### WAR WITH FRANCE.

OUR GREAT NAVAL ENCOUNTERS WITH THE FRENCH.

The United States Fitted Out Privateer and Authorized American Officers to Capture French Cruisers Wherever

It was Lord Wolseley who said re cently that the United States being un prepared for war might be congratu-lated upon not having tackled any first class European power. There are so many people in this country of the same opinion as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, that it prowess as a naval power does not rest exclusively upon our having whipped the decayed monarchy of Spain We whipped Great Britain much against our will in the war of 1812; but do those faint-hearted few whose hearts sink into their boots at the name of war, not know that we crushed France also in 1798-9? England and France were and still are each first class European powers. And as there is now as there was also a century ago, some prospects of truble with France. e prospects of trouble with France the results of the Naval war and the circumstances which led up to it are of timely interest, particularly as they re-call a phase of American history uttery unconsidered in its bearing upon present events.

The cause of the trouble

e arose out of the inability of the hot-head members of the French Di-rectory to appreciate such a constitu-tional revolutionist as John Adams, who was not without some leanings in the direction of a monarchy. Adams accordingly hated the authors of the French revolution, and all its sympa-thizers, including Jefferson, had little love for the views of John Adams, who held "levees" once a week in the White House and advocated the use of plush breeches and of curled hair and similar frivolities in the attendants on the Ex-ecutive. Though treated with studied insolence himself by the English court circle while he was Minister to Eng-land. Adams was unnecessarily anx-lous to see friendship restored between the United States and England. Though England would yield nothing to obtain it Adams still indulged the foolish hope that England would accept the attuation of the loss of her colonies; and so if England condoned a successful rebellion Adams was arxious to have this country forget the years of oppression and all the bitter past. As friends and allies commercially at least he thought the two nations might go on in peace; and as he says in his diary "together they might gather and divide the world." In short there was a situation and a reciprocity of feeling one hundred years ago in certain Anglican quarters very similar to the present, and which went even to the extent of having a faction in this country desir-ous of precipitating a war with France. This faction was successful in securing the ratification of the Jay treaty through Alexander Hamilton and two "Anglicists," Secretaries John Picker-ing and Oliver Wolcott. Upon the rati-fication of this treaty the French directory were so angry after the assistance that Lafayette had given the colonists in securing their liberty, that they :m-mediately recalled their minister and sent home ours.

French cruisers therefore attacked our merchant vessels. This country was then too weak for a naval war and Adams sent envoys to the irate members of the Directory to set matters right. There was much ill feeling entertained towards Adams personally by the leading members of the Directory, who were furious that Jefferson was not elected president, and a demand was made upon Adams' envoys for a sum of money to enable France to car ry on her wars and also propitiate the directory. It was then that arose the famous cry of defiance—"Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute," the justification for which was the un the justification for which was the un-usual demand of France which it is believed, however, now was most de-liberately colored by the Anti-French and Pre-Anglican faction who hated equally the two Republics and were anxious to antagonize them in order to restore English supremacy in Amer-lea.

Congress thus aroused by the one congress tunk aroused by the one stided report of the Adams envoys or-ganized an army. Soon also a state of war existed on the sea, where Commo-dore Truxton defeated and captured two French frigates. These two splendid victories however sobered the belligerent members of the Directory and they constituted such interesting naval engagements that European first class powers might study them with advanmally declared but the depredations stirred up the patriotic feelings of the American people who were thus pro-foundly convinced that Europe whether royalists or republican, was equally quite unable to appreciate or to understand them. The United States fitted out privateers and authorized Ameri-can officers to canture Procedure. ers to capture French cruisers erever found. The Constellation was the name of the first American frigate that thus tested our navy against that of a first class European power. While cruising in the vicinity of St. Christopher one hundred years ago Comm dore Truxton one day discovered a sail ahead. He immediately ran before the wind so as to cross the stranger's course. Before coming into closer quarters it was found that she was olved upon changing her course and she then hoisted an American Truxton now showed his colors and gave the private signal of the day. As the stranger did not respond he drew down upon her and immediately the strange craft hoisted the French colors and fired a gun to leeward. The

Constellation started in hot pursuit and after a six hours' chase gained a position off the enemy's port quarters. She now poured a full broadside into the Frenchman which promptly returned the fire which thus became rapid and constant upon both sides. After a factor minutes of firing the enemy, according to Fr des "Batallies Navales de la France," luffed up to run aboard; but owing to the loss of her main topmast was not successful, thus enabling the Constellation to run athwart her course, forge ahead, and still pour in a withering fire. Truxton so splendidly manoeuvred his ship that he kept her just off the enemy's starboard bow where the Frenchman was weakest, maintaining this position for a whole hour, pouring in broadside after broad-side and receiving a heavy fire occa-sionally in return. At this stage an eighteen pound ball struck the Constell lation's foretop mast just above the cap, and she now drew out of the smoke that had collected around the two fighting ships. But espying the shadow of the enemy again—and which enveloped in smoke was unable to see the Constellation, but which kept firing away in the direction in which the Constellation was last seen—the American vessel now opened a heavy fire upon her starboard battery which soon dismounted every gun upon the Frenchman's deck. About 4:30 in the afternoon of the day—the engagement beginning at nine in the morning—the Constellation dropped astern, crossed the enemy's wake and was about to sink the stranger with all on board when she surrendered and was imme diately secured as a prize. She was found to be the French 36-gun frigate

Both the Constellation and the L'Insurgente were rated as 36-gun frigates, though in estimating their equality the French pound was eight per cent, heavier than the English pound. Thus a French 12-pound shot weighed 13 English pounds and a French 24-pound shot was the equivalent in destructive effect to 26 English pounds. After a similar encounter on the morning of Feb. 1, 1800, between the Constellation Both the Constellation and the L'In Feb. 1, 1800, between the Constellation and the 40-gun-frigate La Vengeance and after the superiority of American to European ships had been established, the hostile attitude of the French Directory was changed and no further interference was attempted by France.

Interference was attempted by France.

After these brushes between the American and French fleets Napoleon replaced the feeble and incompetent members of the Directory, President Adams again sent his envoys to Paris and things were made so permanently satisfactory that Napoleon sold all the French possessions to this country, saying—"I have now given to the United States something that sooner or later shall make them a formidable rival to the commercial and maritime supremacy of England." The accuracy of this prediction was not so apparent then as it is to-day, nor did Napoleon ever imagine that the future held in it a possible Anglo-American alliance.

Ice in Sickness.

## Ice in Sickness.

Ice in sickness.

Ice is employed in various ways in iliness as a remedy. The ice-bag is applied to the head in cases where there is severe pain, and to various parts of the body to reduce inflammation. If a proper bag is not at hand, a common bladder from the butched may be used filled with ice broken up into small pieces, so as to lie on the part more comfortably; if a cork is placed in the center it may be tied more securely. The ice-bag should be slung over the place so that the weight of the bag does not rest on the part, but just be in contact with it; a piece of folded fiannel or lint should be placed under it so that the bag does not rest on the bare skin; it might cause gangrene without this precaution.

Ice is given to stop sickness, or in

without this precaution.

Ice is given to stop sickness, or in cases of hemorrhage from the lungs, a small piece is placed on the tongue frequently. Ice should be kept in large lumps if possible, and these ought to be wrapped in a flannel or blanket. When required to be kept by the bedside a piece of flannel is tied over a cup or basin, the ice resting in the centre, the water then runs, when melted, into a cup, and prevents the ice from melting too quickly. A darning needle or bonnet pin is the best thing to break up the ice with, if a proper ice pick is not at hand.

Trades Followed by Ants.

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Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest spaces and the least possible loss to interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians. The naufilus is a navigator; he raises and low. tilus is a navigator; he raises and low-ers his sails, and casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical feats.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians. Caterplilars are silk-spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a beat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses the stream.

tail for a saik, he crosses the stream.

The beaver is an architect, builder, and wood-cutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs acqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

dry.

The white ants maintain a regular

"I guess," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley,
"dat I warn't built foh soldierin'."
"But you's done jine de comp'ny," said
Miss Miami Brown. "Yas, but dem
off'cers is li'ble ter git pow'ful smaht.
I kin step off ter de music as fine as
anybody. But dey won't lemme staht.
De man he say: 'Private Pinkley, de
right foot is de wrong foot.' Den I got
kinder confuse an' I says, 'Which am
my right foot?' An' den he says, 'Yo'
left foot, ob cohse.' I reckons de fus'
ting I knows I gwinter git ketched fo'
mutiny."—Washington Step

SKETCH OF THE BRAVE LEADER OF THE COWBOY REGIMENT.

sevelt is a Man with a Future Who Learned Human Nature on the Prairies and Who Can Turn His Knowledge to Account Upon the Tented Fields.

Theodore Roosevelt has so much en-Theodore Roosevelt has so much endeared himself to the American people by his cheerful optimism that the president of his alma mater once saw fit to make apology for it. The subsequent events have shown that the student was the master of the sage, the scholar the head of the school. This notable circumstance probably had more effect in shaping Roosevelt's public career than all he learned within its walls, and will certainly do him a public career than all he learned within its walls, and will certainly do him a vastly greater service than any parch-ment diploma which that ancient in-stitution could offer. For had Presi-dent Eliot seen fit to laud Roosevelt's course on the Monroe doctrine instead of to deprecate it, that plucky young American might wall have saked with American might well have asked with Daniel O'Connell, "What have I done

Since leaving Harrard Roosevelt has been more familiar with the herd book than with Horace, yet he has found time while administering law to the ranchers and rough riders of the West, to make more notable contributions to American literature than any public man of to-day. But he is no mere dilletante maker of books and

phrases. hether as a rancher on the banks of Bitter Creek, or as chief of that deof Bitter Creek, or as chief of that de-partment at Washington which aims to purify the spoils system, and to re-form the public service, Colonel Roose-velt has invariably proved himself to be a man of fixed convictions and of rare courage. "I would rather see this Administration turned out because it enforced the laws, than to see it succeed in violating them," is a characteristic phrase of the man, and which teristic parase of the man, and which gives his character in a nutshell. Phrases like this might be culled from his sayings, but it would be only a rosary of Roosevelt's manly straightforward qualities. He speaks as straight as he shoots, and Roosevelt's record as a cowboy is 23 bulls eyes out of a possible 25, while astride a mustang in full gallow.

than in full gallop.

His first step after leaving Harvard with the blessings of the faculty, was to mend New York politics. For two hundred and fifty years the name of Roosevelt has been connected with the business interests of the metropolis. It is a name associated with one of the oldest of New York's streets, and with one of the most serviceable of the city's hospitals. Colonel Roosevelt's debut in public life was conceived with the view of making manifest the influence view of making manifest the influence of the scholar in city politics; and in this purpose he succeeded sufficiently to give increased power to the Mayor of New York and to take away from the aldermen the power of confirming appointments. He was also the candidate of the Republican party for Mayor of New York in 1886, his opponents being the late Henry George and Abram S. Hewitt.

Col. Roosevelt, however, was desting

and Abram S. Hewitt.
Col. Roosevelt, however, was destinded to be identified with New York polltics later on. But meantime he was making the most of his opportunities to shape his own and the country's future. Two years after leaving Harvard Roosevelt wrote a history of the Naval War of 1812. The book took high literary rank and paved the way for his entrance into public service, as assistant Secretary of the Navy. The vigorous style of this initial work did much to arouse the country to the necvigorous style of this initial work did much to arouse the country to the nec-essity for an enlarged navy, and to quicken the patriotic sentiment of the country, which was then beginning to be tinged all over with burnished hue of gold. A year afterwards he gave the public some glimpses of his stud-ies of pioneer life in a work on ranches in the West, and of the "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," which are filled with delightful reminiscences of western life; and in which much that was worth life; and in which much that was worth knowing has been rescued from fore fathers or from mere hearsay and tra fathers or from mere hearsay and tra-dition. His experience hunting the bison or the buffaio, and the physical wiriness then developed will prove as useful to him now in Cuba as his knowledge as c. student of naval his-tory made him an invaluable aid in the Navy Department in preparing for the present war with Spain. He brought to the navy the experience and researches of a scholar, and he now brings to the Roosevelt rangers the skill, endurance and exploits of a

the skill, endurance and exploits of a horsemen who is as happy in the saddle as other men are while in bed.

That Colonel Roosevelt understands the west and its matters, and appreciates them, is proven by the hearty manner in which he has shrighted its manner in which he has elucidated its phases in his many works. And in nothing is this broad and American view so well borne out as in consider-ing the number of those works which treat of the noble examples of the west, and of the bounding nature of the backwoodsman that Roosevelt has given to the reading communities of the East. In the view of this descendthe East. In the view of this descend-ant of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, the winning of that vast Amsterdam, the winning of that vast Empire nursed by strong men, and taught by fate to know lehoval's plan "That man's devices can't make a man" ought to be the great theme of our statesmen. For it is upon the character and prosperity of the west that much of our future as a nation depends. Colonel Roosevelt, therefore, is never weary of telling in the that much of our future as a nation depends. Colonel Roosevelt, therefore, is never weary of telling in the eight volumes of his entitled "The Winning of the West," of the part which the frontiersman has played, and of the part which his descendants will play all through the coming years in shaping our national future. Having thus thoroughly familiarized himself with the West and having ab-

TYPICAL AMERICAN. sorbed of its large sympathies and of its buoyancy and dash, Roosevelt was its buoyancy and dash, Roosevelt was no less successful at the National Capital. There the scenes were changed but not the man. He was as popular in Washington as he was in Dakota, and when he bade good-bye to his colleagues recently, to actively enter into the Cuban campaign, his office at Washington was strewn with flowers, and there was scarcely a dry eye among those various officials who called to say farewell.

It is Frederic Harrison who says

It is Frederic Harrison who says that "the man of culture in politics is one of the poorest mortals alive." But Col. Roosevelt has shown that the man of culture can wield great influence in political life; and that men of culture have as great opportunities before them in American as in European life. It is the lot of too many men of sothem in American as in European life. It is the lot of too many men of so-called culture that they really are not men of culture at all, but that they belong to the affected class of men whom Matthew Arnold called "our barbarians." And if this lackadaist-cal, jejune class, who are steeped with an insousiance proportionate to their desire to natronize the plain people, an inscusionice proportionate to their desire to patronize the plain people, only learnt the wisdom that Roosevelt could teach them it would not be so difficult to reconcile politics and the scholar, in this country.

scholar, in this country.

When Colonel Roosevelt was asked one day what he would do with the city young men if he had the power, "I'd order them to work," said he as quick as the snap of a gunlock. "I have tried to do this by example," continued he, "and it is what I have preached; for myself I'd work as quick beside Pat Duggan as with the last descendant of a pairon." It literally. side Pat Duggan as with the last de-scendant of a patroom; it literally makes no difference to me as long as the work is good and the man is in earnest." No such wisdom as this was learned at Harvard. And it is no small tribute to the confidence which this man is capable of inspiring even in men who never saw him—and most of whom were also aware that he had never been in action—that volunteers never been in action-that volunteers from every part of the Union more freely staked their lives upon Colonel Roosevelt's judgment and were less afraid to die if necessary in his com-pany, than if he were a West Point graduate and a full-fledged military commander.

Roosevelt is a man with a future who has learned human nature on the prairies, and who can turn his knowledge to account upon the tented fields. edge to account upon the tented neids.
If the war progresses he is also morally certain to make a creditable record there. He is no mere canting theorist, but a broad guage practical man whose education in the world beman whose education in the world be-gets the highest confidence in his ca-pacity to face the future—a future that is quite likely to have no room for mere men of leisure, but which may be depended upon even to put itself to some inconvenience in order to make room for men of the stamp of Theodore Roosevelt.

Spanish Cruelties.

John Gilmer Speed discussing the Spaniard says of them: "Still, after all that can be said for them, it must all that can be said for them, it must be confessed that the Spaniards as a whole are cruel and bloody minded judged by our standards. They may not be unkind parents, or, among the peasantry, unkind husbands. But what no English speaking people can stomach is the national passion for the bull fight. No passion or sentiment anywhere in the world is so comprehensively and intensely national as the passion for "tauromachia" is to-day in Spain. There was a time when bull Spain. There was a time when bull fighting had a comparatively slight hold on the northern provinces, but that time is past. Just as the broad "faja," or girdle, is the one article of dress which is worn by all the common people of Spain, otherwise as various in costume as all the rural populations of France and Germany put together, so are they all united in their love for this amusement. The man who will not save up all his pennies to pay for admission to a grand Sunday or Corpus Christi "corrida de toros" is either an inveterate spend-thrift or no Spaniard; and if he leaves his wife at home ne is a bad husband What we Americans cannot and neve will understand about bull fighting even when we have managed to master all the intricacies of the game itself, is how a gathering of both men and women can laugh and cheer, and clar women can laugh and cheer, and clap hands, and throw their hats into the ring when a living disembowelled horse is making his screams heard above all the uproar. On the whole, we would rather not understand it. There is one Spanish woman for whose memory all Americans feel some reverence—Isabella the Catholic, who pawned her jewels to fit out Cristobal Colon—and it is pleasant for us to re-member that Isabella the Catholic set member that Isabella the Catholic her face sternly against bull fighting and would have abolished it in her dominions if she could, but even Isabella was not strong enough for that.

Equal to the Occasion

Ex-Secretary William M. Evarts was for a long time the most skilful of all public men in polite and pointed repartee, says the Ladies' Home Journal. A a reception in Washington he was drawn into a discussion between two

"Mr. Evarts," said one, "do you no think I am right in saying that a wo-man is always the best judge of an-other woman's character?"
"Madam," replied Mr. Evarts, "she is

not only the best judge, but also th est executionen

Speed of the Gulf Stream

Speed of the Gulf Stream.

Three miles an hour is about the average speed of the Gulf Stream. At certain places, however, it attains a speed of fity-one miles an hour, the rapidity of the current giving the surface when the sun is shining, the appearance of a sheat of fire. earance of a sheet of fire.



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The Doctor's Opinion.

"My little boy broke out all ove "My little boy broke out all over his body with painful sores and kept running down in health. The doctor said his blood was out of order and that the best blood purifier was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We began giving him this medicine and he was soon entirely cured." Mrs. Gracie ARMSTRONG, Ricketts, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family operate. 25c.

You Don't Need to Believe This

A surgeon in a neighboring county was called to treat a cow that had swallowed an alarm clock. Several children had been playing on the hay mow, and had a small alarm clock mow, and had a small alarm clock with them, which they left there, and it got among the hay that was fed to the cow, and she managed to swallow the time piece. When Mrs. Brown milked the cow that evening she heard the familiar alarm inside the cow The doctor was puzzled, and finally decided to give the cow a dose of snuff as an experiment. He got her to sneeze, and up came the clock, which was wound up tightly. The doctor's theory was that the key was against the wall of the stomach, the motion of which kept it wound up.



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Jenkins' pocket twelve months ago.

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formation apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.