The Sun.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1892.

*If our friends who pass us with manuscripts for publication, wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.*

### A Homestead Parallel.

Suppose a farmer has ten farm laborers in his employ from month to month. He concludes that he must reduce the monthly wages of each by a dollar. Upon this announcement they decline to serve him at the decreased rate of compensation, and quit work. What are their rights?

They have a right to express their opinion of their employer's conduct. If they think he is small-minded, and mean, and selfish, they are at liberty to say so. They may also properly endeavor, by peaceful means and moral and intellectual suasion, to induce others not to enter into his service.

But will any sensible man contend that they have the right to take possession of their employer's farmhouse and barn, and granary and fields, and by force and arms exclude from his property not only other laborers who are willing to work for him at the reduced pay, but also the owner of the premises himself?

We think not.

Suppose, however, that they should succeed thus in holding his farm buildings and his farm by armed occupation, what remedy would be available to him under the law?

He would have no legal right to kill or endeavor to kill in order to regain possession of his premises, although of course he could lawfully use any force necessary to protect his own life. His plain duty would be to call upon the authorities of the State to put him in possession of his own; and the State ought to do it, if it required every constable, sheriff, and regiment available for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the law.

### A Record of Shame and Danger.

Homestead presents the most appalling record ever put on the books of business in a civilized community. Here it is, as near as the facts exhibited without contradiction can make it:

At the CARNEGIE works a dispute arose about wages between the company and the employees. This dispute involved between three and four hundred men, the total number employed being several thousand. The men being as firm as the company upon the disputed point, and acting in a solid body, stopped work. The Homestead employees constituted substantially the whole town, and they surrounded the mills, placing their own deputies on guard, saying that they would keep the works safe, but allowing no one to enter. The company called upon the Sheriff to give their property back into their possession. The Sheriff thereupon went to the works, which were in a state of capture, and the people of Homestead met him with indubitable evidence that the life of himself and his followers would not be safe if he attempted to perform his duty. The Sheriff withdrew, after failure to extend the protection of the law over the property, and issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that certain persons have congregated and assembled at and near the works of the CARNEGIE Steel Company, and on the road and highway leading to the same, and that such persons have interfered with workmen employed in said works obtaining access to the same, and that certain persons have made threats of injury to employees going to and from said works, and have threatened that if the owners of said works attempt to run the same the property will be injured and destroyed;

"Now I, WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, High Sheriff of said county, do hereby notify and warn all persons that all the acts enumerated are unlawful, and that all persons engaged in the same in any way are liable to arrest and punishment. And I further command all persons to abstain from assembling or congregating as aforesaid and from interfering with the workmen, business, or the operation of said works, and in all respects to preserve the peace and to retire to their respective homes or places of residence, as the rights of the workmen to work and the right of the owners to operate their works will be fully protected; and in case of failure to observe these instructions all persons offending will be dealt with according to law."

This was torn down. During this time the Sheriff was sending appeals to the Governor of the State to send aid, representing the situation as grave in the extreme, and the Governor was fencing with pettifogging excuses to avoid committing himself.

MICHAEL HICKEY, President of the Western Branch of the Amalgamated Association, said on Tuesday, the day before the battle: "The men will die in their tracks before they will submit either to work for the CARNEGIE scale or to allow non-union men to come in." There is no need of questioning the fact of this assertion. The sequence showed that there was ground for it.

The mill owners hired three hundred men, armed, with the intention of getting them into the mill secretly, so that at last the premises might be in their possession again. These men were known as PINKERTON detectives. They are offensive to most American citizens, to strikers as a threatening foe, and to others as an armed force which the energy of the properly constituted officers of State should never permit to be necessary. The company put these three hundred men into barges, and taking them in the night when the people of Homestead were asleep, they attempted to take them peaceably to the doors of the works. But the strikers, who appear to have been organized for fight as well as for labor union purposes, heard of the PINKERTONS' coming. They roused themselves out of their beds by signals of guns and flash lights, and sped to the river to block the PINKERTONS' entry, in the company's name, into the company's works. So determined were the strikers that they tore down the company's fence and broke into its premises, in order that they might confront its representatives at every point.

Then there was murder. The question who fired first is not a factor in determining who committed it. People will assign the responsibility for murder according as they think or deny that the strikers were justified in vowing to die in their tracks rather than that non-union men, men whom they did not control and approve of, should enter the CARNEGIE works even under Mr. CARNEGIE's guidance. That, of course, was a declaration of death to intruders. The determination to die under those circumstances necessarily meant the resolve to defend themselves, to kill in the cause. If the strikers owned the works and not Mr. CARNEGIE, and if they were protecting their own property, no one will deny them the right to defend it to the last extremity; and in that case the PINKERTON men did the murder. But if Mr. CARNEGIE had the right to enter his works and to take assistance with him, and if he hadn't, no man has a right to get into his own house or to employ a private watchman to protect it, then his men, these PINKERTONS, when they were threatened with violence by the strikers, did no murder. But murder was done.

The strikers were too strong, however, and drove the PINKERTON men off and again stood guard at the gates.

After the carnage on Wednesday morning Governor PATTISON received this despatch from a member of his staff who had been sent down to observe and keep his chief informed:

"PINKERTON men have surrendered and strikers have allowed them to land. Everything is quiet, and no trouble apprehended to-night. Your course meets general approval."

This was after the Sheriff had attempted to regain possession of the works in behalf of the owners and had failed; after he had sent requests to the Governor for assistance and had failed; and after the company had tried to take its own men in during the night and had failed, the works remaining in the hands of the rioters.

Then came Senator PALMER of Illinois, in the United States Senate, to add to the chain of amazement over such developments in the State of Pennsylvania, and to supplement the acts of the rioters by theoretical argument: "I maintain," said he, that these citizens [the rioters] were right. They had a right to be there. I maintain, therefore, that at the time of the assault upon these people at Homestead [who had jumped from their beds in order to prevent the company from getting possession of its works] they were where they had a right to be. They were upon ground they had a right to defend. I assert that there is a law which gives to these men, who have been brought up in these special pursuits, a right to demand employment, a right which can only be defeated by misconduct on their part."

As if in response to Senator PALMER's view that the strikers owned the works because they worked in them, Mr. FRICK, the manager of Homestead, stated his side of the controversy, and it is only necessary for purposes of history to give the reply of HUGH O'DONNELL, a leading labor leader:

"Mr. Frick says the scale only affects 325 out of 3,800 workmen in these mills. This is only partly true. If the scale proposed by the CARNEGIE Mill Company should be enforced, and the wages of these 325 men cut down, it is only a matter of a very short time until there would be a general reduction all along the line."

Mr. O'DONNELL's challenge of Mr. FRICK's statement, therefore, his justification of the extreme measures resorted to by the Homestead employees, is based on speculation merely.

Such is the extraordinary series of events at the Homestead works. If responsibility for such socialistic atrocities can be assigned to any one, the situation has been produced and suffered by the influence exerted by reckless agitators upon the perverted passions of their followers; by the inflaming viciousness of a press treacherous to every necessary principle of order and prosperity, most conspicuous and most venomous of which is the New York *World*; and by the shameless cowardice of Governor PATTISON of Pennsylvania, who has been playing the demagogical patroon for personal or partisan politics alone.

The Homestead mills belong to Mr. CARNEGIE. Let him have them this very hour. If he does not get them, the bottom of all business prosperity falls out, and the corner stone of personal liberty is shattered. Whoever is not ready to give back the Homestead mills to the owners, whoever demurs for argument upon the nature of detectives or their place in society, or upon the justice of an arbitrary scale of wages, is either fanatical in devotion to anarchy or cowardly in his support of the public welfare.

To all American workmen, whom we know to be honest without insultingly classifying them, as the demagogues do, as "honest labor," we say: have this outrage at Homestead stopped! Call off the agitators who are bound to array against labor organization the distrust and hostility of the great public. Perish the day when such hostility shall become right!

Mr. CARNEGIE's riches are not in the question. The two great political parties, Democrats and Republicans, have just declared as a principle, and we have no idea that the People's party, into which is gathered the major portion of cranky and speculative dissatisfaction with things as they are, will deny, that every dollar should be as good, worth as much, as every other dollar. We offer another rule applicable to the situation, and sure to sweep away its most alarming and most serious difficulty: Let every dollar be as secure in the hands of its owner as in any other man's!

### The World a Public Enemy.

The *World* is a vicious and a depraved newspaper. It is nothing short of a disgrace that in this, the chief city of the country, there should be published a journal so prodigate and so prejudicial to the public welfare.

To the influence of the *World* and of like newspapers may be clearly and unerringly brought home the great crimes at Homestead, with their murders, their dynamite, and their cruel and ferocious attempts to kill men by burning. The *World* has left nothing undone to inflame the passions of the ignorant and incite them to disorder; and when they have been wrought to the point of murder and pillage it is the *World* that approves their deeds, and advocates the policy of their conduct.

So far as it is in its power, the *World* now aids and abets in the sequestration by violence of the CARNEGIE mining plant at Homestead. Its readers are called upon to sympathize with the ferocious rioters and to give their moral support to the defeat and overthrow of a vast industrial enterprise, and the degradation of the Government of Pennsylvania.

Of what account are law, order, the Constitution, and the public welfare compared with selling a few more copies of the *World*?

When a newspaper is thus conducted, it is a menace to the public welfare and a menace to every individual interest and every business concern in the community in which it is published. As to the interests of labor, organized or otherwise, there is no intelligent workingman that does not know the *World* is their malignant enemy. It is the typical waiting delegate of the press; pocketing the cash, leading labor into trouble, and leaving its victims to get out of trouble as best they may.

### A Few Simple Principles.

Whoever makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, is a benefactor of mankind. So says SWIFT with a true and a wise philosophy.

Whoever provides employment for his fellows, by means of which they can get their bread, is a benefactor of the race.

Whoever organizes and develops a great industry out of which thousands can make their living has served his day and generation. He is a public benefactor.

The great mass of mankind are dependent for their subsistence on industries organized by such benefactors. This relation between the employer and the employed, the master and the workman, capital and labor, has existed at all periods of human history. Without it the race could not survive. It would die out by starvation.

Originally the relation was that of captor to captive, or master to slave. Superior power forced the workman to labor. The growth of civilization has emancipated the laborer from that bondage. He is no longer the slave of his employer. He is a free man, with the right to sell his labor and charge his own price for it, to choose his own employer and the sort of work he will do. He can work or not, as he thinks best, or as his necessities require. The greatest victory in the long battle for human rights has been this triumph of individual liberty. Except in a few countries of the earth and among tribes still in savagery, all mankind are now thus free.

Yet by the very law of nature they are still bound and forced to labor. That law is irresistible. In the sweat of their brow they must earn their bread, or they will starve. Manna does not drop down from heaven for their sustenance. They are not disembodied spirits living on ether, but corporeal beings who must be fed; and all of them must engage in the business of getting this necessary food. No one is exempt. Mr. ASTOR, Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CARNEGIE would starve if they had nothing except gold and silver, greenbacks and bonds to live upon, for there is no nutriment in them. They must expend their money for the general benefit or it is of no use to them. They must invest it for the use of other people. Unless it is so used, it is of no good to them. They are forced for self-preservation to put it to such employment. They must buy food, and by the buying enable others to get food. If they lock up their money in vaults and keep it idle, it is worthless to them. They must turn it over so that it will serve the public. They must build houses, establish industries, and assist undertakings necessary for the general benefit. The money must serve the interests of the whole, if it is to be made to serve their own individual interests.

Hence, by the law of nature, a man is still a bondsman, whether rich or poor. He must lend a hand to necessary human industry or else starve. Capital is no more free from this obligation than labor.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE started out in life as a poor Scotch boy. Not one of his workmen has had to work harder than he worked. In his time he has employed many thousands of these workmen. He has given labor by which they earned the bread they are compelled to have by the law of nature. The capital he has gathered has been a fund accumulated by the help of their labor, doubtless, but it has been labor made possible by his ability to organize the industry for them, and by labor exerted because he had the capital for its employment. Workmen have not gone to his mills because he forced them there. They have gone under the compulsion of the law of nature. They wanted the work he gave them, which they could not get along without, and which they could not have had unless Mr. CARNEGIE's capital, or the capital of somebody else, had furnished it for them. They could not have built up the business of themselves; and if it had not been built up by Mr. CARNEGIE for them, they would have had to go elsewhere to find other capital as an employer. If a man has labor to sell, he must find some one with money to buy it, or it is of no more use to him than unused capital is to Mr. CARNEGIE. If the man does not like the price offered, he can reject it. If the buyer does not like the price asked, he has the same liberty. Neither is obliged to accept the bargain, though both are under the same law which forces men to take what they can get. If the laborer does not want the work longer than he contracted to give it, he can throw it up, and the employer has the same right to dispense with the laborer. The workman can choose his employer, and the employer can choose his workman. No law can take away that right from either. The workman can refuse to work and the employer to hire. Such is liberty.

These are very simple, self-evident facts and principles, but when a Senator gets up in the Senate to oppose them, and when vile and vicious journals strive to cheat and delude the people by denying them, it is worth while to repeat them for the general benefit. The laborers who set out to destroy this universal and immutable law, will dash their heads against a rock. They are madmen. They are tearing up the blades of grass and the ears of corn which were planted and were growing for their benefit.

### Can a Language be Learned in Six Months?

In the last number of the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. W. T. STEAD discusses the GOUIN method of learning languages. There is nothing new about the method, whose fundamental principle is that we should acquire a language as children learn their mother tongue, namely, not by the eye but by the ear. What is new is the cogent demonstration of the value of the process and the lucid explanation of its workings, which M. FRANÇOIS GOUIN furnishes from his own experience.

We have said that there is no novelty in the idea. Most educated persons have observed that while with the help of grammars and dictionaries they may be able to read a foreign language, and even to write it in a stiff academical way, they can seldom speak it fluently or understand it readily when spoken unless they have learned it by the ear. The distinguished Orientalist, Prof. PALMER of the University of Cambridge, who was murdered in northwestern Arabia during the war against ARABI Pasha, acquired in the course of a few months the power of speaking Arabic, and of understanding it when spoken, by talking day after day with Arab sailors in the London docks. He would ask them questions about their vessels and their cargoes, and they would point to particular objects and describe them in their own tongue. That is to say, he learned Arabic precisely as, when a little child, he had learned English, and the result was an unrivaled mastery of the language as an instrument of communication between mouth and ear.

It may be thought, however, that Prof. PALMER would have learned more, and more rapidly, had he brought to his chats with Arab sailors a thorough acquaintance with Arabic grammars and dictionaries. Perhaps the most striking outcome of the experience of M. GOUIN is his conviction that the contrary is the case. Before he discovered that a foreign language must be learned as children learn their native speech, by the ear, he had made herculean efforts to master German, both by the approved classical method and in pursuance of the popular OLLENDORF system. He seems to have been gifted with an extraordinary memory, by means of which, coupled with industry, he not unreasonably supposed himself capable of acquiring any language. Before he left the University of Caen for Germany he procured a German grammar, and in nine days had completely assimilated it, including the irregular verbs. Finding, however, on presenting himself at the Hamburg Academy, that he could not follow the lectures of professors, he bethought himself of the need of studying the roots of the language, and in four days committed to memory a thousand German roots. Nevertheless, when he again entered the lecture room, he perceived that his roots availed him as little as his grammar. Thereupon he applied himself to the translation of GOETHE and SCHILLER, but again his attempt to understand German when spoken was fruitless. Then he bought the last edition of OLLENDORF and in four weeks mastered it, yet he found himself as much at a loss as ever to speak German or to understand it through the ear. Finally he determined to learn a dictionary by heart, and in thirty days had committed to memory a vocabulary of thirty thousand words. Yet again the stores of words accumulated merely as words through the eye proved unavailable for conversation or for the comprehension of the discourses delivered in the lecture room.

At last M. GOUIN went home in disgust and found that one of his nephews, a child three years old, who six months before had been unable to talk, was now able to chat fluently about all sorts of things. He resolved to watch the child, while it was learning to express some new facts of life, and from his observations he evolved the principles on which the natural process of learning languages is founded. These principles he would express in three fundamental propositions. First, children learn languages not by words but by sentences; secondly, if we are to learn languages in series of sentences instead of in disconnected words, it is on the verb and not on the substantive that attention must be concentrated; thirdly, in order to remember a series of sentences, a child always pictures the actions in consecutive order corresponding to their natural succession in time.

Having arrived at these conclusions M. GOUIN went back to Germany, arranged at Berlin to board and lodge in a German family, and prevailed on them to place their young children under his charge. The children taught him German and he taught them French, not through books, but by describing to each other the things they saw. He found that oral descriptions of objects seen, having once entered by way of the ear, were engraved upon the memory and never afterward became effaced. At the end of a week he discovered that he could comprehend ordinary conversation; his tongue at the same time was loosened, and like a child he began spontaneously to speak. Like a child, too, he applied the grammar intuitively, and his speeches at once lost the property of making everybody laugh. Two weeks later he not only understood the professors' lectures with the utmost ease, but in a philosophical bout at the Berlin University was proclaimed victor.

To the query whether the immense amount of work which he had previously done in the academical methods was not of considerable assistance, M. GOUIN, as we have said, gives a negative reply. He insists that, on the contrary, the anterior work hindered him, for two reasons: First, because it had completely falsified his pronunciation, and secondly, because there was not a single verb in the whole German language to which he did not attribute a meaning quite other than its true one. So that he had a double task to execute: first to forget, afterward to relearn; and the latter was by no means the more difficult and troublesome. The proof was that the children in conjunction with whom his experiment was made learned to speak French more easily and quickly than he learned German, although they knew nothing of grammar or dictionary. So convinced, indeed, is M. GOUIN of the importance of beginning with the ear that he would prohibit a student from seeing a foreign word before he has heard it and has mastered both its significance and its pronunciation.

To acquire a language perfectly with the ear one needs, according to M. GOUIN, only nine hundred hours. In three hundred lessons of three hours each, one can acquire not only ten thousand words, but these words compounded into one hundred thousand sentences. With these one will have mastered not only the whole language, but much science and history besides. The ordinary man, however, does not want to master a whole language. To know enough French to feel at home in France; to be able to go about in it without ever being at a loss to understand what is said in the streets, or in the café, or on the railway; to read a French newspaper with ease and to speak with a French accent; all this, it is averred, can be gained through the ear in six months' lessons of two hours each.

### Congratulations All Around.

Are the Christian Endeavor societies sorry that they decided to hold their great mid-summer convention in this town? We guess not. Is New York sorry that they have come? Well, not much.

Where else in the world could the pious young men and maidens have found such delightful summer weather as they have found on this great rock of Manhattan, crowned with a marvellous city, its shores washed clean four times a day by the ebb and flow of the ocean in resistless tideways, its atmosphere constantly renewed by the sweep of sea air through the streets, its bright sunshine tempered to just the right degree by breezes from the cool billows of the ocean? Where could they have found another meeting place like the great Garden, with its beautiful tower and DIANA standing tiptoe on the top of it? Is there another place in the world that affords such a view as can be obtained from the middle of the magnificent arch that spans the East River nearly a hundred and fifty feet above the crinkling water? In the daytime what a panorama of cities, of shipping, of near-by waters swarming with all manner of pleasure and working craft, of distant waters broad and beautiful and tinted with colors borrowed from bordering shores, darkened by passing clouds and made changeable by ruffling breezes, of green-terraced highlands in the distance, of mountains far away veiled with that "impossible blue" which is the despair of landscape painters! By night what a concave vault of lights and strangely blended shadows lies beneath the feet of the sightseer on the big bridge; some of the lights darting hither and thither like sparks blown by the wind, countless others glowing steadfastly, the shadows changing as the clusters of various-colored lights on moving craft rush past them! We tell you, young brethren and sisters, there is nothing anywhere else in the universe like the view from our big bridge on a summer night, whether it be leap-year or any other year.

And if bad weather should come after the young Christians have tired themselves out with sightseeing, what a comfortable old town they would find this to be for resting up and feeling up for the fatigue of the homeward journey!

But if the Christian Endeavor societies have cause to rejoice on this great occasion, so has Gotham. How immeasurably preferable is this national convention of young men and maidens to a National Convention of any political party. Bah! What city but Chicago would exchange this light-hearted host of young persons mingling pleasure with a serious duty for a throng of merely masculine boomers? For a fact, New York has not had such a touching-up with the colors of field blossoms for years as came with the advent of these thousands of pious and pretty girls. And what a variety! Girls from other cities; girls from villages; girls from way back—all of them interesting and charming. Girls in calico; girls in silk; girls in cloth made up tailor fashion; girls with suspenders—lots of 'em. Maids with the color of roses in their cheeks; maids with faces and throats browned by outdoor life in the country; maids with freckled noses; and all as fresh as daisies, scattered through the two cities from GRANT's tomb to Greenwood, and with faces bespeaking the pleasure they find in seeing the sights of this wonderful metropolitan district. The freedom of the city is theirs, and they are safe in the streets, the cars, and the parks of this well-regulated town. So superior is the guardianship here, as compared with the other great cities of the world, that even the young men of this welcome host are measurably safe after they have bidden the young sisters good night and started out for another little turn about town.

The Christian Endeavor societies will come again. There will be more of them next time, for their ranks are growing rapidly, but there will be room enough for all of them. New York will not forget this visit, and the young men and maidens who are now with us will remember it.

### Information.

Candidate HARRISON will be in the 60th year of his age next month. Candidate CLEVELAND is in his 56th year. Candidate WEAVER (People's party) is in his 63d year. Candidate BIDWELL (Prohibitionist) will be in his 64th year next month. All of the four candidates are gray haired. Three of them are full bearded, and the other two wear moustaches only. Two of them, HARRISON and WEAVER, were born in Ohio, both in the same year. CLEVELAND was born in New Jersey. BIDWELL was born in the State of New York, up in Chautauqua. Two of them, HARRISON and WEAVER, served in the Union army during the war. BIDWELL was a soldier in our war with Mexico. The lightest weight among them all is the Omaha candidate, and the heaviest is the Chicago candidate. Three of the candidates, HARRISON, CLEVELAND, and WEAVER, are lawyers. BIDWELL has been a distiller. Two of them, WEAVER and BIDWELL, were once members of the House of Representatives; HARRISON was once a member of the United States Senate. All four of the candidates are well looking enough, but not any one of them can be correctly described as truly beautiful. HARRISON has been twice a Presidential candidate and once elected to the Presidency. CLEVELAND has been thrice a Presidential candidate and once elected. WEAVER has been twice a Presidential candidate, without any chance of election. BIDWELL has never until this year been a Presidential candidate. BIDWELL is the wealthiest of the four candidates; CLEVELAND and HARRISON are less wealthy; WEAVER is the least wealthy, easily the least. As candidates, CLEVELAND hails from New York, HARRISON from Ohio, WEAVER from Iowa, and BIDWELL from California,—an Eastern candidate, a trans-Alleghany candidate, a trans-Mississippi candidate, and a Pacific coast candidate. All the candidates are rather dark-complexioned and are of medium height. What sized shoes they respectively wear cannot yet be stated, though CLEVELAND has unquestionally the smallest and handsomest feet. All four of them can make speeches, but HARRISON and WEAVER are more voluble speakers than CLEVELAND or BIDWELL. A quadrilateral debate between the four of them upon the public issues of the day in the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden would be a pleasant entertainment for New Yorkers of all parties; each of the speakers limited to one hour's time, and each entitled to a half hour, after the main speeches, to reply to all the others.

There is certainly one eminent Republican besides BENJAMIN HARRISON who shows desire without reservation or qualification by personal feeling for the success of the Republican cause this fall. We refer manifestly to the Hon. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, late a member of President HARRISON's Cabinet, and always, while he lives, the chief inspiration of Republican partisanship. Nothing could have been more sincere, nothing more telling, politically, for example, than his card published upon hearing the result of the Minneapolis Convention:

"The resolution, energy, and persistence which marked the proceedings at Minneapolis will, if turned upon the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the Republican National Convention."

Mr. BLAINE has displayed the same aggressive loyalty in the case of his successor in the State Department, and, but, too, when rumors were muttering that he was also a gentleman against whom there might have been reason for hard feeling. Mr. BLAINE's letter to the Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER is conceived in the same spirit of Republican energy and devotion as the HARRISON deliverance:

"BAR HARBOR, July 6.

"MY DEAR MR. FOSTER: I ought sooner to have written you a word of congratulation on your appointment as secretary of state, which I most heartily do now. I am very glad you are appointed. You will be able to render service than any man else in the department. Very truly and cordially your friend,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

BLAINE is for the ticket as straight as BENJAMIN H. There is another element of timely interest beside that of political information in these two specimens of writing. They are models in clearness of thought and directness and elegance of expression but may well be studied by other statesmen encumbered with the duty of furnishing notes for publication.

Professor WILLIAM MATTHEWS was accustomed in his class room to give lectures on historical topics, including the battle of Waterloo, of which he had made a profound study. When he first visited the field of Waterloo he asked the guide to place him upon a certain eminence overlooking the historic ground, and from this vantage place he described to his companions the events of that epoch-making struggle, pointing here and there to various positions that had been the scene of tremendous incidents. His study of Waterloo had fixed the topography of the region thoroughly in his mind.

The late Professor N. A. FREEMAN always kept in view the fact that the physical geography of a country exerts great influence in shaping its history. It was his theory that a historian should be personally acquainted with the localities he describes. Mr. CLEMENTS MARKHAM says of him that FREEMAN always desired, if possible, to write his descriptions of events on the spot where they occurred. Every interesting locality in connection with the Norman conquest both in France and England was visited and carefully studied by the historian. He visited every nook and corner of Sicily before he undertook to write his work on that historic island. He took the greatest care to acquaint himself with geographical and even geological conditions.

Professor RITTER defined geography as "the study of the earth's surface, of man's influence upon it, and of its influence upon him." Professor FREEMAN made the influence of topography upon the nature and doings of the race one of the bases of his historical writings; and yet there are many teachers of geography who treat the study as though it had to do merely with locations and boundaries and distances. They are a good ways behind the times.

### THE RIOT AT HOMESTEAD.

#### A Manly and Serious Warning from a Truly Independent Journal.

*From the Post-Express.*

Under the best of circumstances a labor contest, involving a large mass of men, is in constant danger of drifting into outrage and bloodshed; and it is by no means certain that the controversy at Homestead would have been settled in peace had there been no outside interference, but to natural causes of irritation potent political influences were added, and the result is a blood-stained riot disgraceful to the country.

While the controversy between the company at Homestead and the men it employed was probably a purely financial and business one in its origin, the politicians of the country grasped at it as a partisan opportunity. It is an ugly thing to say, but it is the simple truth, that the Democratic press spared no pains to foment the quarrel and push it to a violent issue. Even papers so conservative as the *Evening Post* and the Buffalo *Courier* kept up a constant denunciation of Mr. Carnegie and his associates; not on the ground that they were wrong in the present controversy, but on the general ground that they were public plunderers who ought to be punished; and from day to day the men were prompted to outrage. Now that riot has taken place and blood has been shed papers like the *Union and Advertiser* and the *Brooklyn Eagle* exult in the fact and gloat in the shameful disaster because it seems to have some promise of partisan advantage. What do the Democratic leaders mean? Are they ready for an alliance with every element of disorder and danger in the hope of party triumph?

Mr. Cleveland said in his last annual message that the fortunes of our manufacturers "result from the discriminating favor of Government, and are largely built up on undue exactions from the masses of our people;" that "the citizen is struggling far in the rear of a protected competitor beneath an iron heel;" that corporations "are fast becoming the people's masters;" that "the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with those favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of the people;" that our workingmen are under "the domain of perpetual servitude." This doctrine was taken up by the Chicago Convention and cast into the declaration that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect" duties such as the present tariff law imposes and collects, and that it is "the robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." Now, however effective these teachings may be for temporary partisan purposes, they are false, wild, and dangerous.

If any considerable number of people accept them in good faith as a political creed the inevitable result is violence. The man who believes that he is robbed to make his neighbor rich will not submit to the robbery. The man who believes the law unconstitutional under which the process of robbery is carried on will be apt to disregard that law and disregard others. If any spark of courage goes with his convictions he will assert what he considers his individual right at all hazards. This is no mere theory. It is the natural tendency of human nature; and we have seen it work its way to a logical conclusion twice in our history, once in nullification and once in secession. If the folly be not checked, it will work its way a third time in some more disgraceful if not more disastrous course. Politics is all well enough, but when it resorts to exciting public opinion into a condition approaching lunatic delusion, for the purpose of electing a candidate, it becomes a dangerous game.

We have formed no opinion on the merits of the original controversy at Homestead; but it is plain that the populace there regarded Mr. Carnegie and his associates as robbers and plunderers who have no rights that a workingman is bound to respect; and that is the view which many of the newspapers seem to adopt and encourage under a mistaken notion as to political expediency.

We do not like the Pinkerton agency or the uses to which its detectives are put; but when the Sheriff of a county declares that he is powerless to protect property rights, and when the Governor of a State plays the sneak, in face of a mob, like Mr. Pattison of Pennsylvania, it is a natural impulse for the individual to resort for protection to any available means. The shameful thing is that our civil authorities lack the power and the courage to maintain law and order at a crisis.

So far as we can see, the riot of yesterday leaves only these issues confronting the people: Have the owners of the works at Homestead a right to occupy and use their own property? Does the law or the mob rule in Pennsylvania? It seems clear to us where the right lies in both issues; and it should be asserted at once without harshness but with all due firmness.

#### Stand by the Right.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I congratulate you on your wholesome leader of to-day's issue. Shame on the Governor of Pennsylvania! Shame on the press that upholds him!

DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have watched closely the New York press during the recent disturbances at Homestead, Pa., for honest patriotic criticism, but until your leader appeared this morning I have been mortified and ashamed at the wholesale skulking that seems to have characterized our leading journals on this question.

Perpetual praise is due THE SUN for its manly words to-day. Let every American who believes in equal rights law and order, justice and individual liberty read this article, preserve it and act according to its dictates, and anarchy, socialism, and a lot her kindred plagues would receive their quietus in this land forever.

CHARLES SUMNER HAYWARD.

NEW YORK, July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the name of right I wish to thank you for your two editorials in yesterday's paper—"The Homestead Homicides," and on "The Newspapers and the Murder." I believe, however, that your course in that particular is taken from your hatred of being deceived by false protestations of virtue and honesty. You have struck a blow upon the heart of truth in this Homestead affair. The questions now propounded are: Shall the employed hand dictate to the employers what wages shall be paid them, and if their demands are denied, seize the property of employers and kill their guards?

NEW YORK, July 8, 1892. D. A.

#### The Force Bill Never!

*From the Raleigh State Chronicle.*

THE SUN is making a strong and steadfast effort to defeat the reelection of Harrison. If successful the country will be spared the stigma of having a President whose deceased policy is to place the Southern States under the domination of negroes. Our New York contemporary has entered the political fight in a way to win the grateful acknowledgment of every Democrat in the South.

*From the Front Royal and Riverton Gazette.*

THE SUN puts it very pointedly in regard to the Force bill. The SUN touches a tender spot in the hearts of all right-feeling people, North or South.

*From the Atlanta Constitution.*

The tariff is important and interesting as a subject of discussion; but to make it an issue at the South, with the Force bill impending, would be nonsense.

*From the Toledo Bee.*

It matters not how much they may poohpooh at this idea. Third party men, who vote against the Democratic nominees must nevertheless recognize the fact that they, too, will be the sufferers should the Force bill be passed, and that even if they should succeed in pulling down the pillars of the Democratic temple they will also be buried in its ruins.

#### An American Woman on the English Women Campaigners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Referring to your editorial of yesterday regarding Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Cornwallis West, will you kindly allow me to say how I think "in the mischief" their failure to get their husbands elected to Parliament can be accounted for?

These three women went on the hustings presuming on their womanhood and, to a great age, that is rapidly playing out. They are the down women particularly. Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. West, and ten years ago such smiles as these would have won votes, and not like the language in great jests, and as shaking your ribbons have decided.

Men in America wouldn't act like that yet, but they will presently.

The trouble is women don't know when they are well off. They want equal rights with men, and they are getting them with a vengeance. The "all in" they won't have. They will weep for fears of race suicide, pretend that as these three women influence by their charms they are all going to making a great thing out of it, but you'll see it until too late. The real truth is, women want to eat their cake and have it too. One woman who is happy and satisfied to be just a woman, and who isn't a bit vassy-passy, EITHER.

Lose your cough by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and helpful medicine for all throat and lung affections, and a curative for asthma.—*Adv.*

One thousand health and pleasure resorts in the Empire State reached by the New York Central. Write for information.—*Adv.*

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The Hunt-Hunt wedding was, of course, the event of last week at Newport. Although the reception was a so-called informal one, it comprised everybody who is anybody. The young couple looked so in earnest as they pronounced their vows that all present seemed to realize the sometimes forgotten solemnity of the occasion. The bride is a great favorite, and the presents from her own and her parents friends exceeded in number even those usually bestowed nowadays.

The Fourth was celebrated with due solemnity. The Declaration of Independence was read, not by Mr. Vanderbilt, as some thought it would be, but by Mr. Daniel Webster Appleton Armistead. There was a cottage race, and in the evening a small, very small, dance at the Casino. Mr. James J. Van Alen and Col. Jerome Bonaparte gave very handsome dinners. Mrs. Thomas Howard, who is visiting Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, has had several dinners given in her honor. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a charming hostess, and her guests may be assured a pleasant time while under her most hospitable roof.

Bar Harbor bids fair to be one of the gayest summer resorts this season, as usual. The fight for supremacy between the hotels and cottages has long since been declared in victory of the latter, and now the "saints of all ages in harmony meet" at the different entertainments. Mrs. W. P. Douglas and Mrs. Randolph always make the place of their abode very lively, and they will, it is said, spend most of the summer here. Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones, Mr. James W. Gerard and family are settled in their respective abodes and have already given informal luncheons and dinners. The Fourth was celebrated in the customary manner. A dinner and dance was given at the Kebo Valley Club House. Among the guests were Mrs. John Bolland and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith who were, as usual, dressed in the latest fashion. Some years ago, when these fair young matrons were known as the lilies twins, they created a sensation at a garden party at Newport by appearing in the then novel jersey waists of heliotrope color, in which their fine figures appeared to great advantage.

As in years gone by, we hear that Narragansett Pier has never been so full of guests at this season. One house has been completely filled with a delegation of schoolmistresses from New England, who came to attend the sixty-third annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, which was held there last week. Perhaps it was to counteract their influence that the governors of the Casino have decided that spirituous liquors may be sold once more on the piazzas of the Casino, and "wine, women, and song" may once again restore the waning glories of this much-maligned watering place.

There are to be many of the same people at the Pier as in former seasons. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane are to be at the Revere. Mrs. Richard Irvin and her niece, Miss Morris, are booked for the Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder are at the Atwood House, while on the Casino register are already enrolled Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Braine, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Preble Tucker, Miss Kate Steele of Baltimore, the De Coppets, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Ward. The Southern and Western contingent will not arrive before August, but there is plenty to do at the Pier from now on until the 1st of September.

The Fourth of July is over and no stragglers should now be seen in town. New York is given up to the Christian Endeavorers and to those unfortunate members of the male sex who find their business so imperative that they must spend all but a fortnight in the very heat of the summer in their city homes. The story is going the rounds of the Chicago woman who was ordered to leave her home for some quiet resort where she could be free from all social excitement. She stopped en route in New York, and wrote her physician that she found in this city perfect and absolute quiet and freedom from social excitement as she found it nowhere else. Still the roof gardens are crowded and some women who have so far braved the heat say that one is never so much of a belle as at this season.

Cedarhurst, Orange, Lawrence, West Chester, and all along the Hudson are now very gay. Mrs. Samuel Colgate is entertaining a succession of house parties at her beautiful place at New Hamburg, while the places near Rye town are wild with excitement over polo, which is this summer being played harder than ever.

At Tuxedo the Fourth was celebrated in a delightful fashion. The day was becomingly cool, the air being crisp enough to give a bright color to the complexion. Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. R. H. Hunt looked particularly well in the dainty summer costumes as they stood interested spectators of the athletic games given by the employees of the club. Mr. Lorillard Donalds drove one of the four-in-hand teams in a club break, which gave good promise of the delights in store for those fortunate individuals whose names are booked for the drives to and from Tuxedo this autumn. There were several dinners given in the evening, and a very jolly informal dance wound up a day which it was voted by one and all had been most successful.

Southampton has started in well for a season of gayety. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay have apparently determined that they will show all their friends and acquaintances how much fun and amusement it is possible to crowd into the twenty-four hours. The drives are, of course, not very many, and a four-in-hand seems almost an anomaly on such old-f