TRUTH ABOUT THE CRETANS

THEIR DEMANDS REJECTED BY THE PORTE, THEY REFUSE TO SUBMIT.

ANARCHY PREVAILS IN THE ISLAND—THE INSURRECTION BEING RENEWED.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.—The Government of Turkey has rejected the demands of the Cretans and has definitely refused to make any concessions whatever to the people of the Island of Crete beyond those extended to them by the Halepa convention. A state of anarchy prevails throughout the island and the insurrection of the Christian inhabitants is being renewed.

Athens, Aug. 12.—Advices from Canea are to the effect that four more villages and two monasteries were sacked by Turks yesterday.

The above dispatch flatly contradicts many "special" dispatches, published during the last fortnight, in some newspapers, and proclaiming with an assurance which could have been entertained only in the Press Bureau of the Porte, that Cretans understood at last how baseless were their protests against Turkish tyranny, and that they were consequently anxious to remain peaceful and to renew trade with the Mussulmans. It was said also that the Turkish Government was ready to grant to the Christians most of the liberties and rights they are demanding. But now the cable dispatch says that it has rejected the demands of the Cretans, and has definitely refused to make any concessions whatever beyond those contained in the Halepa convention.

This is really bad faith; for the Porte knows perfectly well that if the insurgents might have been satisfied at the beginning of the rebellion with the application and enforcement of the Halepa convention, it is not so at present. That convention, by which Turkey granted to the Christian islanders some political rights, was never observed by her governors; it had been agreed to only to conciliate the Cretans indignant at the non-fulfilment by the Porte of the obligations imposed upon it by article 23 of the Berlin Conference. Now they have made known their new desiderata, which modify considerably the Halepa convention. These modifications have not been presented by the "Epitropy," or insurgent committee, but in a legal form by the caucus of the Christian Deputies at the National Assembly of Canea, in order that the Turkish Government should not have the excuse for not considering these demands, that it could not treat with an insurrectionary body.

It appears that this considerate action of the Cretan Deputies has had no influence upon the obstinate policy of the Porte, a fact which explains the last words of the dispatch, reporting that the "insurrection of the Christian inhabitants is being renewed."

PROPOSITION TO ANNEX CRETE.

JAMES C. MONK SUGGESTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HOW TO PREVENT CHRISTIAN MASSACRES IN THE ISLAND.

London, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day James C. Monk (Liberal-Unionist), member for Gloucester, urged that Great Britain should annex Crete and thus put an end to the unfortunate condition of affairs existing in that island.

The Right Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that there was nothing to indicate that Crete or Greece or any of the other Powers were in favor of the annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Government, he added, was trying to keep the balance between the parties concerned in the struggle, and hoped it might yet be arranged.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Fowler, president of the local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet, and Secretary of State for India in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, denounced the Government for being, as he said, nominally neutral toward Turkey, but actually in sympathy with that country.

Arthur Balfour repudiated the charge. He said that the Turkish question was inextricably bound up in European politics. No Power could possibly rush in and try alone to settle it. Hasty steps would have infinitely more terrible consequences than the events in Crete.

THE POWERS TO GREECE.

SHE IS AGAIN ASKED TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS, BUT REPLIES THAT SHE IS PRACTICALLY HELPLESS.

London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says that the Powers recently again urged Greece to adopt more thorough measures to prevent the departure of volunteers for Crete and the shipment of munitions of war to the insurgents in the island. The Greek Government replied that the popular excitement precludes it from doing more in the direction indicated by the Powers than it is doing now.

THE SULTAN DECORATES MISS BARTON.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.—The Sultan has conferred the Order of Nichan-i-Chefakat of the second class upon Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society.

THE HOUSE DOES NOT CONCUR.

IT DOES NOT AGREE WITH THE PEERS IN THE LATTER'S AMENDMENTS TO THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, Aug. 12.—The Irish Land bill was presented in the House of Commons to-day for concurrence in the amendments to the measure made in the House of Lords, a number of which amendments were adopted by the Lords despite the opposition of the Government.

Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the original introducer of the bill, opened the debate on the amendments. He intimated that the Government would, in the House of Commons, acquiesce in some of the amendments and would reject others, which he specified. The House of Lords, he added, had materially altered the measure, mostly to the disadvantage of the tenants. He hoped the Upper House would accept whatever decision the House of Commons reached. If the Government were compelled to abandon the bill it would be a calamity to Ireland.

Mr. Balfour dwelt upon the improved relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and urged Parliament to seize a chance that had not occurred in years of wooing kindlier feelings.

The first amendment, which Ware reamended on motion of Timothy Healy, was accepted by the House.

Gerald Balfour then moved to reamend the second amendment. The motion was discussed and agreed to, but just then Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, entered and explained that Gerald Balfour's motion was an error. After much ironical criticism the motion was reconsidered and defeated. This amendment will come up for further consideration in the House of Lords.

The House thereafter supported the Government in accepting or rejecting the several amendments, usually with no division being taken. In the few divisions that were taken the Government had large majorities.

The Right Hon. Arthur Smith Barry, the Right Hon. Edward H. Carson, and Colonel Saunderson, all Conservatives, led the landlord opposition to the bill.

When all the amendments had been considered a small committee was appointed to formulate the reasons of the House in not agreeing with the Peers. Those reasons were submitted to the House of Lords, which postponed their consideration until Friday.

After getting through with the Irish Land bill the House of Commons proceeded to the transaction of other business.

THE SHAH'S ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

MOLLAH REZA, WHO KILLED NASSR ED-DINE, HANGED IN PERSIA.

Teheran, Aug. 12.—Mollah Reza, who on the afternoon of May 1 assassinated Nassr ed-Dine, Shah of Persia, by shooting the monarch with a pistol as he was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, near Teheran, was hanged for his crime this morning. Immense crowds of people witnessed the execution of the assassin.

"DYNAMITER" DALY TO BE RELEASED.

London, Aug. 12.—The Exchange Telegraph Company asserts that the Government are about to release John Daly, "the dynamiter," who is confined in Portland Prison under a sentence of life imprisonment, and that his brother James has left Limerick for Portland to meet him when he is set at liberty.

It is supposed that the Government decided to release Daly because of the bad condition of his health. It is likely that he will make a tour of the Continent with his brother James as soon as he is given his freedom. The news that he was to be released caused general rejoicing in Cork and Limerick, where bands played, crowds gathered in the streets and many bonfires were lighted to celebrate the occasion.

INTEREST CHARGED ON DEPOSITS.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 12.—Local banks have been besieged during the last week or so with applications from Americans anxious to deposit their money here. Quite a number of these deposits have been refused. Several banks, however, have opened accounts with Americans, and are charging from ¼ to ½ per cent on deposits. At present there seems to be a pretty general desire on the part of United States capitalists to invest their money here.

CANADIAN ARTILLERYMEN AT WINDSOR.

London, Aug. 12.—The visiting Canadian Artillerymen paid a visit to Windsor Castle to-day, and by special permission of the Queen were shown through the State and private apartments of the castle.

THE CLARION ISLAND CANARD.

London, Aug. 12.—Neither the Admiralty nor Foreign Office has any information regarding the reported seizure by the captain of a British warship of the Clarion Island, one of the Revilla-Gigedo group, off the western coast of Mexico.

OFFERED MRS. CRAVEN $500,000.

CHARLES L. FAIR TESTIFIES IN THE FAMOUS WILL CASE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—The deposition of Charles L. Fair, the late Senator's son, was taken in the Fair will contest to-day. Fair said he believed his father was always somewhat opposed to trusts. When Mrs. Fair died Fair provided witness with money enough to contest her trust will and also paid his living expenses while the question was at issue.

"I did not know that he intended to execute a trust will himself," said Fair, "until we learned through the newspapers that he had done so."

When asked if he had not agreed to a compromise with Mrs. Craven, when the pencil will was produced, Fair said: "Yes, we understood the will would be withdrawn for a certain sum, and we agreed to give her $500,000, myself and my sisters to sign the agreement."

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

A Japanese merchant steamer, the Idzumi-Maru, arrived recently at Marseilles, France. It is the pioneer of a line of vessels which will trade directly between Japan and the Mediterranean. It belongs to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Navigation Company, which has a fleet of sixty-five steamers for ocean and coastwise traffic. The Idzumi-Maru brought to Marseilles 1,000 tons of copper, silk, gum and copra, besides 3,000 tons of divers merchandise destined for London and Antwerp. Another Japanese steamer of the same line, the Agapanthus, was expected at the French port one month after the departure of the Idzumi-Maru.

It is too generally believed, on the authority of cable dispatches, that Switzerland will soon possess a State National Bank. It is true that the National Council at Berne has voted, by 84 to 49, to establish the "Banque d'Etat." But that vote can be submitted to a referendum, according to the Swiss Constitution. All bills, after their acceptance by the Legislature, are liable to be "referred" to the vote of the people, provided a referendum is demanded by 30,000 petitioners, and that number will be easily secured in this case.

The Italian Minister of Agriculture recently published the statistics relative to Italian emigration in 1895, as compared with that in 1894. The "permanente" emigration, which refers to persons who leave the native country for good, amounted in 1895 to 168,513 individuals, who received passports to that effect. The "temporanea" or temporary emigration of persons intending to return to Italy amounted in 1895 to 123,668. During the year preceding, that is, in 1894, there were only 105,455 "permanent" and 119,688 "temporary" emigrants. The increase for 1895 was furnished especially by the southern provinces of the peninsula and by Sicily, where the commercial and agricultural condition of the inhabitants was not so good as in Central and Northern Italy.

Chilian railroads are a success, from a financial point of view, as shown again in the official report of the General Director of Railroads for the month of March. That report states that in March, 1896, the receipts amounted to $21,426,277 40, and the expenses and charges of all kinds to $21,818,284 72, leaving a profit of $392,482 68. The report of the Finance Minister states also that during the month of May, 1896, the receipts of the custom house amounted to $8,482,532 50 in "billetes," or paper currency, and to $1,177,179 99 in gold.

WILLS FILED YESTERDAY.

The will of Mayer Kahn, who died at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, on July 8, was filed yesterday at the Surrogate's office. The value of the estate is placed at about $55,000. He leaves the sum of $20,000 to his son, Albert Kahn, to be given to him upon his attaining the age of twenty-one years. The remainder of the estate is left to his widow, Henrietta Kahn.

The entire estate of Dorothea Schunemann, who died on August 1, is left by her will, which was offered for probate yesterday, to her four children. It is valued at about $38,000.

The will of Dennis Buckley was offered for probate yesterday. The testator died at the almshouse on August 4. He leaves the sum of $1,500 to Father Blumensaat, to say masses for the repose of the souls of his mother, brother and sister, and also for the repose of his own soul. If there is any residue after the payment of this sum and of the necessary funeral expenses, it is to be given to his sister, Honora Haggerty, of Peralta, Alameda County, Cal. The value of the estate was not given.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At Terrace Garden this evening "The Chimes of Normandy" will be sung. The cast will include the entire strength of the Conried-Ferenczy Company, and the management announces that the opera will be mounted with every regard to detail, and that the scenery has been especially painted for this production.

Albert Bial has returned from Thousand Islands to look after the opening of the music hall at Koster & Bial's for the winter season.

Lieutenant Schuyler Roosevelt is assisting David Belasco in his work on the ship scenes in the melodrama, "Under the Polar Star."

Maurice Grau, of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, sails for Europe to-day aboard the Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria. Mr. Grau has made a short stay in this country, having arrived only on last Friday. He returns to Europe to complete his arrangements for grand opera at Convent Garden, where he assumes direction next spring.

THE ASAHI WINS THE DURYEA CUP.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 12.—The 30-footers raced today for the Duryea Cup over the Dyer's Island course, the same as yesterday. The Rosemary, the English boat, did not enter, as she cannot hold her own in light weather with America's boats. She will take part in the races when there is heavy weather. The Asahi took the lead early in the race and held it to the finish, which was in the following order, the time given being the elapsed time of each contestant: The Asahi, 2:20:07; the Mera, 2:30:55; the Vaquero, 2:31:55; the Carolina, 2:32:2?; the Musme, 2:33:40; the Raccoon, 2:24:55; the Esperanza, 2:35:07; the Puck, 2:36:20; the Wawa, 2:42:40. The Dorothy did not finish.

SPEAKER REED AT BAR HARBOR.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 12.—Thomas B. Reed visited Bar Harbor yesterday in company with J. G. Moore and Oakleigh Thorne, New-York bankers. He was entertained at luncheon at the Kebo Club. The other guests were James T. Woodward, of New-York, president of the Hanover Bank, and W. S. Gurnee, also a New-York banker.

BRYAN'S "FLOOD OF MONEY."

THERE WOULD BE NONE, BUT A DELUGE OF MISERY INSTEAD.

From The Washington Times.

In his speech at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Mr. Bryan made use of the following language:

"If any of you are afraid of a flood of money, I want you to vote the other ticket."

This utterance was evidently intended to convey the impression that free silver would bring on a flood of money that would flow into every citizen's pocket and delight the hearts of the impoverished with the sweet, tinkling sound of its tidal-wave dollars. But Mr. Bryan did not stop to explain from what source this flood of silver was to come. For the sake of the argument, let us concede his election and inauguration as President. After having given audience to an army of office-seekers such as disgraced the beginning of the present Administration, he would doubtless find time to issue a proclamation convening Congress in special session about the first of June to enact a free-coinage law. Possibly the bill might be forced through the House before the December session, but when it reached the Senate the contest would be one of endurance, and the bill could not be passed without long delay. With the honor of our country at stake, and the positive knowledge of the repudiation of half our debt, public and private, should the silver policy prevail, sound-money Senators would neither allow a closure rule to be adopted nor permit a free coinage bill to become a law. How, then, could we have a flood of silver with such effective sound money opposition?

But suppose a law were eventually engrossed on our statutes. By that time the entire country would have been devastated by a panic. More than half our wage-earners would be out of employment, and business generally would be at a standstill. Our currency would have been contracted more than $500,000,000 by the withdrawal of gold, and a money famine would be creating thousands of disastrous failures. Prompt, heroic and reliable measures would be necessary to prevent a revolution and preserve the Union from dissolution. In that event free silver could not be depended upon to give relief. Let us see why. The world's entire surplus silver product for 1894 was $76,995,779, which would probably be increased to $100,000,000. Of this amount we could only coin $46,000,000, provided it could all be secured. Consequently, to ease the stringency we would either have to issue greenbacks or establish purchasing depots and buy up the entire surplus with silver certificates. If the latter policy were adopted it would take over five years to supply the deficit made by the gold shrinkage and place as much money in circulation as we now have under a gold standard. Surely the outlook is not encouraging for Mr. Bryan's flood of silver.

THE COWS KEPT COOL.

Branchville (N. J.) correspondence of The St. Louis Republic.

Theodore H. Roe, a farmer living two miles from this place, has a fine lot of Holstein cows. Yesterday four of the cows disappeared, and for a time no trace of them could be found. Mr. Roe had occasion to go into the icehouse last night, and there, to his great astonishment, he found his Holstein pets, sprawled out on the ice, contentedly chewing their cuds.

The cows took refuge from the heat in the icehouse, to enter which they were obliged to lift the crossbar at the door.

A LESSON FROM MEXICO.

GOLD AND SILVER, ONCE ON A PAR THERE, NO LONGER INTERCHANGEABLE.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER THE REASON—A SIMILAR RESULT SURE TO FOLLOW IN THIS COUNTRY—ONLY THE BEST MONEY GOOD ENOUGH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In 1875 our greenbacks on the frontier of Texas were worth only 80 to 90 cents on the dollar compared to Mexican silver and gold coin. Twenty Mexican silver dollars were worth a $20 Mexican gold piece. American silver dollars were of less value than Mexican silver dollars, and Mexican workmen demanded their pay in Mexican silver dollars, contracts usually specifying the kind of money. A Mexican $20 gold coin was worth a little less than an American $20 gold coin, as the latter was a little the heavier; whereas the Mexican silver dollar is a little heavier than ours, proving that it was the quantity of metal and not the stamp of the Government that set the value in international trade.

Gradually Mexican silver dollars depreciated in value compared with our money and to gold, and Mexican workmen demanded pay in American money, as Mexican gold had practically gone out of circulation. To-day a Mexican gold piece is worth as much as in 1875, but the Mexican silver dollar is worth but 52 cents in our money. To-day in Mexico twenty Mexican silver dollars will not buy a $20 Mexican gold coin. Their metallic money is not interchangeable at face value in their own country, and it will prove to be the same in our country if the free and unlimited coinage of silver is adopted.

Last year a friend of mine shipped a lot of beeves to the City of Mexico. He was paid in silver. He asked for gold, as being more convenient to carry. They told him they had no gold, but that he could exchange it at the bank. In answer to his application the bankers informed him that they would exchange it at about $1 of gold for $1 95 of silver. The same thing will happen in the city of Washington as in the City of Mexico if we open the mints to free silver.

Under the McKinley tariff Western Texas was a prosperous country. State and railroad lands were bringing good rentals. Livestock multiplied rapidly and work was plentiful at good wages. But from our United States Senators down to the cotton patch ranter at the forks of the creek the changes were continually rung on the robber tariff, and the sheep raiser was berated and ridiculed from forum and stump. During the canvass of 1892 I pointed out through the columns of "The San Antonio Express" how free wool would not only ruin the sheep man, but also how it would injure the entire State by having thousands of acres of State lands rendered non-productive, cutting off large revenues directly and indirectly, largely reducing the volume of business, lessening immensely the taxable values, so that it would be necessary to increase the tax rate of the State, thus augmenting the burden of the farmers of Central and Northern Texas. The prediction proved correct. The rate of taxation was raised. The reports of the Land Commissioner and of the Controller show a tremendous decrease in revenues from State lands and in tax rolls of Western Texas; and the farmers mainly have to make good the deficit. Give Texas the benefit of a healthy tariff law and questions of finance will not worry us. Protect our products from competition with like products of low-wage countries and the State lands would again soon be leased, the now unproductive range would be turned into sheep and cattle ranches, our saw mills would be run to their full capacity, our mineral wealth would be developed, factories would be built and farmers would have a good home market.

The cry about the scarcity of money is unfounded. The San Antonio banks have thousands upon thousands of dollars lying idle on deposit, but nobody wants to lend under present uncertainties. Ten years ago stockmen had no difficulty in borrowing $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000 in San Antonio. We well know how it is to-day. Let a tariff President and a tariff Congress be elected and in sixty days there would be a change to prosperity. Western Texas, especially, is well aware of this, but a blind adherence to party will cause thousands, as heretofore, to vote against their best interests. Two years ago a strong party here was out and out for free trade. Now "incidental" protection is the prevailing cry, coupled with silver free coinage. Let us hope that by election time a majority will be in favor of the best money known to the world and of a tariff that will guarantee American wages to American workmen.

C. S. BRODBENT.

Del Rio, Tex., July 31, 1896.

TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

J. R. A.	$10.00
From two friends	5.00
E. T. Holmes, Poland Springs, Me.	10.00
Mildred Holmes, Poland Springs, Me.	10.00
May M.	1.00
Frank M.	2.00
In memory of Minnie M.	10.00
Chautauqua Assembly	150.00
W. J. B.	10.00
C. N. H., Brooklyn	5.00
Earned by two little girls, May and Gertrude	6.00
William C. Load	5.00
Alice and Thomas Dickinson	10.00
D. W. S.	2.00
E. L. F.	2.00
C. C. P.	20.00
H. W.	30.00
E. A. P.	10.00
E. F. S.	3.00
Amherst College Church, Amherst, Mass.	27.08
Birthday box of the primary class of the First Baptist Church of the Oranges	5.00
J. O.	25.00
"The Kenwood," Haines Falls, N. Y., proceeds of a Sunday school collection and penny party	16.00
S. T.	10.00
Mrs. Cox, Garden City	5.00
I. B.	5.00
A. E. F.	5.00
N.	.30
N. J. E.	5.00
W. E. Moutley	10.00
Proceeds of a fair given by Marie Jellife, Elsie Jellife and Hazel Montanye, at Atlantic Highlands	8.22
Proceeds of an entertainment given at Matawan, N. J., by Julia Arrowsmith, Helen Terhune, Anna Belle Holbrook, Dora Antiseli, Roy Smith, Mabel Brown, Mabel Smith, Edna Tice, Frank Simpson, Harrel Smith and Otto Zimmerman	8.50
H. S. F.	2.00
Paul D. Cravath	25.00
Isaac Denby	10.00
Anonymous	1.00
J. A. M. R., Monticello, N. Y.	5.00
Gordon D. Freeland	10.00
Jean and Frances	50.00
A friend	5.00
H. C. Cornwall	5.00
Sent by two little girls, Mabel Schinedlin and Ida Comley, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
Howard	5.00
Previously acknowledged	17,518.18
Total, August 12, 1896	$18,004.28

The $27.50 acknowledged in yesterday's Tribune from William E. Gard should have been "Proceeds of a fair held by the ladies and children at Miss Groschel's, Sufferns, N. Y."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The barometer has risen over the Northern States from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast; it has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest, and slowly in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The barometer is highest near Lake Superior, and lowest north of Montana. There are some indications of a disturbance in the Gulf south of Key West. It is decidedly cooler in the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region; high temperatures continued on the Atlantic coast, and it is warmer in the Northwest. Thunderstorms are reported in the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys and on the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen 20 degrees at St. Louis and 14 degrees at Chicago within the last twenty-four hours. The indications are that cooler weather will prevail along the Atlantic coast from Virginia northward for two or three days, preceded by thunderstorms to-night; thunderstorms are likely to occur in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee and Kentucky, with cooler northerly winds. The temperature will rise slowly in the Northwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New England, fair and cooler, preceded by thunderstorms in southern portion; northerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, cooler and fair, preceded by thunderstorms in the early morning; northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, conditions are favorable for thunderstorms, followed by fair and cooler weather; northerly winds.

For Western New-York, fair, cooler; light to fresh northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair and cooler; light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, August 13, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 83 and 95 degrees, the average (87¾ degrees) being ¾ of a degree lower than that of Tuesday and 10¾ higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will probably be fair and cooler, preceded by thundershowers in the morning.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS LAWRIE.

Thomas Lawrie, the aged sexton and chimeringer of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died at his home, at No. 295 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Mr. Lawrie had been the sexton of this church for twenty-five years, and during this time has called the worshippers of St. Ann's to the two Sunday and the Friday evening services by the ringing of the chimes. These chimes were always rung at noon each day, and those living near the church, which is located at Clinton and State sts., always listened for their strains, which heralded the noon hour. Although the bell's will still be rung, the skilful and sympathetic touch of Mr. Lawrie will be missed. At St. Ann's the old sexton was a familiar figure, and was known and loved by all the people of the church for his faithfulness and earnest interest in the welfare of the church.

Mr. Lawrie was a Scotchman, born in Edinburgh, in 1825. His parents died when he was quite young and he was educated by guardians. When old enough to go to work he went into the upholstering business, at which trade he worked until he came to Brooklyn. A strong love for music and a natural ability as a musician were inherited from his parents. Although he never took any lessons, his musical knowledge was remarkably broad and he spent much of his time with his organ and piano. In 1852 he came to Brooklyn, where he had since lived. At one time he owned and lived in a house in Ryerson-st., which was sold to the Pratts for the Pratt Institute. In 1871 Mr. Lawrie became sexton of St. Ann's Church and moved his home to No. 295 Pacific-st. Since that time no other hand has touched the chimes. He had no previous experience in chime-ringing, but with his musical ability he soon became proficient. He looked upon the work as a pleasure and never received any salary for it. He never was happier than when engaged in playing the chimes. His daughter says that often after every one had gone to bed her father would sit up transposing music for his chimes. He adapted music for every special occasion. The chimes were always rung on holidays, and on the Fourth of July the strains of "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" would float out across the city from the tower of St. Ann's. Until his recent illness Mr. Lawrie had not missed ringing the chimes on a single day for the last twenty-five years. It was impossible to keep him away, no matter how stormy the weather. He was especially fond of Scotch music.

The aged sexton had been in feeble health since the early spring, but would not listen to any suggestion that his arduous duties be laid on younger shoulders. It was on the first Sunday in July when Mr. Lawrie was taken ill. He had just prepared the church for the communion, and one of the ladies of the parish said that he had arranged everything as though he had a presentiment that it was his last service. Since that day he has been confined to his home, gradually growing weaker, until his death yesterday morning. According to his expressed wish, his funeral will be held from St. Ann's Church to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. W. Micormack, assistant rector of the church. The burial will be in Greenwood.

COLONEL THOMAS J. DEMPSEY.

Colonel Thomas J. Dempsey died at his home, No. 103 President-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at the age of seventy years. Colonel Dempsey had an excellent war and business record, and had been conspicuous for years as a Democrat in New-York and Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1847, and had always made either New-York or Brooklyn his home.

For several years before the war Colonel Dempsey served in the 9th Regiment of the New-York State Militia, the first regiment organized in this country which was composed almost exclusively of men of Irish birth or parentage. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Colonel Dempsey joined the 69th New-York Regiment, and became its lieutenant-colonel, retaining that post until 1877, when he resigned. He was a member of the Frank Head Post, G. A. R., and of the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment. He was also a member of the Liquor Dealers' Association. The funeral will be to-morrow morning from St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be held. Burial will be in Calvary.

PATRICK C. KEELY.

Patrick C. Keely, who was known in this country and Europe as the pioneer Catholic architect of America, died at his home, No. 257 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Keely was the designer and builder of over 600 churches in this country. He was an unusually active man until about five years ago, when he became an invalid. His death may be said to be directly due to heat prostration. Mr. Keely was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, August 9, 1816. He studied architecture under his father's tuition, and designed and built a number of churches before coming to America. He settled in Brooklyn when twenty-five years old. One of the first designs which he made was that of the altar of St. James's Pro-Cathedral in Jay-st. near Concord-st. He also superintended its construction. The altar was much admired for its beauty, and it was a matter of widespread regret when it was destroyed by fire two years ago. Mr. Keely designed the Roman Catholic cathedrals at Chicago, Ill., and Providence, R. I.; the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston; St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, this city, which has been in course of building at intervals for many years past. He also designed and built the Church of the Visitation in Verona-st., South Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago; the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer at Fourth-ave. and Pacific-st., and completed the spire in 1867 of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague sts. The Church of St. John the Baptist, at Lewis and Willoughby aves., together with the seminary and college attached to that church, were also designed by him. Mr. Keely did not belong to any societies, but gave his entire time and attention to his life work, that of an architect.

Mr. Keely also built every Catholic cathedral in the State except St. Patrick's in New-York City. He built many Catholic cathedrals in New-England, and his work is also seen in some of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Canada, as well as other parts of the country. The Jesuit church in Sixteenth-st., New-York, is considered the best type of Roman ecclesiastical architecture in America. Mr. Keely was the second man to receive the gold medal annually awarded by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, to prominent Catholics in this country. He leaves two sons, one unmarried daughter and five married daughters. The funeral will be held to-day at 9:30 a. m., from St. John's chapel, Clermont and Greene aves. The Rev. J. H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese, will celebrate mass. Burial will be in the family plot in Holy Cross Cemetery.

HENRY BLAKE.

Henry Blake, a veteran cavalryman, who served under General Kilpatrick in the Harrison New-York Light Cavalry from 1862 until 1865, died suddenly on Tuesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Betts, at No. 36 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Blake lived at No. 91 Snediker-ave., in East New-York, and on Tuesday, in company with his wife, paid his daughter a visit. In February he underwent an amputation of his left leg, which had become affected with senile gangrene, and on Tuesday his left limb bothered him. Toward midnight on Tuesday night he complained of the excessive heat, and getting out of bed, took a pillow and laid down on the floor. He seemed to rest a great deal easier, and finally went to sleep. His wife was shocked a few hours afterward to note that he was dead. Mr. Blake, until a year ago, was a well-known figure in Grand Army circles, being a prominent member of George C. Strong Post. He was born in Kingston, N. J., sixty years ago, and was at work in Lakeland, Long Island, when he enlisted as a soldier. He made Brooklyn his home shortly after the war, and had lived here continuously for twenty-seven years. He is survived by a widow and ten children.

GEORGE THOMAS GREEN.

George Thomas Green, who had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1867, died on Tuesday of consumption at his home in Englewood, N. J.

Disease had wasted his form, and he was in no condition to withstand the oppressive heat of the last week. He had recently returned from a prolonged stay in the Adirondacks, where it was hoped he might gain strength, but no improvement resulted from the trip.

Mr. Green was not yet past the half-century mark, and in his youth was an athlete of some note among English cricketers. His former home in America was Lowell, Mass. His office in New-York was with Spencer Trask & Co., at No. 27 Pine-st. He was actively engaged in business until last winter, when his health began to fail. He leaves a widow and five children.

The funeral will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Englewood, on Friday, at 2:30 p. m. The burial will be at Lowell, Mass.

JAMES OLWELL.

James Olwell, of James Olwell & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 181 West-st., died early yesterday from the effects of the heat. He was eighty-nine years old.

Mr. Olwell was one of the old merchants of the city. He was born in Cavan, Ireland, and came to this country in 1825. Three years later he began business as a retail grocer. With his brother Matthew he subsequently formed the wholesale firm of J. & M. Olwell. Mr. Olwell had been in business at No. 181 West-st. for forty-seven years. About 1869, on the death of Matthew Olwell, the firm's name was changed to the present one.

Mr. Olwell was the last one of the original incorporators of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution and of the Irish Emigrant Society. He was the last one of the original trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was a director of the Emigrant Savings Bank from the time of its incorporation and became ultimately its president. When, in response to his desire for a younger man to be made president, James McMahon was chosen, Mr. Olwell was made vice-president, so that he could remain chairman of the Finance Committee, a position held by him for twenty-five years.

Mr. Olwell retained his faculties and vigor until a few days ago, when the intense heat at Saratoga, where he was staying, overcame him. He returned to this city on Tuesday at 6 p. m. and died at 2 a. m. yesterday. He leaves three daughters—Miss Victoria Olwell, Mrs. Joseph F. Carrigan, of this city, and Mrs. John G. O'Neill, of Port Huron, Mich. The funeral will be held on Saturday at 10:30 p. m. at St. Francis Xavier's Church. Mr. Olwell was the oldest member of that parish.

COLONEL WILLIAM FORSTER SHAFFER.

Colonel William Forster Shaffer, a well-known broker and war veteran, died at 11:30 a. m. yesterday at his home, No. 239 West One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., from congestion of the brain, caused by the excessive heat. About 4 p. m. on Sunday he went to see a sick friend who lives in Ninety-first-st. When he returned to his home a little more than an hour later he complained of feeling oppressed by the heat. He grew worse in the night, and on Monday morning a neighboring physician was summoned, who prescribed a simple remedy, and said that the attack was not dangerous. On Monday evening the patient was so much worse that the physician was again summoned, and it was found that congestion of the brain had set in. The congestion rapidly increased until its fatal termination.

Colonel Shaffer was born at Lewisburg, Penn., on February 16, 1822. He was the last survivor of four brothers, who were sons of Simon Shaffer, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was Simon Shaffer who drafted the first school bill enacted in that State. Colonel Shaffer's brother, Wilson Shaffer, was appointed Governor of Utah by President Grant. Colonel Shaffer and two more of his brothers were officers in the Union Army. He left school at an early age on account of the death of his father, and went to work in a drygoods store at Freeport, Ill. He was next a clerk in the wholesale drygoods house of Stacy & Thomas in Chicago, but was thrown out of employment by the failure of that firm in 1857. He then went to Pike's Peak, where, as a pioneer gold miner, he made a large fortune.

When the Rebellion broke out Mr. Shaffer went to the front as lieutenant-colonel of a famous cavalry organization of the Union Army, then known as Merrill's Horse, of Missouri. Soon afterward he became its colonel and served with distinction until within six months of the closing of the war, when he was compelled reluctantly to resign his colonelcy on account of severe eye trouble, and come to this city for treatment. After his recovery, which was slow and tedious, he went to New-Orleans, where he had large cotton interests. In 1866 he returned to this city and engaged in business as a broker in cotton and mining stocks, continuing actively until his death.

Colonel Shaffer was a member of the Cotton Exchange and the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club, where he was held in high esteem. He was formerly a member of the New-York Jockey Club and several other organizations, from which he withdrew before his death. He was always an ardent Republican and a liberal contributor to political funds. He had travelled extensively in this country and Europe, and was remarkably well informed regarding men and affairs, both at home and abroad. He was of a genial, happy disposition, and was generous and charitable.

In 1863 he married Miss Sophie Strawbridge, by whom he is survived. Mrs. Shaffer was a daughter of Captain William Strawbridge, of Springfield, Ill., an owner of lead mines in Galena, for whom Abraham Lincoln was counsel long before his election to the Presidency. They had only one child, a son, who died in infancy. Governor Shaffer married a sister of Colonel Shaffer's wife, and after the Governor died, Colonel and Mrs. Shaffer reared his three orphan children. Colonel and Mrs. Shaffer had been pewholders since 1866 in the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves., and were regular in their attendance at both morning and evening services. The funeral will take place at the family home at 2 p. m. on Saturday. The burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

PROFESSOR HUBERT A. NEWTON.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 12.—Professor Hubert A. Newton, of Yale, died at 9:23 o'clock to-night. He was the professor longest in the service of the university. He had been a sufferer from stomach trouble for years.

Hubert Anson Newton was born in Sherburne, N. Y., on March 19, 1830, and was graduated at Yale in 1850. In 1852 he was appointed tutor at Yale, and, entering on his duties in January, 1853, he took charge of the entire mathematical department of the college, owing to the illness of Professor Anthony D. Stanley. He was elected full professor in 1855, and after spending a year abroad took the chair which he held without interruption to the time of his death.

His scientific work in pure mathematics included researches "On the Construction of Certain Curves by Points," "Certain Transcendental Curves" and similar papers, but his most valuable investigations were in connection with meteors and like bodies. By collecting and discussing old and