

with great success in 1892, when the whole turn of strikers went back to work and soon organized all non-unionists, taking them out in another fight.

It is said that the Pinkertons will also prefer charges against the men engaged in the riot on July 6th. It is claimed that they have the names of three hundred participants and will charge them with aggravated

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

W. J. Brennan, the attorney of the Amalgamated Association, owing to the court not being in session, will not present until tomorrow the petition under the trade tribunal act of 1883, providing for the settlement of wage disputes by arbitration.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 1.—The company announces that twenty-seven old men applied and have been granted positions today; also that over one hundred men came in from the East. The influx of unskilled workmen, Superintendent Potter says, has been so great that he telegraphed to send no more for the present. "We have broken the strike," said he.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—Bauer and Knold made an application for release on bail this morning. Judge Ewing fixed the bail at \$5000 and Attorney Friedman expects to secure bondsmen today.

It is rumored that information will be made against H. C. Frick some time today on the charge of conspiracy and that he will be arrested before night. The information is made by the Amalgamated Association.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 2.—There is great activity among the leaders today to prevent the weakening of the strikers of the mechanical department and their returning to work, and a meeting has been called for this afternoon. The Amalgamated Association still contends that if the Homestead men stand firm the company can never find men who can operate the machinery. Manager Potter says he has received 222 men from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cincinnati this morning, many of whom are experienced and skilled workmen. In addition he says seven of the old men have applied and been taken back.

The committee of strikers this morning attempted to persuade the railroad engineers at Munhall to refuse to haul freight into the yards but failed. The engineer stated that the railroad men were in sympathy with the strikers, but they could not jeopardize their positions by such actions.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—W. J. Brennan, representing the amalgamated association made application before Judge Ewing today for the appointment of voluntary trade tribunal to settle the Homestead trouble. The petition was signed by sixty-seven former employees of the Carnegie company. Judge Ewing made order for a provisional license for the tribunal as provided for in the act where the request is made by employees only. If the Carnegie company does not sign the petition in sixty days it will be dismissed.

Attorney Rex stated this afternoon that it had been decided to bring suits against Frick, Lovejoy and Potter at once for conspiracy. The charges are founded upon the introduction of Pinkertons.

TEMPERANCE.

[Originally printed in a newspaper and reproduced in Carlos Martyn's life of Wendell Phillips.]

One beautiful afternoon in August, there came to me the heart-broken wife of a State prison convict. We tried to plan for his pardon and restoration to home and the world. It was a very sad case. He was the only surviving son of a very noble man—one who lived only to serve the poor, the templed and the criminal.

All he had, all he was, he gave unreservedly to help thieves and drunkards. His house was their home. His name their hail to save them from prison. His reward their reformation. It was a happy hour to hear him tell of the hundreds he had shielded from the contamination and evil example of prisons, and of the large proportion he had good reason to believe permanently saved. Out of hundreds, he once told me, only two left him to pay their bail, forfeited by neglect to show themselves in court according to agreement—only two!

Bred under such a roof, the son started in life with a generous heart, noble dreams, and high purpose. Ten years of prosperity, fairly earned by energy, industry and character, ended in bankruptcy, as is so often the case in our risky and changing trade; then came a struggle for business, for bread, temptation, despair, intemperance. He could not safely pass the open doors that tempted him to indulgence, forgetfulness and crime. How hard his wife wrought and struggled to save him from indulgence, and then to shield him from exposure! How long wife, sister and friends labored to avert conviction and the State prison! "I would spare him gladly," wrote the prosecuting attorney, "if he could stop drinking. He shall never go to prison if he will be a sober man. But all this wretchedness and crime comes from rum."

Manfully did the young fellow struggle to resist the appetite. Again and again did he promise, and keep his promise perhaps a month, then fall. He could not walk the streets and earn his bread soberly, while so many open doors—opened by men who sought to coin gold out of their neighbors' vices—lured him to indulgence. So rightfully, the state pressed on, and he went to prison. An honored name disgraced, a loving home broken up, a wide circle of kindred sorely pained, a worthy, well-meaning man wrecked. Sorrow and crime "all comes from rum," says the keen-sighted lawyer.

As I parted from the sad wife on my doorstep, I looked beyond, and close by the laughing sea stood a handsome cottage. The grounds were laid out expensively and with great taste. Over the broad piazza hung lazily an Eastern hammock, while all around were richly painted chairs and lounges of every easy and tempting form. Overhead were quaint vases of beautiful flowers, and the delicious lawn was bordered with them. On the lawn itself gayly-dressed women laughed merrily over croquet, and nely children played near. A span of superb horses pawed the earth impatiently at the gate, while gay salutations passed between the croquet players and the fashionable equipages that rolled by. It was a

scene of beauty, comfort, taste, luxury and wealth. All came from rum. Bikes and diamonds, flowers and equipage, stately roof and costly attendance, all came from rum. The owner was one who, in a great city, coined his gold out of the vices of his fellow men!

To me it was a dissolving view. I lost sight of the gay women, the frolicsome children, the impatient horses and the ocean rolling up to the lawn. I saw instead the pale convict in his cell 12 feet by 9; the sad wife going from judge to attorney, from court to governor's council, begging mercy for her over-tempted husband. I heard above the children's noise, the croquet, laugh and the surf waves, that lawyer's stern reason for exacting the full penalty of the law—all this comes from rum!

MEN AND WOMEN.

[Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, in the Forum for July.]

It is the narrow, superficial education of women which leads them to maintain that there is "no difference" between themselves and men, or that men's normal opportunities are loftier than their own, and which consequently makes them envy men and desire to step into their place. The really educated woman, the one whose mind really knows and thinks, can comprehend better than anyone else the true meaning and glory of womanhood, the true importance of its peculiar responsibilities, the true value and charm of its peculiar privileges; for she alone is able to attest and appraise these things, and, moreover, she has learned that the growth of civilization implies a progressive specialization of capabilities and efforts, and that the advancement of women has meant a steady departure from that primitive, barbaric state where men and women were not more widely differentiated than are male and female animals today. If she claims a share in the man's right to the higher education, it is first of all that she may be fitted to do work which a man cannot possibly do, and may help the world along in a way that is parallel, not identical, with his.

The normal man must have, in some shape, the companionship of woman, and he needs it just because it is never precisely the same in flavor as companionship with other men. It is normal and desirable that even the love of a brother for his sister, of a son for his mother, father for his daughter, of man—young or old—for the woman outside his family who is his sincere and affectionate friend, should be tinged with a sentiment which does not exist in his feeling for his brother, his father, his son, or his masculine friend. This is normal and desirable, and, fortunately, quite inevitable. And the same things are true in a converse sense; they are true of the feelings which women have toward men.

But there is a vast difference between this kind of sentiment, from which almost everything that has meant progress for the world has sprung, and that stronger kind of sentiment or that more foolish kind of sentimentality wherein dangers great and small reside. And when the minds of women interest and satisfy men as much as their bodies and souls,