TREACHERY IN AMERICA.

M. R. LEVERSON'S LETTER TO A FILIPINO LEADER—OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The War Department has made public the Filipino correspondence captured some months ago by General Funston's command in Luzon. It was translated from Spanish under the direction of Captain John R. M. Taylor, of the 14th Infantry, who is in charge of insurgent records.

A letter from Montague R. Leverson, dated at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, and addressed to G. Apacible, says in part:

Dear Sir and Brother: Our friend, Albert S. Parson, of Lexington, gave me your name as one to whom I should write as a representative Filipino.

I am a member of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, of which George S. Boutwell is president and Erving Winslow is secretary. I have published many articles and letters denouncing the piratical war carried on by President McKinley against your people. He and General Otis and all his troops are pirates upon the territory of the natives. Our Presidents are not in the positions of kings. Our Presidents are not in the least authorized to make war without the consent of Congress, as McKinley is doing, and all persons compromised in this war are pirates.

I should like to suggest a plan to you. It is this: You should seize some official of rank in the service of the United States and then inform the foreign consuls that he was to be brought before a council of war for piracy, and write to said consuls to have representatives present at such council of war to see that it is legal.

Piracy would be shown by conducting a war in violation of the usages of civilized war, and the proof would consist in the fact of the consent to killing defenceless prisoners and non-combatants, men, women and children, in cold blood, and in robbery by officers and soldiers from non-combatants.

If I were not an old man of more than sixty-nine years I would willingly aid you in your just defence.

I also suggest that the Filipino congress address the people of the United States.

I shall not give you the heads of this appeal; I merely point out some things which will especially influence the people. For example, a reference to the Declaration of Independence must be inserted, but I believe that it is also necessary for you to mention in your appeal the points I have made above to show that this war is piracy, using them to bring out the want of Christian feeling of the soldiers.

CHARGE OF FALSEHOOD MADE.

You must also show that McKinley keeps the people of the United States in ignorance of the true facts; that he and members of the Cabinet have deliberately lied to secure the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain without the clause which would have assured the liberty of the Filipinos; that they deliberately lied when they said that Agoncillo advised Aguinaldo to fight, and that a telegram stating the opposite was intercepted. The war was advised from Washington to secure the passage of the treaty.

Do not fail to insist upon the atrocities before mentioned, especially the assassination in cold blood of women and children and the sack of the property of non-combatants perpetrated by officers and soldiers, especially by a captain named Otis, who is believed to be a relative of the General, who not only took no steps for the punishment of the assassins, but who did not even reprimand them.

If you can prove that women have been violated put that also in your statement.

You should offer to prove all the atrocities before a commission composed of three Americans named by the Congress of the United States and three Filipinos named by the Filipino Congress and presided over by a person of some other nation chosen by the United States—he must not be an Englishman, for they are all associated in crime.

If the publication of any portion of this letter will be of any service, you can use it, but I think it would be more prudent to keep it secret.

Do not forget to speak of the American squadron which blockaded your coasts, bombarding them without warning to the non-combatants and peaceful towns, where war would never have been thought of, but where now the greater part of the inhabitants, who formerly were friends of the United States, have taken arms to avenge the deaths of their wives and sons. Also speak of the refusal of the United States and Great Britain to renounce the use of explosive bullets, which was decided upon in the conference of the Commissioners at The Hague, and which the United States are now using, although their use was denounced as barbarous by the other Commissioners at The Hague.

Ask the people of the United States if they think that they are Christians, and ask them how they can reconcile their pretended religion with their present conduct toward McKinley and his war.

DEWEY'S TREATMENT OF AGUINALDO.

Another letter, dated Singapore, June 16, 1899, from W. G. St. Clair, Editor of "The Singapore Free Press," to Howard W. Bray, discusses conversations which the writer says he had had with Mr. Pratt, who was succeeded about that time as Consul by Mr. Mosely, at Singapore. There also was some suggestion that Pratt favored the Filipino cause, and the discussion related to conversations that Mr. Pratt is said to have had with the Filipinos. St. Clair takes little stock in that, but gins his faith to what Admiral Dewey might say, and writes:

Admiral Dewey goes home, it is believed, to advise the President on naval and colonial affairs. He knows exactly what did take place and what did not, and I should know if he had any ground to think that the slightest promise was made by Pratt to Aguinaldo he would declare it unauthorized and decline to act on it. I am certain Pratt reported what he supposed took place accurately; he has no surety or what you might have said, naturally, and, curiously, you never mentioned anything to me as to the agreement having taken place then, nor in the paper you communicated to me was there any mention of one, nor did Pratt know of any. It is only more recently that the fiction took shape. "The wish father to the thought," or the statement repeated till it has become believed.

Now, I would like to urge you, from the practical point of view, to drop any such foolishness. The vital thing, and nothing else counts, is what Dewey said and did when he at last met Aguinaldo. That, that, that is the thing; all else is empty wind. The sole thing to have impressed upon the public in America would be the chaining of Dewey and Aguinaldo together as participators in common action; you surely comprehend what this means! Think and think again; it means success as far as it is possible. The other work is not only lost, but does not gain much sympathy, especially this criticism of the conduct of American troops; things may be true that are not expedient to say. Sink everything into Dewey-Aguinaldo co-operation, that was on both sides honest even if it did not imply any actual arrangement—which, of course, Dewey himself could not make.

Here you have the facts, undenied, uncontrovertible. Dewey will, in America, insist on this co-operation; he will do all he can to undo the unfortunate effect of the advent of American militarism—a wedge between him and the Filipinos. Dewey was helpless in the face of the action of God. He could not really look with favor or with anything but regret on his suppression by General Merritt, and being cut off from communication with Aguinaldo. Dewey's turn for power in colonial affairs is coming, I believe. I mention this to you what he said to me, but I believe he hopes for a complete reconciliation and an adjustment that will really satisfy the Filipinos.

ATTACK ON MANILA PLANNED.

Another letter is from Apolinario Mabini, and addressed to Aguinaldo. It is without date, and relates almost wholly to suggestions regarding an attack upon Manila. The letter was written evidently after the Filipino forces had been driven back by the Americans. The writer says that he thinks it would be best for Aguinaldo to question all people coming from Manila in regard to the post of Americans and from this information discover the best means of entering the city. It was evident that the writer expected to have assistance from inside of Manila, for he says:

Those of the Sandatahan of Manila should not move until no force is left in any of the suburbs, because then they would die without being able to defend themselves and could not aid those armed with rifles. If they do not aid them, it will be difficult to take Manila.

A letter dated Paris, June 23, 1899, from Felipe Agoncillo to G. Apacible and I. Santos, at Hong-Kong, says that all Europeans feel a superiority to the yellow races, and for that reason there can be no autonomy between the United States and the Filipinos. He also says that the political tactics of Filipinos was to prolong the war, avoid armed intervention, and, third, to "foment the actions of the Democratic party in the United States, which advocates our independence."

He did not think the time had come to forward diplomatic notes to the Chancelleries, because it would cause a unification of feeling in the United States, and the Democratic and Republican parties would unite, making Filipino triumph doubtful. He suggested that circulars should be sent to all commanders charging them to treat with respect the persons and property of all foreigners not Yankees.

A letter dated Hong-Kong, January 12, 1899, from G. Apacible to Mabini states that the Japanese Government has refused to permit an expedition for fear of Americans.

An extract from a newspaper contains a dispatch dated Magdalena Lacuna, December 25, 1899. It refers to rumors of the capture of the mother and son of Aguinaldo, which, it states, were untrue. The following are some extracts from the articles:

The retreat of our honorable President was not so disastrous as was at first supposed, but it was only the execution of his plans, and these he carried out only after having made a considerable number of Yankees bite the dust. His plan was to force the enemy to extend over a large territory and so offer themselves as an easy target to our attack and to the disadvantages caused by the climate, while he, hidden in the mountains, would attack them, when, how and where it was most suitable for him, with the advantage that he never had a fixed point in which he could be attacked, and which advantage is a considerable one.

RAISING FILIPINO LEADER.

The change executed in our Government passing from republican to that of a dictatorship, is also logical, and something we have expected from the beginning, due to the desertion and prejudice of some men of high rank; it was necessary for the good of the Mother Country to have a person of the stamp of Aguinaldo, a true dictator, because in his policy, his bearing, his mode of living, all have seen his true adherence to the cause he defends.

In the mean time a circular is being passed from hand to hand containing a summary of statements of what the papers and some of the leading men in the United States said in the month of September, in favor of our cause.

A letter dated Manila, 1898, without the month being given, signed by T. Sandico and addressed to Aguinaldo, advises the establishment of committees in all the outskirts and suburbs and to "revive secretly the Katipunan, armed with knives. We should avoid conflict until this is all organized." It also appears by this letter that the conduct of Admiral Dewey was not saisfactory, because he would not allow the free navigation of the ships of the Filipino Government. Sandico says he was going to see General Otis to secure the return of certain launches.

A letter dated February 1, 1899, from Mabini, refers to negotiations between the Filipinos and Spaniards in Zamboanga.

A letter dated Hong-Kong, November 6, 1898, written by G. Apacible to Aguinaldo, discusses the purchase of arms in Chinese and Japanese ports. He refers to the negotiations in Paris, and is anxious to know the result, "in order to change the ground of our policy."

There is also a paper with notes in the handwriting of Paterno and Buencamino and addressed to Apacible, Agoncillo and Ponce. The date is San José, Nuevaecija, May 27, 1899. It refers to the many reverses of the Filipino army and the difficulties which it encountered, and contains the following paragraph:

I cannot state what the delay will be during the rainy season. With regard to the rest we are at a complete standstill, and in Manila there is a commission from us proceeding to arrange with the Americans a suspension of hostilities in order that we may be able to reorganize ourselves somewhat and restock our small arsenals with ammunition.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MURPHY.

Washington, Aug. 15.—A dispatch was received at the War Department to-day saying that Captain William L. Murphy, 39th Volunteer Infantry (first lieutenant, 24th Infantry), was killed near Tanauan yesterday. Captain Murphy was born in Iowa, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy. He was made second lieutenant of the 24th Infantry on April 26, 1898, and first lieutenant in the same regiment on March 2, 1899. He was appointed captain of the 39th Volunteer Infantry on August 17, 1899, and was with his regiment in the Philippines. During the Spanish-American War Captain Murphy served with his regiment in the Santiago campaign, and was commended for bravery at the battle of San Juan.

MUCH SICKNESS AMONG TROOPS.

Washington, Aug. 15.—General MacArthur has telegraphed to the War Department a brief statement concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines. The number of sick in the hospitals is set down at 3,868 and in quarters at 1,261, making a total of 5,129 sick soldiers, or 8.47 per cent of the entire army in the archipelago.

TEACHERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 15.—To the University of California has come the honor of having its graduates among the first school teachers appointed to perform the task of Americanizing the Philippines. Those selected for this important work are Miss Anna J. Neale, of San Diego; Ernest Warner Oliver, of Los Angeles, and Maxwell L. McCollough, of Irvington, all graduates of the State University with the class of '99. They were appointed by Frederick W. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines, through Judge William H. Taft, chairman of the Philippine Commission.

A BUSY DAY AT NEWPORT.

MANY DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS GIVEN—MISS GLADYS MILLS WINS AT GOLF.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15 (Special).—To-day was perhaps the most brilliant socially of the season thus far. At Beechmond Mrs. William Astor gave the closing dinner in her series of three on successive Wednesday evenings. For this, the floral decorations were essentially the same as at the other two, consisting chiefly of American Beauty roses for the tables. In addition, the drawing rooms were elaborately decorated with roses and orchids and groups of seasonable flowers. Mrs. Astor's guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. William Page Thompson, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Winthrop Rutherford, Center Hitchcock, Fernando Yznaga, Eliot Gregory, James V. Parker, Ogden Codman, jr., and J. P. Kernochan.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner and dance to-night at Ocean View, in honor of her daughters, Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills. Thirty young people were invited to the dinner, which was served at three tables in the oval ballroom. Later, as many as were guests came in for the dance, the cotillion being led by Worthington Whitehouse, and the favors being flowers and fancy articles. Red roses were most prominent in the decorations of the table and dining room, but in the other rooms were grouped masses of Japanese lilies and other flowers. Boutonnieres and corsage bouquets of stephanotis were provided for each guest.

Mrs. Julen T. Davies entertained twenty-five guests at luncheon to-day at her summer home, Pinecroft, in Purgatory Road. Palms and plants were used for decorations, especially in the octagonal dining room. Here the central feature was a tall fern, spreading above the three tables like a canopy. On the tables numerous silver pieces were filled with richly colored gloxinias and fancy foliage.

Other dinners were given by Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, and luncheons by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and E. T. Gerry.

The Eric Hope-May Robson company presented a double bill to-night at the Guild House of Trinity Church, the two plays being "A Pair of Lunatics" and "Raspberry Shrub, Sec," both of which had previously been seen at the Casino. Donald MacLaren, of the company, sang, and there was dancing.

In this week's ladies' competition at the Newport Golf Club, Miss Gladys Mills was the winner. Last week her sister, Miss Beatrice Mills, won.

TENEMENT REFORM IN DUBLIN.

BARON IVEAGH'S WORK FOR THE POOR OF THE IRISH CAPITAL.

London, Aug. 16.—Baron Iveagh, according to "The Daily Mail," has decided to supplement his generosity to the poor of Dublin by demolishing the congested tenement district around St. Patrick's Cathedral and substituting modern artisan dwellings, the rents of which will be devoted to the maintenance of the premises.

It is estimated that the cost of the undertaking will be between £60,000 and £100,000.

ELMIRA POLITICIANS PROTEST.

THEY OBJECT TO THE APPOINTMENT OF BUFFALO MEN TO PLACES IN THE REFORMATORY.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 15 (Special).—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory was held here to-day. The members present were President Thomas Sturgis and Manager Charles H. Breckitt, of New-York, and Dr. C. F. Howard, of Buffalo. John W. Ennis, of Albany, who is connected with the State Controller's office, was also present. He has been making an inspection of the reformatory bookkeeping system. President Sturgis stated that there was nothing to give out, as the Board had only transacted its usual routine business thus far, and no resignations had been received.

This evening at the Hotel Rathbun the entire Republican county machine, headed by County Chairman C. A. Putford, Assemblyman Charles A. Knipp, Judge S. S. Dexter and John W. Dwight, the Tompkins County leader, called upon President Sturgis, and were closeted with him and Manager Breckitt for hours. The Republicans here feel that a mistake has been made in discharging Brockway and bringing outsiders in from Buffalo to take the places of Elmirans. If there is any patronage to be given, they want it. Manager Howard was the only member of the Board who did not attend the conference.

The appointments under the new management have all been made from Buffalo, with one exception—that of transfer officer—this pleasing Manager Howard.

MR. BRYAN HAS REPRODUCED THE MAJOR PORTION OF HIS INDIANAPOLIS ADDRESS INTO A PHONOGRAPH.—(NEWS DISPATCH.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CHEERING NEWS FROM NEBRASKA.—Senator Thurston regards the political situation in Nebraska as cheering for the Republican party. Entering into details, he declares it to be his belief that the Republicans will carry the Governorship and the Legislature, if they do not secure the electoral ticket. The Democratic-Populist-Silver Republican combination carried the State in 1896 by 14,000, and there is evidence of a change of sentiment sufficient to give the State to the Republicans.

SENATOR BUTLER'S CHANGE OF FRONT.—The Populist Executive Committee will meet on August 27 in Chicago. Senator Marion Butler says that he will not support Mr. Stevenson for the Vice-Presidency, as he did not vote for him in 1892. He expects to vote for a Populist nominee for that office. In 1896, it will be recollected, Mr. Butler opposed the nomination of a Populist for Vice-President, believing that such a step would injure the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for the first place. It now seems that the chairman of the Populist National Executive Committee has changed his view of matters. It is believed that many others have changed with him.

THE VIEWS OF A FORMER POPULIST.—W. E. Kibbe, who is a prominent farmer in Kansas and has been high in the counsels of the Populists for a number of years, has left his new love and taken up with the old, the Republican party. In his farewell he says:

I am now fully convinced that Populism has no future. In the last five years, since Populism began to make fusion alliances, I have witnessed more schemes, more disreputable political trading, more low cunning among fusion managers, and more dishonesty among fusion officials, than I found in all the thirty years I was a Republican. In another year the Populist party will be entirely gone. Alone to-day, it could not carry a single county in a single State of the Union. It has sought to add strength to itself by making all kinds of alliances with other minority parties alien to it in principle. It would fuse with Democrats in the North and with Republicans in the South, and with Socialists anywhere, with the natural result of receiving the antagonism and contempt of all.

TOO BUSY TO STRIKE.—Here is another campaign lie nailed as flat as a pancake. The Democrats, in order to create a bad impression, have telegraphed to Chicago that the miners in the hard coal district of Pennsylvania are about to strike, owing to difficulties that they are having with the operators. A dispatch from Hazleton, which is the centre of the supposed disaffected district, indicates how foolish the story is. The miners are busier now than they have been for years. In fact, they are too busy to strike.

LAWYERS IN THE MAJORITY.—The thirteen Republican nominees for Congress from Illinois include ten attorneys. One, Representative Landis, is a newspaper man; Hugh O'Connor, of Corydon, nominated to run against Representative Zenor (Democrat), is a young business man, and Nathan Powell, of Madison, nominated against Representative Griffith (Democrat), is a banker. All, except Mr. Landis and Mr. O'Connor, are native Hoosiers.

THE DELAWARE SITUATION.—The regular Republican State Convention of Delaware will be held on August 21, and it is likely that the regulars will choose Presidential Electors, as well as a complete State ticket, and utterly ignore the action taken by the Union Republicans at their "snap" convention held last week. That gathering was merely an Addicks caucus. The last day for registering in Newcastle County is August 18, and the law provides, naturally, that primary elections to choose delegates to conventions cannot be held until after the last registration day, or until after it has been determined who is qualified to vote. The Union Republicans at first fixed upon August 23 as the earliest practicable time for holding their convention, but the regulars found that it would be possible to get voting books ready by August 21, and accordingly made the call for their convention two days ahead of their rivals. The Union Republicans then saw that they would be placed in the embarrassing predicament of having to accept the nominees of the regulars, or of naming a separate ticket and shouldering the responsibility for causing the split. In order to escape these difficulties, the Union Republicans changed the date of their State Convention to August 6, held "make-believe" primaries in Newcastle County on August 4, and selected certain persons from Newcastle County who had no legal standing to represent their faction at the "snap" State Convention on August 6. It is the intention of the Unionists to hold on August 23, the original date, another State Convention, which will confirm or re-elect the persons named at the "snap" convention. The regulars will, it is said, ignore the "snap" convention and its selections, and choose a ticket of their own. Addicks and his party will then have two courses open. He may name a ticket of his own, and split the party, or he may indorse the regular nominees. If he indorses the ticket, and if his followers vote for it, the Republicans will win, and the victory will be in the hands of the regulars. If he places his ticket in the field he will wreck the party again and give to the Democrats an easy triumph.

THE WISCONSIN NEARLY READY.

NEW FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP SOON TO BE ADDED TO THE NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Another first class battleship is about to be added to the United States Navy. It is the Wisconsin, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. This vessel is a sister ship of the Illinois and the Alabama. She has a displacement of 11,525 tons, and indicated horse power of 10,000, and carries a main battery of eighteen guns. A letter was received at the Navy Department to-day from her builders saying that progress was being made in her construction and expressing the belief that she will be ready for her official speed trial, if nothing unforeseen occurs, by September 15.

ITALIAN DETECTIVES COMING OVER.

FIFTEEN OF THEM DETAILED TO WATCH ANARCHISTS IN AMERICA.

London, Aug. 16.—To-day fifteen Italian detectives, according to the Rome correspondent of "The Daily Mail," will sail for New-York, to shadow the movements of Anarchists in the United States.

SENDOFF FOR PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

London, Aug. 16.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left London last evening for Homburg. Immense throngs awaited their arrival at Liverpool Street Station, and cheered them along the thoroughfares through which they passed thither. They are expected to return on September 1.

A MASSACHUSETTS JUSTICE RESIGNS.

Boston, Aug. 15.—Governor Crane to-day received the resignation of Justice Caleb Blodgett, of the Superior Court, to take effect on September 1. Justice Blodgett has been in poor health for some time, and has not occupied the bench for a number of months.

OBITUARY.

HENRY G. BURLEIGH.

Whitehall, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Henry G. Burleigh, ex-Congressman, died this evening. Mr. Burleigh had been in failing health for over a year. He has always been active in politics, and had a large circle of acquaintances throughout the country. He was president of two banks, a transportation company and director in many corporations. He had been successful in business. Three sons survive him, his wife having died about a year ago.

Henry Gordon Burleigh was born at Canaan, N. H., on June 2, 1833. In 1846 the family removed to Ticonderoga, N. Y. He was educated at Concord, N. H., where a classmate was Senator W. E. Chandler. Mr. Burleigh engaged in the lumber, iron ore and transportation business on Lake Champlain, and was extremely successful. The firm of which he was the head was composed of himself and his brother.

When the first Republican convention in Essex County was held, in 1855, H. G. Burleigh was its secretary, and he was chairman of the Supervisors of his county in the Civil War, and aided in organizing the troops enlisted at Ticonderoga. In 1865 he removed to Whitehall, where he was elected a member of Assembly in 1875, and in 1882 he was elected to Congress from the XVIIIth District, formed of Washington and Rensselaer counties. He was re-elected in 1884, and served on the River and Harbor Committee. Mr. Burleigh was active in both State and National politics, and was a delegate to a number of National Republican conventions. In 1884 he was the leader of the Arthur forces, and moved to make the nomination of Blaine unanimous when his candidate was defeated. He was married in 1869 to Miss Jennie E. Richards, of Ticonderoga.

ALEXANDER B. F. MAMREOV.

Alexander B. F. Mamreov, for nearly twenty-five years a reporter for "The New-York Times," died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 227 Twelfth-st., Brooklyn.

Mr. Mamreov was of Russian descent. He was born in Jerusalem forty-nine years ago. His father, a wealthy Russian, devoted all his money to religious reform. As he opposed the orthodox Greek Church he had to leave the country. He went to Austria, changed his name to Finkelstein, and to his death, which occured in Palestine, continued his religious work.

The son was educated at the English College at Malta. On his return to Palestine he was made United States Vice-Consul. In the early seventies William H. Seward, before that time Secretary of State, was travelling in the East, and he met the young Russian. He advised him to come to the United States. This advice Mr. Mamreov followed, and for a time was Mr. Seward's private secretary. He left this position to write on Eastern subjects for the Appletons' Encyclopedia. After three years at this work he went into journalism. His first experience was received on The Tribune. From this paper he went to "The Sun." In 1876 he became a member of the staff of "The Times," and was engaged in active work for the paper up to midnight before he died.

In 1895 he wrote a book entitled "Iessat Nassar; or, the Story of Jesus the Nazarene."

Mr. Mamreov was a linguist. He could read, write and speak Arabic, French, Russian, Italian, German, Spanish and English.

He leaves two sisters and a brother. One of the sisters lectures on life in Palestine.

The funeral of Mr. Mamreov will be at his home at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The burial will be at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Mamreov was one of the oldest members of the New-York Press Club.

ALFRED LAWRENCE.

Alfred Lawrence, one of the oldest residents of Westchester County, died at his home, in Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, yesterday. He had been ill and feeble for a long time.

Mr. Lawrence was born June 15, 1809, in this city. He became a resident of Tarrytown in 1828, and lived there till his death. In August, 1841, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Emily Minnerly, of Mount Pleasant. She died July 22, 1848. He married Miss Emiline Cole, daughter of Jacob and Aletia Cole, of Dutchess County, on August 5, 1885. Through the efforts of Mr. Lawrence a fire department was organized in Tarrytown in 1860. He was elected its chief engineer. In 1861 he induced thirty-five members of the Department to enlist with him for two years in Company H of the 32d Regiment, New-York State Volunteers. Mr. Lawrence enlisted as a private, but returned as a first lieutenant, having been promoted for his bravery. He was in the battles on the Potomac. Mr. Lawrence was for many years Chief of Police of Tarrytown, and served a long time as deputy sheriff, also as Overseer of the Poor and constable of the town of Greenburg.

THE REV. MICHAEL C. POWERS.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Rev. Michael C. Powers, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in Wappinger's Falls, died this afternoon from pneumonia, in his seventy-seventh year. He had been in the priesthood fifty-three years. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and was educated in Paris, and, coming to America, was ordained in this diocese. His first charge was at Carthage, N. Y. After that he was at Saugerties for twenty-six years, and was assigned to Wappinger's Falls twenty-two years ago. He was an ardent American, and during the Civil War was one of the strongest Union men in the Hudson Valley. In 1896 he presented to William J. Bryan a cane set with sixteen pieces of silver and one piece of gold. He was a great believer in physical culture, and established a park for the young men of his parish to practise athletic games.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Palmer, Mass., Aug. 15.—Homer Chester Strong, a lawyer, died at his home here this morning. He was fifty years old, was prominently identified with the affairs of the town and a heavy real estate owner. He was at one time principal of the Brooks School, in Medford, and acting principal of the Everett School, in Dorchester.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 15.—John Dunn died here to-day, seventy-one years old, of Bright's disease. He was once a prominent vessel owner, and had acquired considerable wealth. He was widely known in commercial circles. He was father-in-law of Judge C. N. Bulger, Democratic State Committeeman.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Hiram L. Waite, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Millville, Orleans County, died yesterday afternoon at his home, in that village. He was seventy-seven years old.

POLICEMAN HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

Patrolman William Mulcahey, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, while trying to stop a runaway horse in Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves., last evening, was knocked down by the animal. He sustained concussion of the brain, and was removed to his home, No. 258 West Twenty-sixth-st.

The animal is owned and was driven by George Lotz, of No. 339 West Thirty-ninth-st. At Fifth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. the horse became frightened and started west in Twenty-third-st. Mulcahey tried to stop him, but was thrown aside. Some citizens picked the policeman up and carried him to the sidewalk, where he was attended by Dr. Kenyon, of the New-York Hospital. The horse was stopped near Sixth-ave.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Men will go to any amount of trouble to play jokes or to get even with other men," said J. H. Ackron, of Philadelphia, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "There used to be a horsey young millionaire of my acquaintance, who spent $500 in this way, for the sole purpose of humiliating a man to whom he had taken a dislike. My friend was summering at one of the colonies where horseflesh ruled the day, and nothing but horse; his possibilities and impossibilities was the staple of conversation dealt out. Hunting, riding, driving and polo, with a possible sprinkling of golf, formed the day's occupations, and the talk of that same occupied the night. To this equine paradise came an Englishman. Typically English was he. He had beef, brawn and a surpassing knowledge of horse. He knew he possessed these attributes, and was in no way disposed to hide his light under a bushel. When he first landed and before he had shown what he could do, his loud boasts led the other men to take him for a bounder, and they cajoled him into many bets and mounted him on all the worst and most vicious 'gees' they possessed. He, however, rode them, one and all, and pocketed the money of their owners. Then he gave himself more airs, talked louder and became more insufferable than ever. As my friend pathetically said afterward, of course, he was a bounder and full of bounce, but we couldn't take him down, and each time we tried, he simply walked away with our money and then bragged all over the shop about it afterward. Finally, they one and all gave it up. Every man who had a 'nag' with a trick had sent him against the Englishman and had put up money that his horse would prove the Englishman's Waterloo. In each case the Englishman had emerged with flying colors, richer as to pocket and more redundant and florid as to conversation than before. One and all had been beaten, they had nothing left to bring forward, so the colony sat back and sulked, watched the Englishman with glowering eyes and listened to him in sullen and morose silence. As for the Englishman, he simply sat there and rubbed it in. He told what he had done, and what he would do, and the worst of it was, that he spoke the truth, and there was no one there who could say him nay.

AN ENGLISHMAN HARD TO BEAT.

"At this juncture my friend had an inspiration," continued Mr. Ackron. "The winter before he had visited a friend's stock farm in Virginia, and that friend had got even with him for a jibe. They were looking over a field of young horses, and my friend had unkindly said that they were a likely looking lot of colts and ought to show well when they got their growth.

EXPENSIVE, BUT HE GOT EVEN.

"'Growth! Colts!' snorted their owner. 'Why, man alive, those are as likely a lot of two-year-olds as you ever saw!'

"'Are they, really?' sweetly returned Roberts (my friend). 'I wouldn't have believed it. What are you going to use them for—polo ponies?'

"His friend gasped, turned a brick red, gurgled a moment, and then said nothing, but he silently swore revenge. The next day he asked Roberts to ride, mounted him well, and about a mile and a half from the house, while Roberts was riding with a loose rein, that quiet and well behaved mount suddenly arose on his hind legs, whirled around, took the bit in his teeth, and started for home. Roberts tugged, swore, jerked the horse's head this way and that, and then, realizing he was 'up against it,' sat tight. He and his friend afterward called it off, but the memory of that humiliation flashed into his mind like an inspiration. Here was the means to take down the Englishman. A telegram straightway was sent to Virginia, reading, 'If you still have The Bull ship him to me C. O. D. to-night.' Back came the answer, 'The Bull leaves Norfolk on Boston boat to-morrow evening.' The horse arrived all right, and for a week was laid away in the stable and fed high on oats. Then it was intimated to the Englishman that Roberts would mount him to a polo match ten miles away and a day or two off. The Englishman accepted with alacrity, and Roberts invited the entire colony to breakfast. He wanted the humiliation to be complete. Every one came, and finally the whole party started for the polo field. Three miles from home, per instructions, Roberts hit The Bull a sharp stroke on the flank. Up to then the suspicious Englishman had ridden with a tightly drawn rein, and then, nothing happening, he had relaxed his guard. Within ten seconds from the time he had received the blow The Bull was racing for home, with the bit tightly clinched between his strong teeth, and a despairing and cursing Englishman astride his back. A delighted party of men and women watched him disappear, and then, in holy and chastened joy, they went on and witnessed the best polo match of the year. When they returned at eventide the Englishman was non est. He knew what would be coming his way if he stayed, and so he silently folded his tent and stole away while there was yet time. The bill for the horse, including transportation, came to exactly $547 50, but Roberts has always said that never before or since has he received so great a return for money invested."

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN JAPAN.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE DROWNED AND TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

Yokohama, Aug. 15.—Severe floods have occurred and it is reported that two hundred persons have been drowned. Railway traffic is interrupted.

MINERS ADOPT SCALE REPORTS.

Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 15.—At to-day's session of the United Mine Workers the report of the Scale Committee was adopted practically as presented. After reciting the many grievances which the mine workers have against the operators and coal companies as regards wages, hours of work, dockage, the company store system, weight of cars and discrimination in favor of non-union men, the committee invited the operators and coal companies to meet the miners in joint conference in this city on August 27, when all differences complained of are to be discussed, and, if possible, settled. The Scale Committee did not report a scale of wages, because it was decided that to take such action would be unfair to the coal companies and operators before the latter and the miners meet in joint conference to agree upon a scale. A permanent Scale Committee will be appointed to collect all necessary data relating to wages, and have it ready for presentation at the joint conference.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Aug. 15.—There is no well defined storm centre within the field of observation. The pressure is low in the lake region, Kansas and the extreme Northwest. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in Iowa, and the lower lake region, and scattered showers have fallen in Eastern New-York, lower New-England and the lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen over limited areas in the lower lake region, and the Gulf States. It has risen in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The highest maximum temperature recorded Wednesday was 102 degrees at Dodge, Kan.; Phenix, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex. East of the Mississippi maximum temperatures of 96 to 98 were recorded in Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. Unsettled weather and showery conditions are indicated for Thursday and Friday in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. Lower temperature will prevail over those portions of the above named areas where rain falls. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh southeasterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly light to fresh southerly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont; local rains to-day and probably to-morrow; light south to east winds.

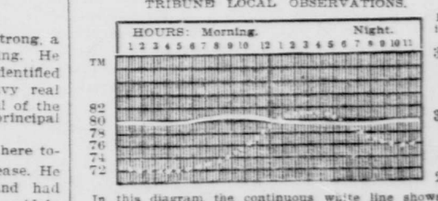
For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, local rains to-day; to-morrow fair; light south to east winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, local rains to-day; generally fair to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, conditions favorable for local rains and cooler this evening or night; to-morrow fair with moderate temperature; light southeasterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, local rains to-day; to-morrow fair; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



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

Tribune Office, Aug. 16, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was partly cloudy. The temperature ranged between 72 and 81 degrees, the average (76¾ degrees) being 2 degrees higher than that of Tuesday and 3¾ degrees higher than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be showery and cooler.

DIED.

Barrett, Louis R.
Dixon, Marion.
Hunt, David.
Huntington, Collis P.
King, Gerardus C.
Martin, John B.
Minor, Harriett F. De C.
Offley, John R.
Parsons, Mary M. P.
Riker, Henry L.
Ross, Henry H.
Shelton, Frances R.
Thorne, Thomas C.
Wintringham, Mary P.

BARRETT—Suddenly, on Sunday, August 12, 1900, Louis Randolph, eldest son of Sarah R. and the late James M. Barrett, in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late home, No. 73 Beach-st., Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, August 16 at 3:30 p. m. Trains leave on D., L. & W. R. R., foot Barclay-st., and Greenwood Lake R. R., foot Chambers-st., at 2:10 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at stations in Bloomfield.

DIXON—At Stamford, N. Y., suddenly, on Monday, August 13 Marion Dixon, daughter of the Rev. John Dixon, of Trenton, N. J.

DIED.

HUNT—Suddenly, August 12, at his Oswego residence David Hunt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 55 years.
Services at Oswego Wednesday, 7 p. m.
Also brief services at the grave Thursday, 10 a. m., Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Plot 310, Ocean Hill, near Vanderbilt-ave. entrance.

HUNTINGTON—At Pine Knot, Raquette Lake, N. Y., Monday, August 13, 1900, Collis P. Huntington.
Funeral services private, at his late residence, No. 2 East 57th-st., Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

KING—On August 14, 1900, Gerardus C. King, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 310 West 46th-st., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN—At Perth Amboy, N. J., August 13, John Bushnell Martin.
Funeral at St. Peter's Church at 3:30 p. m., Thursday, August 16.
Trains from Cortlandt-st. at 1:30, and Liberty-st. at 1:30, and 2:15 p. m.

MINOR—Suddenly, at Badnauheim, July 5, 1900, Harriett F. De Camp, wife of Charles W. Minor, of Stamford, Conn.
Friends are invited to attend the fun