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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

ANGER IN SIGHT.

All Attempts at Compromise of the Great London Dockmen's Strike Fail.

THE MEN ARE DESPERATE.

Hopes Centered on Their Leader to Prevent Rioting.

A MAN OF PHYSICAL AND WILL POWER.

All His Energies Needed to Control the Starving Thousands Who Have Flocked to His Banner—The Dock Companies Repulse All Appeals of the Public as Well as the Strikers—Thousands of Thousands of Provisional Perishing While Tens of Thousands of People Are Madeless by the Passage of Hunger—A Gloom Outlook.

The strike of the dockmen in London is now more serious than at any time since it began. The dock companies have resisted all appeals to effect a compromise. The strikers are restless, starving and in a dangerous mood. It requires all the tact of their leader, Mr. Burns, to prevent them from committing violence. As it is, great fears are entertained by the public. Commerce is entirely paralyzed, thousands of tons of perishable goods have been destroyed, and ships lie idle for want of cargoes. The condition is desperate.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, August 28.—[Copyright.]—The great strike reached its crisis to-night, when the dock companies refused the final compromise offered by the men. It now remains to be seen whether Burns will be able to restrain the fury of 100,000 hungry men, goaded to the point of desperation by the misery of their starving families, for another week. If this is possible and it would be impossible under any other leader, it is the general opinion that the dock companies will be obliged to give in. If Burns loses control of the strikers, there will ensue the bloodiest riot ever known.

To-night the men are gathered by tens of thousands along the river front. Their aspect is gloomy and sullen. Many thousands have not tasted food to-day, and to return to their homes means for them to be obliged to listen to the cries of their children for bread, and to endure the squalor and destitution that necessity and the pawnbroker have brought about.

ALARM FOR PUBLIC SAFETY. Although the city, apart from the removal of the strikers, is quiet, there is no little alarm felt for the public safety. The Police Department is on the qui vive, and the entire force is ready for instant action, and the military in the barracks and at the tower are under arms and in readiness for immediate service. It is no idle apprehension of danger that has brought about these precautions. It is everywhere admitted that but for the superb management and heroic work of Burns there would have been an outbreak before now. The dock laborers themselves number 20,000 and to their assistance have come 10,000 stevedores, 10,000 water men, 8,000 lighter men, 8,000 carriers, 5,000 river sailors, 2,000 steambot engineers and enough other small labor organizations belonging to the Dock Laborers' Union to swell the number of actual workmen on strike to 100,000. To these must be added from 30,000 to 50,000 of the idle ruffians of the slums who attach themselves to such movements for the purpose of inciting to riot and bloodshed.

A FORMIDABLE MOB. A more formidable mob than the great gathering of angry men visited by your correspondent in the East End, to-night, could not be got together. Every man is savage and hungry, and once carried beyond the point of endurance they would be irresistible. Burns himself is down among them, imploring and commanding, and endeavoring to impress the leaders with a sense of the terrible responsibility that rests upon them.

The Thames to-day has been as quiet as if commerce were unknown in London. The vast flotilla of freighters that in ordinary times crowd the river lay moored to the wharves and in the morning, with the wharves rising and falling with the tide. The great warehouses were closed, and the shutters of doors and windows drawn. The docks were deserted and their gates barred. A more than Sunday calm was over everything. All perishable freight is already ruined. Six thousand tons of meat, brought from New Zealand, is rotting on the British India Company's steamships, and thousands of pounds in value in fruit and vegetables are decaying in the holds of idle vessels.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have paid back their passengers' money, after keeping them two days on bread, waiting for the hold to be loaded, and the small passenger steamers that ply between London and the continent are carrying their freight back and forth as ballast. Two passenger steamships of the Allan line that should have sailed for Boston a week ago, are deserted in midstream, and a score of American freighters are moored at their piers.

OPPOSE PUBLIC OPINION. Although public opinion and the entire London press is with the strikers, the dock companies still remain obdurate. It was confidently expected that a settlement would be reached to-day when the directors of the companies held a meeting and decided to empower the officers of the companies to act for them. To a committee of these officers the strikers submitted the following as their final conditions: That the dock companies called in to be discharged with less than 2 shillings pay. That contract work should be abandoned and a system of piece work substituted by which the men shall receive the total gross receipts of the job direct from the companies, drawing in the meantime minimum of sixpence per hour for ordinary time and 8 pence per hour for overtime for the work, so that the job lasts, share of the plus to be divided as follows: Share of each man and foreman to

be equal, pay to be sixpence per hour and 8 pence per hour for overtime; overtime to be reckoned from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. The outsiders are the men not regularly employed who often wait an entire day to obtain perhaps an hour or two's work, for which they receive 10 pence. The contract workmen, the companies shall abandon, is a system whereby a sweater or middleman takes the contract for loading and unloading from the companies and makes his profit by keeping down the wages of the men. Out of each shilling of freightage 2 pence goes to the companies and the contractor divides 10 pence with the men who do the work, their share generally averaging about 8 pence.

STUCK ON ONE POINT. The agents of the dock companies, at a meeting to-night, concurred everything but the demand of 6 pence per hour, which they refused absolutely. The men are determined not to give in until they are assured of the 6 pence, and there the matter rests. Ship owners held a meeting this afternoon to decide whether or not to attempt to coerce the dock companies into coming to a settlement, but finally came to the conclusion that they were not warranted in interfering.

The dockmen's strike, the greatest in point of numbers that ever occurred, has also been the most ably conducted. John Burns, the heart and soul of the strike, is himself a working engineer. He is about 35 years of age, and is a member of the county council for Battersea, where he has a pretty little house of a garden. Burns' character is high, and he has the respect even of his opponents. He is a man of great physical strength as well as magnetism, and it is due entirely to his personal influence that the strikers have been kept under control for 14 days. The effect of the strike upon commerce is paralyzing, and the result will be, the ship owners say, to drive traffic from London to Southampton, Plymouth and Liverpool. But more serious still is the effect upon the families of the strikers. One hundred thousand men out of work means privation for nearly half a million men, women and children. The misery in these homes is appalling. Several relief movements have been organized, but as only a few thousand at the outset can be fed by charity the suffering will be terrible if the strike does not end soon.

One of the active party spirits said this evening, when informed of the Mayor's declaration and Senator Cameron's friendship with the strikers, "I don't think Mayor Filer will turn in for Hastings, as he no doubt will, and have the McMane's people with him, he could get the State delegation without any trouble."

EDITOR SHEPARD IN TROUBLE. He Has to Make a Deal of a Rather Indiscreet Interview.

DETROIT, August 28.—Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, who is visiting Detroit upon the occasion of the annual convention of the National Editorial Association, in an interview to-day with a Detroit reporter, gave expression to opinions in regard to the South which created considerable adverse criticism among the Southern delegates. Colonel Shepard, after attributing to President Cleveland a plot to control the nation through the "treacherous South," is quoted as saying: "I frequently met General Sherman and he agreed with me that the Southern people are as traitorous as ever and that there is no patriotism among them. I don't think that they will ever arm again during this generation, but that it is only the sturdy, unflinching, patriotic spirit and superior strength of the North which keeps the country together."

COAL PORTERS' STRIKE ENDED. LONDON, August 28.—Midnight.—The strike of the coal porters is practically ended. In a short while 6,000 men, the merchants having conceded the main demands of the strikers. At a meeting of dockmen to-night, Mr. Burns reported that the checks for 100,000 water men, 8,000 lighter men, 8,000 carriers, 5,000 river sailors, 2,000 steambot engineers and enough other small labor organizations belonging to the Dock Laborers' Union to swell the number of actual workmen on strike to 100,000. To these must be added from 30,000 to 50,000 of the idle ruffians of the slums who attach themselves to such movements for the purpose of inciting to riot and bloodshed.

HELPED HIPPOLYTE.

Admiral Porter's Son Said to Have Joined the Regular Army. Military Aid for Him Was Well Paid for.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A curious story is going the rounds about Mr. Essex Porter, a son of Admiral Porter, whose adventure in assisting to drive Maximilian from Matamoros with a battery of United States artillery, is described in some detail in THE DISPATCH. About two months ago Mr. Porter suddenly closed his law office and disappeared. As none of his near relatives seemed anxious about him his absence aroused no curiosity until it was reported by the usual periodical lawyer's summer outing. Within a few days it has begun to leak out that, previous to his departure, he had received romantic offers from an agent of Legation, the late dictator of the so-called Republic of Hayti. Near friends say a proposition was made to him to go to Hayti and take command of the regular army. He was offered \$25,000 a year and six months' pay in advance; that this was refused, and that he had accepted of a proposition to go to Hayti and take command of the regular army. The explanation of his prolonged absence. About three weeks after the disappearance of Mr. Porter the report came from Hayti that the troops of Hippolyte had been massed before Port-au-Prince, that new life seemed to be infused into them, and that the probabilities were that they would soon capture the town.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED. Two of the Gang are Now in the Clutches of the Law. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) SALT LAKE, August 28.—Deputy James Bush has arrived here with two of the Rio Grande and Western train robbers. Their names are James Ramrill, of Arizona county, Arizona, and Charles Curtis, of Clay county, Texas. He caught them the first time on the Navajo reservation and arrested them in the Little Grand Valley. Bush had two Mormons and six Navajos in his possession. The thieves showed fight but both were overpowered. Their escape when near Thomson's Springs was due to the fact that Bush was worn out by the capture of his associates. Another robber escaped into Arizona.

BOOMING HASTINGS.

Mayor Filer Comes Out for the Adjutant General for Governor—Senator Cameron Said to Favor the Move Also.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Mayor Filer's declaration in favor of the nomination of General Hastings for Governor, created quite a stir among the politicians to-day, all of whom regarded it as an endorsement on the part of the Mayor to again take an active hand in the politics of the city, and to make his power felt in the organization of the party through in the State. It is known that he is a close friend of the General's, it is believed that the declaration was the result of a personal visit of General Hastings to Mayor Filer's office on Tuesday. The politicians recognize the force of Mayor Filer's declaration, and accept it to mean that there will be a bitter contest for the control of the delegates from Philadelphia to the State Convention.

It is believed that the Quay followers generally favor the nomination of Senator Delamater, Quay's choice for Governor, as the McMane's element of the party is at present very much disgruntled because they have not, as they say, received a fair share of the federal patronage, which has been so far distributed. It is thought that the fight will narrow down to a tussle for control of the State delegation between the federal officeholders on the one side and the McMane's element and Quay followers on the other. United States Senator J. Donald Cameron arrived in this city this morning about 11 o'clock, and left for New York about two o'clock. During his short stay he conferred with the Mayor and other politicians here, and it is believed that he has not yet decided upon his course. He is a member of the State Committee, and afterwards saw Collector of Internal Revenue David Martin, with whom he conferred for a moment. He is believed to be in favor of William B. Leeds being called at the office of State Senator John C. Grady. An intimate friend of Senator Cameron's said that he had no objection to the appointment of General Hastings, for whom it is said he entertains the warmest feelings and highest respect. The visit of Senator Cameron was looked upon with great significance by many of the local leaders, most of whom seem to be in the dark regarding the fight for the Governorship.

One of the active party spirits said this evening, when informed of the Mayor's declaration and Senator Cameron's friendship with the strikers, "I don't think Mayor Filer will turn in for Hastings, as he no doubt will, and have the McMane's people with him, he could get the State delegation without any trouble."

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MAY NOT BE A MURDERER.

The Victim of Mrs. Hamilton's Anger in a Fair Way to Recover.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 28.—Mrs. Mary Donnelly, the nurse who was stabbed by Mrs. Hamilton's son, is recovering rapidly, and the physician attending her says that a complete recovery is assured, providing no new complication arises. Mr. Hamilton was in close consultation with his lawyer, the greater part of the morning. The attorney said this afternoon, that the favorable condition of the nurse would lead him to seek to have Mrs. Hamilton released on bail.

Mrs. Hamilton's first night in prison was passed in the attic part of the Sheriff's residence, where she will be confined until court convenes, or the nurse is convalescent and bail is accepted. There is much speculation as to whether or not she will be required, but no one doubts that she will be immediately furnished, whatever the amount. Hamilton spent four hours with his wife, to-day, and much affection was displayed on both sides. His son, Joshua Mann, is still here, but can rarely be seen. The Noll cottage is still under police surveillance.

THREE SHOT THE OFFICER. The Deed of Two Negroes May Cause Very Serious Trouble.

DURHAM, N. C., August 28.—At Oxford this afternoon two negroes created a disturbance. Policeman Whitfield tried to arrest them, when they shot him five times, injuring him fatally. Several hundred whites caught the culprits in the suburbs of the town. The Sheriff locked them up. There is talk of an effort being made to-night by the colored population to attack the jail, in order to get the negroes free. In this event there will be serious trouble.

FORAKER'S FOE FOUND.

Campbell is Nominated for Governor by the Ohio Democracy.

AFTER A VERY LIVELY STRUGGLE.

Protection Denounced by the Speakers and in the Platform.

NEAL AND KLINE PLEDGE THEIR AID.

In an Effort to Wrest the Buckeye State From the Republican Field.

Hon. James E. Campbell, was yesterday nominated for Governor by the Ohio Democratic Convention on the second ballot. He accepted in a brief address, and the defeated candidate pledged their hearty support. The platform is strongly against protection, Cleveland's name was widely applauded.

DATTON, August 28.—The Democratic State Convention met in the rink at 10 o'clock this morning. Long before the convention met the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. A large number of ladies looked on the proceedings from the balconies. Dr. J. A. Norton, Chairman of the State Convention, called the convention to order. He dwelt on State issues almost entirely.

When he spoke of national affairs and mentioned ex-President Cleveland's name a scene of wildest applause and excitement swept over the convention. After the speech was finished reports of committees were called for, and the Hon. P. C. Blood, of Mexico county, reported that there were no contests in his county except Lucas. The trouble in that county grew out of the mass convention there, and the resolution appointing all Democrats in attendance delegates. After a long squabble, taken part in by Allen O. Myers, Seth Weldy, Boston Young and others, the report of the committee was adopted, and all delegates from Lucas county are entitled to a pro rata vote in the convention.

M. D. HARTER, of Mansfield, a neighbor of John Sherman, the Chairman of the convention, made a long speech, but was in very bad voice, being hoarse from a cold. He spoke of the tariff, and said that he predicted that free government would go to the wall unless it ceased. Harter also dealt at length on State issues and was applauded. He claimed that the present tariff was little better than robbery and that the Democratic party was in favor of revenue reform. He declared that protection did not help the farmer, and that the tariff had protected one man who cheated 5,000. Finally Mr. Harter's voice failed him and he said his speech would appear in print and the audience could read what he wished.

After music by the band, the convention was treated to a pleasing episode by the presentation of a banner to Butler county for making the greatest gain of any county, Ohio last year, for Cleveland. The Democratic ladies—Mrs. Allen G. Thurman, Mrs. Thomas Powell, Mrs. James O. Campbell and others—offered a banner to Butler county, and the band played the greatest gain, and Butler won by a handsome majority. The Hon. J. E. Monnett, of Stark, presented the banner to Butler county, and the band played the greatest gain, and Butler won by a handsome majority.

THE STRUGGLE ENDS. Nominations for Governor were next in order, and the Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, a relative of the author of "Star Spangled Banner," made the best and most brilliant speech of the evening. He placed the Hon. James E. Campbell before the delegates. Ex-Congressman Anderson seconded the nomination in a short speech. The roll of the counties was called, and the roll of the counties was called, after music by the band, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Campbell, 404; Neal, 282; Kline, 269. There were no contests, and Campbell was nominated.

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A FIGHT IN THE CAMP.

The Cronin Suspects Are Now Quarreling Among Themselves.

EACH ANXIOUS FOR HIS OWN LIFE, AND PERFECTLY RECKLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCE TO THE OTHERS.

ARGUMENTS FOR SEPARATE TRIALS.

The State Places Its Reliance Upon the Charge of Conspiracy.

A great effort was made to secure separate trials for the Cronin suspects yesterday. The attorneys for the various defendants each expressed their repugnance to having their cases tried with the others, whose guilt was manifest. The Judge reserved his decision.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHICAGO, August 28.—The lawyers who are defending the man under indictment for murdering Dr. Cronin argued their motions for separate trials to-day. The speeches were mainly confined to law points, but nevertheless the big room on Dearborn avenue was filled from the door to Judge McConnell's perch. There were a few ladies among the spectators, including Mrs. Black, mother of Frank Woodruff, but for the greater number the Clan-na-Gael grip and password, it used judiciously, would have awakened a chord of brotherly sympathy and confidence. Camp 20 was there in force.

The members were scattered all through the courtroom. Mike Whelan, the suspended detective, occupied a high perch near one of the Dearborn avenue windows, from which he was enabled to inspect the conspirators without attracting attention. Paul Dolan, in whose saloon the secret trial committee is said to have held its last meeting before the murder, sat beside the detective, Pat Gannon.

ALL WITHIN HEARING. Delano's bartender was leaping in a roomer, where he was just able to hear the eloquent tones of the lawyers as they expounded obscure points of law. A short distance from Gannon was Dennis Ward. If he had a gavel he could have easily called his old camp to order, for there was more than a quorum within the scope of his vision.

A big crowd was waiting at the entrance to the courtroom when the balliff threw open the doors, but not one in every ten men who applied for admission got in, and by five o'clock Judge McConnell took his seat at the 600 man were seated on the Dearborn avenue side of the jail, openly and inwardly abusing the court officers who prevented them from packing the room upstairs to suffocation.

The prisoners arrived within a minute after the Judge, and as they filed down the narrow passage way leading to the jury box, every eye was turned to the man who was last in the line, Frank Woodruff. He was dressed in a suit and looked exceedingly well. He was in a position between the unseparated conspirators and Coughlin's German band, but he was not directly behind him, he was unable to change his place.

THE DETECTIVE CONSPIRATORS. Coughlin calmly lit a big hunk of a plug of black Irish twist and then proceeded to smoke it, and what he did not smoke he bowed and smiling right and left. Burke confined his attention to the straw hat that Chief Hubbard bought for him the day before. He was not smoking, and strangely enough he kept his lower lip so well braced that it only fell once during the entire session of four hours.

The proceedings were opened without formality by William Foster offering an affidavit objecting to the use of the confession of the defendant which was made to Captain Schenck while the Cronin's jury was in session. The affidavit was signed by the company's outfit is \$5,000,000, and one of the conditions of the trade is that the present managers shall continue to do business for the next year. He has paid its stockholders about \$3,800,000 in dividends, and increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$2,000,000. It is said that the Cronin's outfit is a very profitable one, and that it is in a position to form an iron and steel trust.

A MOB OF TEXAN TOUGHS. Takes Possession of a Little Town to the Terror of the Citizens.

PARIS, TEX., August 28.—Antlers station, 42 miles north of here in the Territory, was terrorized by a band of lawless men last night. For a time they had complete possession of the place. Over 100 shots were fired, and the greatest excitement prevailed for a time. They were friends of Luther, who was killed at Goddard on Monday, and last night's outrage is supposed to have been the work of these desperadoes. They were quite numerous at Antlers. They were drinking, and left declaring that they would return and repeat the offense. The Federal marshal, George Coffey, and a deputy went up there to-night to prevent trouble if possible.

Some of the lawless party were here to-day buying whisky and other articles. Further excitement is expected, as the citizens are very much excited.

RAN INTO THE ROUND HOUSE. The Effort of an Engineer as Buffalo to Prevent a Disaster.

BUFFALO, August 28.—About 7 o'clock to-night Nickel Plate engine No. 56 was run out of the Chicago street roundhouse and near the Hamburg street crossing the engineer saw train No. 24 coming at a good rate of speed. He reversed and opened his throttle and he and his fireman jumped. The train was stopped by the engineer's quick action, and the collision, if it had occurred, would have been a serious one. The engine was damaged, and the engineer was injured, being unable to get out of the way.

Burned His Harvest and Himself. DELVIDERE, N. J., August 28.—At the town of Paradise, Philip Heinicke, a German farmer, deliberately set fire to his large barn, which contained the harvest of the past season, and when the fire was at its height threw himself into the flames and was burned to death. He drove the horses and cattle out of the barn before firing it.

Yellow Fever on an American Vessel. WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Department of State has been advised by a telegram from the Consul of the United States at Colon that the steamer Adriatic has left that port for the United States with yellow fever on board.

THREE CENTS.

NO MORE SUGAR NEEDED.

Sugar in the White House to be Used in Building a Warehouse Extension.

CLAUS SPRECKELS' GREAT SCHEME.

He Makes the Remarkable Proposition in the Best of Faith.

EDITOR J. J. WEST WAS RATHER RAPID.

One of the Unique Shipping Captains Who Strikes the National Capital.

Spreckels, of saccharine fame, wants to build an addition to the White House from blocks of sugar. He asserts that it is cheaper, harder and whiter than marble. The blocks are made by a new process, for which a patent is sought.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, August 28.—Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, has another scheme. It is nothing less than to build an addition to the White House out of blocks of hardened sugar. It appears that in the business of shipping cargoes of his immense product to Mexico Mr. Spreckels has found it necessary to solidify them in some way into large blocks in order the better to transport it to its destination, and to preserve it when it has arrived against the attacks of different and varying climatic conditions. To perfect the process it required a great deal of experimenting, but the results, according to the representations of the sugar king, have passed beyond all expectation.

HARDER THAN MARBLE. Mr. Spreckels maintains that he is now able to produce blocks of sugar whiter than marble and harder. Dr. George O. Glavis, an attorney of this city, is at present engaged in preparing specifications for a plan for applying for a patent for Mr. Spreckels for his process of sugar hardening. He is a patient of the subject, but nevertheless can be seen to possess unwavering confidence when he considers the possibilities of a pragmatic feat, and it may be an architectural revolution.

Mr. Spreckels himself never tires of expatiating upon the beauties of the scheme. He unfolds his ideas in a way that is so convincing that he is willing to to-night, to a fellow passenger on the Fulda, which arrived in New York only a few days ago. To secure the patent will be a big thing, and it is popularly believed that he will be successful. He is willing to to-night, to a fellow passenger on the Fulda, which arrived in New York only a few days ago. To secure the patent will be a big thing, and it is popularly believed that he will be successful.

A CREAM MATERIAL. The material, he asserts, will be less than one-half as expensive as marble, and will be guaranteed to be whiter than marble and to hold its color in the face of all the kind of weather, and will be warranted to stand the wear of time for an indefinite period. To build an addition to the White House out of this hardened sugar would draw the attention of the people, and only a small appropriation from Congress would be required to pay for the work.

In the State's reformatory institution he was sentenced to a model boy who had acquired knowledge much more readily than any of his fellows; and notwithstanding the implied stain upon his character, his future seemed bright. He was a student of the evidence showed he had guilty knowledge of the disappearance of the money.

Walters says that while an inmate of the Reformatory School he had for a roommate a boy from Dayton, with whom he became very intimate, and they naturally exchanged confidences. The Dayton boy was a bright little fellow, who previous to becoming a student of the Reformatory School had been a bank in his native city. One day he was sent to another bank with a package of money said to contain \$5,000, which in some way he lost between the two banks, and falling in with an account of his stewardship he was arrested, but nothing could be proven against him. He was a student of the evidence showed he had guilty knowledge of the disappearance of the money.

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