THE LONDON STRIKE.

The Conference Leaves Matters Much as They Were.

WHARFINGERS AND DOCK COMPANIES.

A last Thursday night's London cable says: The London and India docks Joint Committee, after being in consultation the greater part of the afternoon, declined to concede the one remaining point at issue with regard to the strikers' pay, 6d. instead of 5d. per hour, and issued the following manifesto, which was immediately posted up on each side of the dock-house entrance and despatched to the strikers' headquarters, and also to the general managers of railroads, shipping companies and others specially interested: "The Joint Committee have decided to adopt the following conditions for extra labor at the docks under their control, the 5d. rate per hour, with 6d. per hour overtime, to apply to all labor not piecework, but men taken on before noon, if discharged by the Dock Company, to receive not less than 2s. The present contract work to be converted into piecework as far and as soon as practicable, under which the men will be paid not less than 6d. per hour, with 8d. an hour overtime, and divide the surplus, if any, between them all, the payments being made to the men under supervision of the dock officials. The hours of overtime shall be at the docks and uptown warehouses from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. The committee will use their best endeavors to obtain from the Government a prolongation of the Customs hours, which, if granted, will have the effect of extending the time during which payment may be earned."

The large crowd of strikers, shippers and others who were congregated in front of the dock-house made a grand rush to read this manifesto the instant the copies were posted, and for a while great confusion occurred. It was evident that the general expectation was that the notice was an announcement that the directors had capitulated, and great disappointment was expressed as soon as it was discovered that such was not the case. One striker was so angry that he reached out and with an oath tore down the notice he had just read. Hot words followed, and a free fight seemed imminent.

As the crowd learned the contents of the manifesto, many expressions of disgust and indignation were uttered. One striker voiced the general sentiment when he said: "That is not as good as we had before. It means fourpence less per day."

John Burns, head of the strikers, said: "Those are not concessions. They are nominal. If the men accepted they would find themselves in the old hole."

The dock companies and wharfingers do not pull together. The representatives of the wharfingers who attended the conference did not endorse the issuing of the manifesto. On the contrary, they opposed its terms. Mr. Lafore and another wharfinger withdrew from the conference because of the action taken. The wharfingers, as has been stated, have practically endorsed the strikers in their demands, and to-day they brought pressure to bear on the dock directors to induce them to settle the strike as quickly as possible. They represented that their business and that of the entire shipping interests of London were being paralyzed and permanently injured, and immense losses were being suffered. They further made it known that unless the strike was ended at once they would attempt to operate their wharves independently of the dock companies, and, as far as possible, would handle ship cargoes from the river. The wharfingers, at a largely attended meeting, decided upon a compromise which was submitted to the dock committee. It was rejected. The difference between the dock companies and the wharfingers is as follows: The latter load and unload vessels in mid-stream or at the wharves. The former unload ships at the docks and place return cargoes on the docks, but do not load. The ships' strikers have intimated their willingness to agree to the terms proposed by the wharfingers, but are apparently determined not to knuckle under to the dock companies.

A last night's London cable says: The dock strikers played what they consider their trump card to-day. They issued an appeal for a general strike in London on Monday, unless the dock directors end the strike at noon to-morrow by yielding all the demands of the strikers. The committees of the strikers have placed copies of the appeal in possession of the employees of all large establishments. The dock directors have also been furnished with a copy. One of the dock directors, who had read the copy, said there was nothing for the directors to do. They would not pay sixpence an hour, and if a general strike were inaugurated that was the lookout of the strikers.

Both sides were surprised to-day by the action of Cardinal Manning. He called upon the dock directors when they were in session. He said afterwards he supposed the subject of conversation would be made public, but if the dock directors refused to state what was said he could not do so. He gave the impression that he was on the side of the strikers, and it seems reasonable that the dock directors would quickly make public his remarks if he were on their side. There is also an impression that he may cause an appeal for peaceful methods to be made to the strikers from the Catholic pulpits on Sunday.

A prominent shipowner said: "I understand that Cardinal Manning addressed the directorate at some length, representing how greatly the commerce of London was being interfered with, and how much the peace of the metropolis was being threatened, and ended by urging them to submit to the strikers' demands, which he believed were not extravagant."

Meanwhile the shipping interests are suffering greatly.

The Seaman's and Wharf Laborers' Union at Brisbane, Australia, sent a cable despatch here to-day, saying employment would be furnished there to 250 of the striking London dockmen.

—Lord Salisbury's growing obesity is becoming very troublesome to himself and a scource of anxiety to his friends. It is understood that he intends to consult Prince Bismarck's physician immediately after the rising of parliament.

HUNGER AND DISEASE

In the Illinois Mining District Among the Strikers.

A Chicago despatch says: The Rev. Jos. Huntington arrived here to-day en route from the Illinois mining district to his home in New York. He said: The situation in the mining district is unspeakably distressing. Hunger and disease are abroad, and death is desolating the homes of the hopeless victims of this unnatural struggle. It would be hard to exaggerate the horrors which I have witnessed during my week's trip through the coal region. It is bad enough everywhere I went, but it is worse at Spring Valley than elsewhere. But even there the poverty-stricken inhabitants are not like the poor I am used to seeing in New York. There is no whining. People show intelligence and pride. Even hunger has not debased their feelings as one might expect. I am used to scenes of want, but what I saw at Spring Valley was more pitiful than anything I ever witnessed before. The cottages are nice and are surrounded by pretty lawns and gardens, but the awful poverty within was shocking.

Sickness is increasing and the doctor told me the people were so enfeebled by long privation and anxiety that an epidemic might break out at any moment. Business is utterly dead. Merchants are giving their goods away. The people go to the drug stores for medicines and the druggists supply them as far as may be, but take no account of the purchases on their books. Despair is written everywhere, but there is determination also in the faces of the hungry men and they will not yield. The award of the Arbitration Committee was a clean endorsement of the strikers' refusal to accept the terms of the operators. The outlook is black enough. The mine owners profit whether the mines are operated or not. When production is lively and values rise, they sell lots at a handsome advance. The miners build houses, and then hard times come, wages are cut, a strike or lockout results, the operators repossess themselves of the miners' homes, and in due time another wave of prosperity rolls up, and again the operators reap a rich reward in advancing land values."

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Farmer Fires His Barn and Then Leaps Into the Burning Mass.

A New York despatch says: The town of Paradise, near the Blue Mountain, in New Jersey, has been the scene of a dreadful tragedy which has excited the horror of the country people for many miles around. The town is a remote one and the news travelled slowly. Philip Heinickle, a well-to-do German farmer, has for some time past made threats that he would burn the town, but little heed was paid to him, as it was not believed he would carry out his threat. The other day he went to his large barn, in which was stored all his summer harvest, so that it was filled to bursting, and kindled a fire at the four corners. The barn was soon blazing and roaring, while the flames and smoke shot high in the air, showing for miles around. Some of his neighbors wanted to put out the fire, but with a gesture he refused their aid and they could do nothing but stand idly gazing at a distance, for the flames were so intense that a close view of the fire was uncomfortable. Suddenly they were horrified at seeing Heinickle deliberately throw himself into the flames when they were at their height. Nothing could be done to prevent his terrible act as no one was near enough. When the flames went down and the embers had cooled, so that a search among the ruins was possible, his charred and half consumed body was found among the embers several hours later.

A ROMANTIC MATCH.

One of Barnum's Arabs Falls a Victim to Charms of the Snake Charmer.

An Ottawa daspatch of Thursday night says: Ali Bin Debe, the volatile Arab who twirls the rifle with such vim and dexterity in Barnum's show besides showing an aptitude for other entertaining feats of skill, has fallen a victim to the magnetism of Miss Nellie Hamilton, the snake charmer, in the same aggregation. Ali knows as much about English as the Prescott county school children do, and Miss Hamilton's knowledge of Arabic is equally slender, but love has an universal language, and the two try its agency to understand each other. The result was that Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of this city, had two singularly mated callers yesterday. The dress of one was chiefly noticeable for a showy turban and baggy trousers, while his fair companion was attired in a sweet Broadway hat and tailor-made gown. The rev. gentleman knew no obstacle why the ceremony should not be performed. Nobody forbade the banns, and the rite was accordingly proceeded with. An interpreter was present to explain to the love-stricken Moor the important parts of the ceremony. Ali professed to be a Christian.

Leather Butchers on Strike.

A last Wednesday night's North Adams, Mass., despatch says: The cutters in the shoe shops of W. D. Cady & Co., the Sampson Manufacturing Co., Whitman, Canody & Co., and N. L. Millard are on strike, claiming the prices are not uniform. The strikers have caused much trouble in the shops during the last six months. As all the other help are supplied with stock from the cutters' rooms the result of this strike will be disastrous unless soon settled. There are 1,500 hands employed in the shoe industry here.

R. A. Gunn, M.D., Dean, and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College; Editor of "Medical Tribune"; Author of "Gunn's New Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," in referring to the use of Warner's Safe Cure in a case of Bright's disease, said over his own signature: "I was greatly surprises to observe a decided improvement within a month. Within four months, no tube casts could be found, and only a trace of albumen; and, as he expressed it, he felt perfectly well. After this demonstration of its power, I prescribed it in full doses in both acute and chronic Bright's disease, with the most satisfactory results."

—Princess Victoria is the most original and thoughtful of the Prince of Wales' daughters. Princess Maude acts as her mother's amanuensis. Princess Louise has been her father's favorite.

JIM McDERMOTT.

The Irish Informer Said to Have Been in London.

A London cable says: Jim McDermott, who made his home in Brooklyn for many years, who has been denounced as an informer by Irishmen all over the world, whose death in various shapes has been announced nearly a dozen times, and for the information of whose whereabouts Mr. Henry Labouchere offered £50 during the sitting of the Parnell Commission, left London to-day on an early morning train. He had been in London a week. He took no pains to seclude himself, and last night informed your correspondent that he was afraid of no one, and that the heaviest weapon he carried was a latch key. This he carried in his trousers pocket attached to a silver chain, after the English fashion.

McDermott never looked more prosperous nor more contented than last night, while he sat at one of the small tables with which the smoking room of one of London's principal hotels is lavishly furnished. He was one of a party of six, five of whom were Americans.

The sixth might have been a native of Scotland or the North of Ireland, but he had very little brogue. Excepting his upper lip, his face was smoothly shaven. He wore a small sandy mustache. His hair, also sandy, was cut reasonably close and was plentiful. His face was fresh-colored rather than florid. His attire smacked of the world of sport. It was of Scotch goods, a rather biggish check, and was fashionably made. In his scarf he wore a large cameo pin; on his head a brown Derby. His age would be guessed at from 40 to 45. His movements were quick and his air youthful rather than middle-aged, though his manner was perfectly composed. This is Jim McDermott. He was perfectly at home, though he had known only one of the party for more than thirty minutes, and to only one was he known as Jim McDermott; for his single acquaintance, a New Yorker, had introduced him to the others of the party under an assumed name. This, it should be said, was done without McDermott's connivance, and Red Jim informed me afterwards that it would not have bothered him at all had he been introduced as McDermott, as he thought many had forgotten him, while many more believed him dead.

A BRIDEGROOM AGED 83.

Isaac Amsden, of Cuba, Who is a Great-Grandfather and was Recently Married for the Fourth Time.

A Friendship, N. Y., despatch says: Matrimony has apparently no terrors for Isaac Amsden, who lives near Cuba, Allegany county, this State. He is an octogenarian bridegroom. He is nearly 83 years of age and has recently married for the fourth time. Mr. Amsden is a fine-looking, well-preserved old gentleman. His bride is Miss Victoria Renwick, who is barely half his age and becomes by marriage at one step a great-grandmother. Mr. Amsden was born at Corning, Mass., on September 20th, 1806. He was one of the pioneers of Allegany county, having settled near Cuba while yet a young man. Industry brought wealth, and his bride will rank among the richest women in the country. He is a Republican, and all his sons and grandsons belong to the same party. While yet a young man Mr. Amsden was married to Cynthia Webster, by whom he had four children. After her death he was married to Mary Ann McIntosh, and two children were the fruit of their union. His third wife was Louisa Bishop, by whom he had three children, making nine children in all—five sons and four daughters. He has thirteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. One of his daughters was murdered some years ago and the family name became much more widely known in consequence. To each one of his sons Mr. Amsden gave $1,000 to start them in business for themselves, and all are living and doing well. Miss Renwick, the bride, was born in Cuba, this State. She is a fine-looking woman and has many friends.

A RELIC OF DARK DAYS.

Enforcing an Old Statute Against the Jewish Religion.

A Thursday's Montreal despatch says A rather curious point has arisen before the Montreal courts over the refusal of Judge Pagnuelo, a Superior Court judge, to grant a petition from Louis Aronson, a Jewish citizen, for leave to establish a new Jewish synagogue in this city. It appears that under a statute of King George III., distinguishing between the Jews and Gentiles, which has never been repealed, Jews are required, in order to have a legally recognized corporation, to secure authority from the courts on the application of ten Jewish British subjects. There is, however, another *modus operandi*, which is to obtain a special charter from the Provincial Legislature. Of the two ways the latter is the more expensive. The congregation which has asked for legal authority is a branch of a Jewish order known as the "Sons of Benjamin," and has been in existence about four years. It numbers about 75 members. It has a burying lot for deceased members, and as registration books cannot be issued to them until it is a legally constituted corporation it labors under certain disadvantages. There are three other Jewish congregations in the city recognized by law, the Portuguese, the German, and "Temple Emanuel." The first two are under the old British statute, the last named under a Provincial charter.

Chinese Typhoons and Floods.

A Shanghi cable says: North China and Japan have been visited by a series of typhoons of almost unprecedented violence. The number of junks and lives that have been lost through inundations at Wengchow and Ningpo is enormous. According to the latest intelligence from Japan too, the number of persons who have lost their lives by drowning in consequence of floods is at the lowest estimate five thousand.

A Serious Case.

Mrs. Briske—Johnny, d the doctor call while I was out?

Little Johnny (stopping his play)—Yes'm. He felt my pulse an' looked at my tongue, and shook his head and said it was a very serious case, and he left this prescription and said he'd call again before night.

Mrs. Briske—Gracious me! It wasn't you I sent him to see; it was the baby.

ANOTHER RACE RIOT.

Five Hundred Shots Fired in Fifteen Minutes—A Large Number of Persons Wounded.

A New Orleans despatch says: Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a train carrying a colored excursion arrived at the Gouldsboro depot from Baton Rouge. A large number of colored men and women were near the depot waiting for the train. As the train neared the depot one of the excursionists attempted to get off and fell to the ground. Some unknown person said "Look at the black ——," when the negro drew a pistol and fired four or five shots in rapid succession, one of which struck a white man, William Mills, a brother of one of the Gretna police, in the nose and lodged in the back of the neck. Then the shooting became general, some four or five hundred shots being fired in less than fifteen minutes. The above account of the trouble is from the police of Gretna.

A terrible panic occurred. Women and children ran in all directions, shouting and screaming, leaving dishes, baskets, hats, and shoes, etc. Ed. Levy, a colored man, living in Algiers, was shot in the left arm and a colored woman named Fleming was fatally shot in the back. John Rainy, the superintendent of the Algiers & Gretna Railroad, who was about two squares away with two cars waiting for the excursion, states the panic caused by the rapid discharge of firearms was dreadful. He did not know what caused the trouble, but the cars on their way down to Algiers were fired into, and one of the bullets passed through a dashboard. Mr. Rainy stated that several times he and his drivers were in imminent danger of losing their lives.

Ben Watkins, colored, aged 70, residing in Gouldsboro, was shot while lying in his bed at his home this morning by some unknown party, who fired through the window. The ball struck him on the right arm, hand and breast, and left hand, inflicting severe wounds. Watkins says he knows nothing of the trouble.

The Algiers fire department was called out at 4.30 a.m. by an alarm of fire. They found a large number of men armed with muskets, etc., and a negro church on fire. There was no water at hand and the church was consumed.

BALFOUR'S COUP.

The University Scheme Intended to Weaken Parnell.

A Dublin cable says: *United Ireland* in a leading editorial informs the Radicals that the position of the Irish party regarding the project for the endowment of a Catholic College is the same as when it squelched the scheme for an underhand treaty with Rome sought to be negotiated by Lord Salisbury and the Irish Union Bishops, who now stood ready to sell Ireland to Balfour for a mess of pottage if they only had the country to sell. The Nationalists would welcome any genuine effort to settle the Irish question made by Parliament above board, and would try to make it genuine. There their position ends. They do not ask, nor do they expect, assistance from the Radicals. They fight for a great principle which the Radicals also endorse. The question is one which should be settled by an Irish Parliament, but wanting that, the Nationalists must be content in the meantime to take what reforms an English Parliament offers.

A London cable says: It is understood that the Government and the Catholic Hierarchy were in negotiation for some time with reference to the University scheme. Mr. Parnell was cognizant of the project, but the Ulster members of Parliament were completely surprised by the announcement of the scheme. The latter assert that the Government intended to ignore them.

Mr. Chamberlain says there is nothing between the Unionists and the Government beyond a general feeling that the question of higher education in Ireland ought to be dealt with. He is not aware that any details of the scheme have been settled.

Another Manifesto.

A Paris cable says: The Comte de Paris has issued an electoral manifesto. He declares his object to snatch the power from the hands of an oppressive faction. He counsels the union of the Conservatives and tolerance of the Boulangists, whose programme of revision, he says, will release France from servitude and restore religious peace. He expresses the belief that the Imperialists will not refuse to support a strong Republic, and appeals for assistance of all those who wish to found an honest Republic.

Uncle Sam Courts Their Acquaintance.

A Friday night's Washington special says: In consequence of frequent armed attacks made by highway robbers upon the United States mail in the Western States and Territories, the Postmaster-General has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person found guilty of making an armed attack upon any stage coach or any railway train having the mail in transit.

The Coal Oil Can Scores.

A Thursday night's Denver despatch says: At Sopris last night Jas. Danochy's 8-year-old daughter started to kindle a fire with oil. The can exploded, burning the girl to death and fatally burning the mother, who attempted to save her child. This makes fifteen lives lost in this State during the past month by explosion of oil cans.

T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M., the Queen, in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, writes: "The arteries are sclerosed and atheromatous in the advanced stages of the inflammatory and in the cirrhotic but not so small in the waxy disease. In that affection the small vessels in other parts are frequently the seat of waxy degeneration." From this it will be seen that in the three forms of kidney disease classed Bright's disease, the arteries suffer changes, and it matters not whether they undergo sclerotic, atheromatous or waxy change, they are so weakened as to endanger rupture under any increased pressure. This explains the frequency of appoplexy and paralysis, and as clearly demonstrates that the only preventive of these disastrous ruptures of the blood vessels is the timely use of Warner's Safe Cure to keep the kidneys in a healthy condition.

UNDER THE GUILLOTINE.

Execution of a Murderer at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

A private despatch was received in the city yesterday from St. Pierre de Miquelon giving an account of the execution of one Noel, a French fisherman, who was condemned to death some months ago for the atrocious murder of an elderly man named Coupart, whom he cut to pieces after the style of Jack the Ripper. There was no guillotine and no executioner in the place, and the authorities were much embarrassed as to how the execution was to be carried out. The Privy Council had decided that justice must take its course as an example was deemed necessary, but the Governor was unable to find a contractor who would undertake the erection of a guillotine or a man to work it and was obliged to telegraph to the French Government. A guillotine was sent out by way of New York. Saturday last was fixed for the execution, and at 3 a.m. on that day Noel was aroused and told to prepare for death. One hour afterwards the condemned man was carried out, bound hand and foot, and driven in a carriage to Courbet square, where the execution was to take place.

In spite of the early hour there were about 2,000 people on the square besides the authorities whose duty it was to see the execution carried out. While the executioner was making his arrangements Noel recognized him and said, "Ah! well, Jean Marie, you are going to kill me. You will have another to kill before long. You ought to offer me a last drink before I die. I will be the first man to die in this way here; would to God I were the last." The executioner was more nervous than the condemned man, and placed the latter too far forward on the block. "My neck is too far forward," said Noel, "you will strike my shoulders. I beg of you don't be long, and above all don't miss your stroke." The executioner was over a minute getting the man in the proper position, and Noel was about to speak once more when the executioner touched the lever and the knife came down on Noel's neck. The head was severed from the neck but remained hanging by a piece of skin, which the executioner had to cut with his pocket knife. When the head fell in the basket convulsive contractions were noticed for a moment.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Scottish News Notes.

In the tournament for the Scottish chess championship Mr. James Marshall, a native of Crieff, has proved the victor.

The death is announced of Judge Gillies, of New Zealand. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Gillies, of Rothesay.

The Town Council of Linlithgow have resolved to present the freedom of the burgh to Lord Hopetoun prior to his departure for Victoria.

Mr. George Rutherford, a prominent Berwickshire agriculturist, died at Printonan farm, Coldstream, on the 7th inst., at the age of 51 years.

It has been decided at the British War Office that the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, which has been in Egypt a little more than a year, shall be sent on to India.

Seven natives of Scotland are among the framers of the Constitution of the new State of Washington. They outnumber all the other foreign-born members of the Constitution Committee combined.

The Duchess of Portland was on the 8th inst. presented with her husband's portrait by the tenantry on the Portland estates in Ayrshire. About 500 persons were entertained at luncheon at Fullerton House.

By an accident which occurred on the 9th inst. in the malt store of Robert Hutchison & Co., flour millers and maltsters, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, two men, named Edward Kinsman and William Steel, were killed, and another, named George Ritchie, had a narrow escape.

A tablet of white marble has been erected in St. Mary's Cathedral, Huntly street, Aberdeen, to the memory of the late Right Rev. John Macdonald, Bishop of Aberdeen. The Very Rev. Dean Stopani, V. G., purposes placing a similar monument to the Right Rev. James Kyle, D. D., the predecessor of Bishop Macdonald.

The Loch Katrine works, which have supplied Glasgow with water for more than thirty years, are now found to be inadequate to the wants of the city, so they are being duplicated, at a cost of about two millions sterling, and when the work is complete one hundred millions of gallons will be drawn from the lake every day.

Sir James Watson, ex-Provost of Glasgow, died on the 14th inst., at the advanced age of 89. He was the first to introduce stockbroking into Glasgow, took an active part in the railway movement, and was an energetic philanthropist. He entered the Town Council in 1863, was made Provost in 1866, and was knighted for his services to the city in 1874.

Ten Tons of Molten Metal Explode.

A last Friday night's Pittsburg despatch says: An explosion of hot metal occurred in the Homestead steel works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. this afternoon, killing Andrew Kebbler and another workman, and seriously injuring seven others, two, it is thought, fatally. The explosion was caused by the upsetting of a ladle containing ten tons of hot metal.

Death from Nicotine.

An inveterate tobacco smoker, of Newburgh, New York, died last week from the effects of nicotine poisoning, a post-mortem examination revealing the fact that so thoroughly had his system become impregnated with the poison that the stomach and other organs were unable to perform their functions.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry died yesterday.

—Doctor—How would you like some animal food? Invalid—Animal food? Well, I don't care for any hay or grass, but I guess if I could worry down a little rye I'd feal better.

A postal telegraph scheme is being discussed by the President of the Western Union and Postmaster-General Wannamaker.

—Mrs. Brief (who has been reading an article on sleep, in a health paper)—John is it best to lie on the right side or the left? John (a lawyer)—If you are on the right side, it usually isn't necessary to lie at all.