of a demented woman who had left her home in a state of partial undress. The body was identified as that of Mrs. Ellen Hix, of No. 220 Commonwealth-ave., Boston. Mrs. Hix was divorced from her husband some time ago.

THE GREENBUSH POLICE MATTER.

Kingston, N. Y., May 16 (Special).—The Greenbush police law, similar to the Albany police measure which Justice Parker held to be unconstitutional, came up before the latter at special term here this afternoon. Plaintiffs seek an injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from executing the provisions of the legislative act regarding appointment of Commissioners. John T. Norton appeared for the plaintiff, and Eugene Burlingame for the defence. The matter was held in abeyance pending a decision of the Court of Appeals in the Albany case.

AN EMBEZZLER'S CRUSHING SENTENCE.

Omaha, May 16.—Henry Bollin, the embezzling treasurer of Omaha, has been sentenced to nineteen years in the penitentiary and to pay $210,000 fine, that being double the amount he was convicted of embezzling.

CHAMBERLAIN AND OLNEY.

AMERICANISM APPRECIATED.

ENGLISHMEN RESPECT THIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE IN THE COMPETITOR CASE.

THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM AND AMERICAN CREDIT—"THE TIMES" PROPOSES A SERIES OF MIRACLES FOR CUBA—INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN—MODERN MAGIC IN LONDON—NEWS OF THE THEATRES—A CURIOUS PIECE OF CHURCH RESTORATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, May 16.—The strong probability, now almost reduced to a certainty, that McKinley will be nominated for the Presidency does not excite enthusiasm in England. Such comment as appears in the press is clouded with suspicion as to his soundness on the currency question; but that is not the real motive for dislike and distrust. He is known to represent better than anybody else the American principle of employing home labor and developing National industries, and for that reason he will not run well in England. McKinley's nomination is opposed here on other grounds. The commonest remark made is one to the effect that he is trimming on the silver question, and that his election will be a blow to American credit.

English critics do not pause to consider that Mr. Cleveland and his party have transformed the conditions of American credit in four years by their deficiency, due to the Wilson-Gorman tariff and the heavy increase of National indebtedness. They rejoice over their own surplus revenues as a sign of British prosperity, but fail to discern the importance of success in America of the Republican party, which is pledged to bring about the restoration of former conditions of National solvency and wealth. The adoption of a plain, straightforward financial plank in the St. Louis platform will have a most salutary effect upon American credit abroad. Financiers are now endeavoring to place various blocks of American municipal and railway securities here, but investors are not yet reassured respecting the financial tendencies of the United States. A marked improvement in American credit will follow the adoption of a clear and explicit currency plank at St. Louis, for it is taken for granted that McKinley, if elected, will stand upon the platform on which the party nominates him.

The effect of the transfer of a large amount of money to the Bank of England on account of the Japanese indemnity has been to tighten the market and to raise discount rates, but the drain from the Chinese loan operations is now at an end. Great masses of capital are awaiting investment here. South American stocks are no longer sought after, owing to political uncertainties, and returns from home investment are not remunerative. American securities will again hold the field if investors here can have assurance that there is no danger of the United States becoming a silver country, like Mexico or Peru.

"The Times" publishes to-day a most dismal and depressing account by its Havana correspondent of the demoralization and ruin of Cuba, which inspires it to declare in a leader that the only hope for the maintenance of Spanish connection will be to effect a speedy reconquest of the island, to redress grievances and to abolish corruption. That certainly would be a startling series of miracles if all these marvels could be wrought. The island could not regain prosperity and attract immigration and lucrative trade with a ruinous war debt saddled upon it. "The Spectator," while declaring that there is no reason why Englishmen should regret, far less oppose, the liberation of Cuba, is not disposed to believe that the United States will either enfranchise or annex the island. It remarks judiciously that Englishmen who have shrunk from protecting the Armenians cannot blame Americans if they suffer colonists and negroes to fight their own battle with their masters, though the effect produced by the action of the Cleveland Administration in demanding the suspension of the death sentences and a fair trial for Competitor filibusters has been distinctly favorable to the American reputation. Vapid writing there has been in some journals about American bombast and bullying, but the contrast between Mr. Olney's and Mr. Chamberlain's methods of dealing with filibusters condemned to death has been a striking one which impresses Englishmen. The English Government could do nothing for Jameson, and afterward for the Reform leaders, but assume that the Boers would be merciful. The American Government have not pleaded for mercy helplessly, but have stoutly demanded justice.

Another batch of cipher dispatches from the Transvaal is published this morning, but the additional evidence is inferior in interest to the previous budget. President Krüger delays the settlement of the sentences passed upon the Reform leaders, and takes exception in an offensive way to the Colonial Secretary's recent speech on the cipher dispatches. He has ceased to be an amusing person in the English estimation; he is irritating, harassing and suspicious. Mr. Chamberlain contrives to keep his temper in his dispatches with remarkable patience, but the Transvaal affair, from the beginning to the end, has been galling to English pride. The news from Buluwayo continues favorable, and Rhodes's arrival from Gwelo under a strong patrol is confidently awaited. The Matabeles are the least formidable adversaries of the English in South Africa. The triumphant and suspicious Boers are the real enemies. The millionaire speculators of the Chartered Company are conspirators with whom it is difficult for the Government to