

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

## NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

### EASTERN.

Rev. James C. Beecher, of Connecticut, the youngest brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, killed himself at the water-cure at Elmira, N. Y., on account of failing health. He was about 59 years of age. During the war he was a chaplain, a Colonel, and a brevet Brigadier General.

Senator William M. Everts narrowly escaped being killed, at Windsor, Vt. He was driving with Charles C. Perkins, a well-known resident of Boston, and Miss Jennie Matthews, daughter of Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, when the horses took fright, the carriage was upset, and Mr. Perkins was instantly killed. Mr. Everts escaped with a serious scalp-wound, and Miss Matthews with some severe bruises.

A carbuncle caused the death of Jeremiah P. Robinson of New York, whose wealth is estimated as high as \$15,000,000.

Governor Hill having approved the order of Mayor Grace removing Rollin M. Squire from the office of Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, the Mayor has appointed Maj. Gen. John S. Newton, of the United States army, to the position. Gen. Newton is known chiefly for the success of his plans for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions.

M. Champallion, of Paris, the son-in-law of Austin Corbin, killed himself with a revolver on the Corbin farm, near Newport, New Hampshire.

Slight shocks of earthquake visited points in North and South Carolina and Georgia.

### WESTERN.

The police of Chicago arrested three anarchists named Louis Juhl, Henry Batzel, and William Kloth, all residing on West-Seventeenth street. They had been holding meetings at night, with their followers, in a co-operating shop. Guns and swords were found in their houses. The Cleveland anarchists held a meeting and denounced the jury that convicted their brethren in Chicago. Should the reds be executed Anarchist Saam promises 200,000 avengers would rise from their blood. A collection was taken up, amounting to \$10.95, for the purpose of securing to the anarchists a new trial.

A fire at Aurora, Indiana, consumed a lumber-yard and two residences, the loss being \$50,000.

The woods in the vicinity of Decatur, Indiana, abound in wild turkeys. An engine on the Grand Rapids Road killed thirteen the other morning.

The dry-goods firm of Keane Brothers, of San Francisco, has made an assignment, with liabilities amounting to \$250,000.

Gen. Miles has succeeded in removing the Warm Springs and Chiricahua Apaches from the Apache reservation to Fort Union, N. M., there to await the final disposition of them by the authorities at Washington. To accomplish this has been Gen. Miles' principal labor since he assumed command in Arizona.

The magazine of the Laffin & Rand Powder Company, located seven miles from the business heart of Chicago, was exploded by an electric bolt during the progress of a thunder-storm. It contained 100,000 pounds of powder and 10,000 pounds of dynamite. One death has resulted, with four others likely to follow, besides which twenty-five persons were painfully injured. The shock was felt all over the city, and windows were shattered in buildings six miles distant from the scene of the explosion.

### SOUTHERN.

John W. Stevenson, who had been Senator and Representative in Congress and Governor of Kentucky, has passed away at the age of 74 years.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation asking for relief for the drought sufferers.

The City Council of Galveston has appropriated \$15,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the storm, and citizens have subscribed \$5,000. It is said that only three houses in Indianola escaped destruction, and nearly all the cattle and sheep on the island were drowned.

Sister Eulalie, Superioress of the Immaculate Academy, at Newport, Ky., was burned to death. She had been confined to her bed through sickness for some time. When taking medicine in the early morning, the hangings of her couch caught fire from a lamp. She was widely known in the Catholic Church.

While a number of workmen were engaged in erecting a saw-mill on French Creek, near Buckhannon, W. Va., the structure collapsed, fatally injuring David Burr, Thos. Debar, Floyd Brown, and John Allman.

Lawrence M. Donovan, a New York pressman, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the river and escaped injury. He was fined \$10 and given a lecture by Judge Duffy. The jump was made on a wager of \$500.

### WASHINGTON.

Thomas E. Benedict, Deputy Controller of New York State, and editor of the Ellenville (N. Y.) Press, has been appointed to succeed S. P. Rounds as Government Printer. A Washington dispatch to the Chicago News says of the appointment: "There is considerable excitement here among the members of the Typographical Union over the report that Mr. Benedict is the proprietor of a 'rat' office. Union prices and union workmen are the inviolable rule at the Government printing office, and the fact that Benedict is an enemy of the union is sufficient to arouse a very gen-

eral opposition to his appointment. A local printer said to-night that Benedict was quite as unpopular with the union as Cutting is, and the prediction is freely made that the Senate will not dare confirm him."

A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department regarding immigration gives the total number of immigrants who arrived at the six principal ports of the United States during the month of July, 1886, as 31,348, an increase of 3,866 over the number arriving during the same month last year. During the seven months ended July 31, 1886, there arrived 221,313, or 6,610 more than during the corresponding period of 1885. The following table shows the number arriving from each of the countries named during the seven months:

England and Wales	29,967
Ireland	34,222
Scotland	7,923
Germany	46,818
France	1,787
Austria	9,727
Bohemia and Hungary	13,207
Russia and Poland	16,120
Sweden and Norway	31,180
Denmark	4,429
The Netherlands	1,739
Italy	17,023
Switzerland	2,967
All other countries	4,125

During the absence from Washington of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Secretary of the same office, Miss Minnie S. Cook is acting as the head of the Indian Office.

Brigadier General John Newton, Chief of Engineers, has been retired at his own request.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild has issued regulations for the enforcement of the oleomargarine law. The necessity of marks and brands is made manifest and a form of bond for exporters' use is given. Special stamps have been designed for the article.

### POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina convened at Raleigh, and nominated W. N. H. Smith for Chief Justice; Thomas S. Ashe and A. S. Merriman for Associate Justices. These are the present Supreme Court Justices. The convention adopted no political platform or resolutions.

The Texas Republican State Convention met at Waco and nominated a full State ticket, headed by A. M. Cochran, of Dallas, for Governor. The platform favors the submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution to the vote of the people, opposes the leasing of convicts, denounces the oppression of the mercantile and laboring interests by monopolists, and favors the Blair educational bill.

Congressional nominations: Eighth Virginia District, Samuel Griffin, Democrat; First Maryland, Charles H. Gibson, Democrat; Fourth Texas, David B. Culbertson, Democrat; Second Arkansas, C. R. Breckinridge, Democrat; Ninth Ohio, J. C. Leavering, Democrat; Ninth Iowa, John H. Keatley, Democrat. The Illinois Prohibitionists have nominated George C. Christian in the First District, James W. Lee in the Second, J. L. Whitlock in the Third, and Dr. Gray in the Fourth.

In the California Republican State Convention John F. Swift was nominated, on the eighth ballot, for Governor. The convention completed the ticket by the nomination of R. W. Waterman, of San Bernardino, for Lieutenant Governor; W. S. Moore, Secretary of State; and J. H. Neff, State Treasurer.

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, opened the Prohibition campaign in Maine at Calais, speaking for nearly two hours to a large audience.

The American Free-Trade League has issued an address to the tariff reformers of the country, urging prompt action in the Congressional districts looking to the choice of representatives in Congress who can be depended upon to support the removal of tariff axation from all articles of necessity.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Edwin H. Stowe, an eminent jurist of Pittsburgh, visited Cutting in the jail at Paso del Norte. He pronounces the international celebrity a grand humbug, who states that he expects to clear \$60,000 by his adventure.

The citizens of McCulloch County, Texas, recently adopted resolutions ordering all Mexicans not American citizens to leave the county within five days under penalty of death by hanging. Every Mexican was served with a notice and left within the time specified. The Sheriff of Kibbey County, which borders on the Rio Grande, has called the attention of the adjutant general to the frequent raids of late into Texas by armed bands of Mexicans, sometimes numbering over forty men, who have driven off a large number of cattle and horses. The State will order rangers there immediately.

The Farmers' Congress at St. Paul, which was quite numerously attended, adopted resolutions asking Congress to create the office of Secretary of Agriculture, the incumbent to be a member of the Cabinet; requiring the extension of the signal service to all telegraph stations, asking Congress to regulate interstate commerce in such a manner as to protect productive industries; recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals; requesting that the ministers to France and Germany be instructed to prevent restrictions upon American farm products properly shipped; recommending the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and the maintenance of that on rice and sugar; requesting State Legislatures to pass laws against dealing in futures; approving the oleomargarine law; providing for the incorporation of the Farmers' Congress, and requesting the farmers of each State to form subordinate bodies. The next meeting will be held at Chicago on the Tuesday preceding the opening of the Fat Stock Show in 1887.

The total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's last week was 150, against 139 the previous week, 146 the like week last year, 169 in 1884, 126 in 1883, and 132 in 1882. Canada had 26 this week, against 17 last week, and 8 last year. The total in the United States this year to date is 6,678, against 7,693 last year—a decline of 1,015. In

1884 the total to August 27 was 709, in 1883 6,483, and in 1882 it was 4,635. Commercial journals report the movement of general merchandise for August as in many points exceeding like periods in former years.

Mexican troops met a band of marauding Indians near Maytorena and killed seven of them.

The American schooner A. R. Crittenden, with 430 barrels of mackerel on board, was seized by the Canadian customs collector at Port Mulgrave, and is held to await instructions from Ottawa. The schooner Legal Tender slipped away from a Canadian tide-waiter at Barrington Bay, refusing to obey an order to come to anchor.

### THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coal operators have demanded a reduction of a quarter of a cent a bushel on the price of mining. A strike is probable.

A large number of the leading manufacturers of the Western States met in Chicago last week to agree upon the wisest course to pursue as to convict labor. From answers received from various Secretaries of State, it appears that the boot and shoe, wagon, and stocking interests are the most deeply concerned. The meeting organized a national anti-convict contract association, and chose as President W. T. Lewis, of Racine. A resolution was adopted favoring Congressional legislation to prohibit the sale of prison-made goods outside the State in which they were manufactured.

The striking employes of Shoenberger's nail mill, at Pittsburg, Pa., have accepted the 17-cent scale and resumed work.

The Halifax (N. S.) Sugar Refinery Company is financially embarrassed. The concern has a capital of \$1,000,000, and is composed of British capitalists.

Two copper mines in Montana have shut down, the company claiming they have been running at a loss. About 800 men are thrown out of work. It is said the action was taken to force up prices.

The labor troubles which have kept the thirty-nine associated shoe factories of Brockton, Mass., idle for four weeks, have been settled through the efforts of a peace committee of fifteen. The manufacturers have had to yield nearly every point brought up.

Pittsburgh special: "The glass bottle blowers of Pittsburgh are jubilant. Within two weeks three factories will resume, and the outlook for trade is more encouraging than it has been for five years."

Five men employed by the Belt Line Railway in New York were beaten so badly by a crowd of strikers, it was necessary to send them to a hospital.

The Knights of Labor have made a demand upon the New York Central Road to increase the wages of all track laborers and repairers.

### FOREIGN.

The provisional government established by the revolutionists of Bulgaria has been overthrown. Three of its members are in prison at Sofia, and the old ministry again holds power. The commander of the yacht on which Prince Alexander is said to be a prisoner has been ordered to return. All communication between Turkey and Bulgaria has been stopped.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 241 to 146, rejected a motion by Edward C. Russell to adjourn the House. All the Gladstonian and Parnellite members arose in support of the motion.

The people of Madagascar are trying to raise the money to pay off the French indemnity claim and thus terminate French occupation of Tamatave.

In the British Commons Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Queen's speech was rejected—304 to 181. Hartington, Chamberlain, and the Unionists voted with the Ministry.

Prince Alexander, on reaching Breslau, telegraphed to his father at Darmstadt that he was treated like a dog by the Russian officials at Reni. De Giers and Bismarck held a prolonged conference at Franzensbad.

The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is regarded in Paris as the first step toward the disestablishment and disendowment of the church in France, and as a result of the Pope's refusal to recede from the position he has taken in relation to China.

Two of the men who forced the abdication of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria have been sentenced to the gallows by a court-martial, and a third was ordered to undergo life imprisonment.

The difficulty of collecting rents in Ireland on account of the prevailing depression is still great in many parts. A house in Woodford, County Galway, which had been besieged by 500 of the Queen's constables, was captured and its twenty defenders made prisoners. They defended themselves with boiling water and with bees, which they turned loose among the officers.

The Registrar General's annual report on Ireland shows the total area under crops to be 5,034,846 acres, being an increase of 76,719 acres since 1885. The detailed comparison of acreage since 1885 is as follows: Grass, decrease, 90,828 acres; bog marsh and mountain, increase, 16,083; same under actual tillage, increase, 17,349; cereals, increase, 4,266; green crops, increase, 1,867; flax, increase, 19,718; meadow, increase, 59,370; horses and mules, increase, 1,920 head; cattle, decrease, 44,000 head; sheep, decrease, 110,330 head; pigs, decrease, 5,009 head.

The growth of the demand for home rule in Scotland and Wales, accompanied by the closer connection which has taken place between the Parnellites and the Scottish and Welsh parties, is likely to lead up to an organized union of these political sections for purposes of mutual assistance.

Greece has again been visited by an earthquake, which has been most disastrous in Morea. The loss of life is 300.

The Afghan Commission has conceded seven thousand of the nine thousand miles of the disputed territory to Russia and the remainder to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has issued a decree enjoining upon subordinate officials greater care and prudence in the arrest of citizens of other countries on criminal or other pretexts.

Judge Veale, of Breckenridge, Texas, has arrived in Chicago, and appealed to the Board of Trade for the relief of citizens of Stephens County, whose crops have failed and whose cattle are dying.

The visible grain supply of the United States, as computed by the New York Produce Exchange, is: Wheat, 41,285,035 bushels; increase, 1,461,183 bushels. Corn, 11,770,270 bushels; increase, 838,354 bushels. Oats, 4,244,879 bushels; increase, 997,702 bushels. Rye, 571,564 bushels; increase 36,631 bushels. Barley, 578,960 bushels; increase, 117,181 bushels.

The Treasury announces that it will redeem, on and after the 15th of September, any uncalled United States 3 per cent. bonds to any amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, paying par and accrued interest.

State Adjutant General Jamieson, of Missouri, has issued an order directing that no more militia companies be formed at present. This is in consequence of Judge Stover's recent ruling at Kansas City that the State militia officers cannot enforce discipline under the existing law. Steps will be taken for a revision of the statute by the next Legislature.

Three laborers employed by the Pennsylvania Road at Summer Hill crossed the tracks to avoid a train, and were killed by an engine moving in the opposite direction.

A terrible explosion occurred in the Fair Lawn Colliery, near Scranton, Pa., which resulted in the death of five men. Two others were seriously injured.

The drift of events in Europe indicates that one of the greatest wars of modern times is close at hand. A special cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

First of all, the secret of the Franzensbad interview, about which not a guess has been made by a single journal of Europe is, that M. de Giers urged Prince Brissmarok earnestly to prevent Alexander's return to Bulgaria. Bismarck declined to commit himself, took the matter of referendum, and shortened the interview almost abruptly. A great amount of telegraphing between Berlin, Vienna, London, Rome, and Constantinople ensued. Whether M. de Giers got an answer before his unexpectedly hasty departure is not known, but the result was that Prince Alexander was not restrained from going to Bulgaria.

It is believed to be certain that the pressure of Germany, Austria, and England, has carried Turkey over once more and that the Porte will authorize Alexander as a tributary prince to enter Macedonia, subdue it, and incorporate it as a part of his dominion, held under the Porte, with the view of an eventual Kingdom of Bulgaria.

Against this plan is set the practical certainty that Russia will attempt to occupy Bulgaria, when she will be resisted by Austria, Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Serbia. This will enable Germany to hold aloof, keep France in awe, and satisfy the Kaiser, whose scruples have long delayed a collision between the Teuton and the Muscovite.

It is a delicate topic to predict such a vast collision. I would not dream of doing it on my own poor responsibility, but it is a serious fact that the most trusted men in the English foreign service believe that war is inevitable.

A New York dispatch says, on what is claimed to be good authority, that President Cleveland intends offering Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey the position of Secretary of the Treasury after Manning's retirement a month hence.

Only twenty-five of the 500 persons employed in the Lee shoe shops at Athol, Mass., signed the certificate requiring them not to join or engage in any strike or belong to any labor organization.

### HOW HE MADE MONEY.

New York Sun: Advertising Agent (to merchant)—"So you think it pays better to advertise on fences and flagstones than in the newspapers?"

Merchant—"It has paid me better."

Advertising Agent—"But you have just failed?"

Merchant—"I know it, but I settled for thirty cents on the dollar."

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.25
Good Shipping	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50	@ 5.00
Flour—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
POK—Mess	10.25	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.25
Good Shipping	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50	@ 5.00
Flour—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.31	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.08 1/2	@ .08 3/4
Full Cream, new	.09 1/2	@ .10
Eggs—Fresh	.12	@ .13
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bu.	4.75	@ 5.25
POK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
RYE—No. 1	.53	@ .54
POK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.37	@ .38
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.76	@ .77
CORN—Mixed	.37	@ .38
OATS—Mixed	4.75	@ 5.25
POK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.37	@ .38
POK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
LIVE HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

### THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

#### News and Notes of Interest to Manufacturers and Workingmen.

#### Colored Men Joining the Knights of Labor—Printers and Life Insurance, Etc.

There are two district assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Norfolk, Va., each with twenty-seven local assemblies. Over half the membership are colored men, and they are very enthusiastic, and carry their religious zeal into the order. Race distinctions are disappearing. Harmony prevails between white and black workmen. Both political parties have Knights on their Congressional tickets. A co-operative baker-shop has been started there. A co-operative store has also been started at Danville, and a co-operative tobacco factory and a soap factory at Richmond. Only a few hundred of the 4,000 men formerly employed in the Norfolk Navy Yard are at work at present.

The co-operative movement is being considered in several other localities, but the lack of spare funds is the lion in the way. Some day capitalists will perhaps try the experiment of industrial partnership with labor. The experiment would be worth trying.

Less complaint is heard of idle labor. Demand is wiping up idlers in all crafts except in three or four directions. Quite a number of mechanics are returning from the West, but employment there is again increasing.

For thirty years not the best of feeling has existed between the puddlers of Eastern Pennsylvania and the puddlers of the West, because the former could not maintain their organization, could not win any strikes and could not secure an advance in their wages. They have now made another attempt, and will make a hard fight to win.

The New York Central Labor Union became unwieldy and has been divided into ten separate branches or sections. Each section is composed of five delegates from each trade organization, and each section sends one delegate to form a Central Labor Union. Steps will now be taken by this central representative body to extend labor organization, "to mold public opinion," to hold mass meetings, to found a labor press, to adjust differences and to do many other things.

The 6,000 tobacco workers of New York have formed a union.

The printers, says the Philadelphia Record, are trying life insurance on this basis: 25 cents each on the death of any printer insured who is from 18 to 25 years of age; 30 cents on those from 30 to 35; 45 cents on those from 35 to 40; and 50 cents on those above 40 years of age. A certificate of good health and good moral character is required from a practicing physician on candidates for membership in the insurance branch. No printer over 50 years of age is eligible.

The salesmen of New York City are flocking into labor unions. Grocers bookkeepers, machine clerks, and clothing-house clerks are well organized and are pushing ahead to get everybody else in with them.

A new district assembly has been organized at Albany, No. 147. A labor picnic was held at St. Paul, at which 20,000 persons were present. The sum realized was \$10,000, which will be used to build a hall.

A State assembly was organized in Georgia, and several new districts will be organized. A State assembly has been organized at St. Louis. Two new districts have been organized, and local assemblies are springing up all over the State.

Downtrodden laborers sometimes take a black view of matters. One writes: "There is a crushing business depression everywhere." Poor fellow! If he had an \$18 job and caught up with his store and rent bills he would see things differently.

Some labor reformers in New York want to have a law passed exempting from taxation land up to \$1,000 in value used for homestead purposes; also exempting houses of the same value.

#### Arbitration the Best Way.

It has been repeatedly maintained in these columns that difficulties between employers and employed can, in a majority of cases, be averted by a better understanding on each side of the facts on which the other side bases its claim. A full and friendly discussion of the whole question and a disposition on both sides to do justice to the arguments presented, and concede all that is practicable where concession seems to be fairly demanded, will, in three-fourths of the cases arising, lead to an amicable adjustment of what otherwise would develop into a conflict entailing heavy loss on both sides. Where such a conference fails to bring about an agreement there still remains the alternative of arbitration.

Whatever objections may be made to arbitration and there are instances where grave difficulties lie in the way of one side or the other—the possible sacrifice can scarcely equal that certain to follow a long and bitter conflict between employer and employed. It has come to be generally acknowledged that in national disputes, where each party feels its cause is just, the rational way is to leave the decision to intelligent, friendly and impartial arbitration. The decision may be unpalatable to the loser, and for a time cause irritation, but the fact of going into arbitration binds both parties to accept the decision in any event, and the irritation gradually subsides. In the end there is satisfaction in the thought that a great sacrifice of life and treasure has been averted, with the possibility of the same final result being attained.

What is true of national disputes is equally true of trade controversies, and especially those between employers and employed. In such controversies one side may think its opponent unreasonable, and the other believe its antagonist unjust. If each maintains that view, refuses to consider the plea of the other side, and determines to maintain its position at all hazards, nothing can come of it but a conflict, ruinous to one side or the other, if long maintained, and a costly victory to the winner. It were far better for both that the disputants had met each other at the beginning in a conciliatory spirit, and agreed to submit questions of irreconcilable difference to unprejudiced arbitration. —Cleveland Plaindealer.