t Days of Some Noted Leaders of the Revolution.

OF THE BLOODY YEAR 1794.

Division Friend of Bobespierre—Descrip-tion of the Death of St. Just and Conthon. Publics to Founder-Tinville.

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Although the Reign of Terror terminated, we have seen, with the decapitation of the content of the truculent term, the incurnation of its truculent term, the devaluation of the dictator would promote the devaluation of the dictator would promote the devaluation of the dictator would promote the devaluation of the inherent termination of the inherent termination of the inherent confederates, fed to satisfy the rotation of the terrorist, Hanriot, Simon, St. Terrorist, Augustia Robespierre, younger truther of the terrorist, Hanriot, Simon, St. Terrority attached to him, notwithstanding that he is reputed to have been without that the terrorist of the terrorist of him, notwithstanding that he is reputed to have been without that the terrorist of the terrorist of the terrorist of the terrorist of the terrorist than the terrorist of the terrorist than the terrorist of the terrorist than the terrorist to have been without that the terrorist to have been without that the terrorist to have been without the terrorist to the terrorist than the terrorist to have been without the terrorist to the terrorist than the terrorist to have been without the terrorist that the terrorist than the terrorist than

FAMOUS REVOLUTIONISTS. a more devoted friend than Lebas (Philippe angols) could not be. He had indissolubly second himself to the fortunes of Robes-ers, in whom his faith was unwavering. pierre, in whom his faith was unwavering.

Not without elequence and fine talents, he was absorbed in work, in carrying out the ideas of his chief. This, in truth, was his whole ambition. Not being conspicuous in the revolutionary procedures, he might readily have escaped the ruin of July. But when hobspierre was arrested he demanded to there his fate. Consigned to the prison of La Porce, he was rescued by Hanriot, commanding the troops of the Commune, and taken to the Hôtel de Ville. When the soldiers of the convention besieged the building and were on the eve of capturing it, Lebas, seeing the assistance of the convention besieged the himself dead; luckier than the dictator, whose bullet had only fractured his jaw.

tured his jaw.
Hanriot and young Robesplerre tried to commit suicide by hurling themselves out of the window. The

the window. The stone flagging wounded them sorsly; neverthehm, they were dragged to the scaffold. Shuddering aght, hurrying to besend the bleeding and the dying, as if hatred purmed them to the very grave; and yet common enough in m enough in
bolling hisladron of human passion. St. Just on
casion besought some one to kill him;
m tried to cheat the ax, but to no pur-

The fellow triumvirs must have en-Lebas Dr. Guillotin described the mavised Lebea. Dr. Guillotin described the machine he was so anxious to introduce as absorbtely painless, extinguishing life and consciousness in an instant. The French, nevertheless, appear to have dreaded it. When its bade shone in their eyes, they chose, if they had half a chance, to clude it by self inflicted quietus. Many of us seem to feel a hitter attestation in writing finis to our own lives rather than leaving the job to the executioner. But what matters who writes it? The French revolutionists cherished a most pulsemant passion for dying.

34. Just was one of the youngest of the leading revolutionists—only 27 at the close—and one of the most remarkable. A fanatic for freedom, cruelly conscientious and conscientiously cruel, the uprising of the Parisins fired his heart, and filled his mind with restatic visions of liberty. A lover of let-

static visions of liberty. A lover of letes, born in the province of Nivernais, to eminence in his native commune, rd and sent to Paris, the year following sutbreak, to take part in the fête of the tration. He was chosen deputy to the con-tion by the electors of Aisne. Voting for death of the king, he delivered a strong, nasely democratic speech, furnishing his sely democratic speech, furnishing his as therefor, and the speech gave him rity. He shared in most of the burning es of that day, and also manifested ex-

ing the civil war he was pitiless in his orta to suppress the royalists as well as the mervative and timid republicans. He and in Robespierre a congenial spirit—they and in Robespierre a congenial spirit—they are alike in their severe logic, in their ausnorality—and they almost never differed dr views or policy. The younger man more decided, more audacious, more unseting. He was ever ready to sustain his clusions by determined and immediate los. The notion that he was under the dination of his senior is incorrect. Full adividuality and energy, he is said to have an the initiative in many of the events of be Terror, and he never shrank from couse ces. He made no assumption of feeling adernoss for those he considered the enereason for those he considered the enemies of his country. They deserved to be reated with the greatest rigor; he could not, or would not, see any side but his own. Entirely honest, sincere, disinterested, he was inexorable in executing his decisions. These very qualities made him a tremendous

lent of the convention, he drew the report which led to the guillotining of bert, Danton and their associates, and a became odious to all their followers, my of whom accounted him an exagger-d and stronger Robespierre. He had, from outset, insisted on the Reign of Terror for safety of France, maintaining that they who are moderate in making revolutions merely dig their own graves. He might have added that they who go to extremes dig their own graves also, as was illustrated in his case. He delivered a powerful speech on the day of the trial; but he and his associates were borne down by the public wrath. After his con-domination, he kept silence, dying with per-fect composure, convinced, to the very last, of the justice of the cause and the rectitude of the justice of the cause and the rectitude of behavior. The stuff of martyrs was donaly in him. St. Just had, like Hebert, ly handsome face, a tall, graceful, figure. His manners were severe,

simplicity Spartan. shights were put to death. Albeit repre-med as having instigated divers atrocities, to be now said to have done his utmost to pret them, and thus to have incurred the im of his party. His subsequent appear-in the convention was marked by varibe advocated, for instance, the impeachment of all the sovereigns of the world, and declared Great Britain an arch traitor to humanity. Devoted to the principles and measures of the terror-

ists, he was ready and eager to share their fate. He presented the mor strous law of the Prairial, deny-

moned before the revolutionary tri-bunal the right of counsel or of pro lucing witnesses in heir defense, which crisis in the nation's affairs. The entire history of France in that awful time

an unbroken series of crises.

On the 6th Thermidor he received with a dictalaful smile the charge of Fréron that he was planning to mount the throne over the corpus of the people's representatives. "How seald I," he inquired ironically, exhibiting his paralyzed logs, "mount the throne, aranything else!" When rescued from prison by the commune, knowing that he could be at little use on account of his infirmities, he want home, instead of to the Hôtel de Ville. But faithful to his convictions and friendship, he torn himself from his child and wife late

at night, and was driven to the commune. This was deliberately going to most death, for he and the other accused had been outlieved. At the time of the attack on the Hôtel he was carried off by a friend, and in the riot and confusion was lost sight of.

Having been discovered by some excited, infuriated men, ill and bleeding on one of the quays of the Seine, they were about to throw him into the river. He mildly said to them: "Wait a little, my good friends, I am not yet quite dead." But a few hours later he was beheaded with the rest, in his 35th year. Owing to the contortion of his limbs he could not be stretched as usual on the plank beneath the ax, and the executioner put him to much needless pain by trying to adjust his deformed body so as to receive the fatal blow. Couthon was as eager to encounter death as to inflict it on those he believed to be enemies of the republic and the era of emancipation. His passion for humanity, for the liberation of the people, drove him, as it drove so many revolutionary leaders, to mortal hatred of all political opponents, accompanied by a vehement desire to destroy them. So strange a blending of humanity and inhumanity, in the interest of liberalism, is unprecedented in the annals of mankind.

AFTER ROBESPIERRE.

With the Terror ended the despotism of the commonalty, including the dregs of the Parisian populace, who had from the assault on the Bastile been clamorous for blood, and in whose name all the frightful excesses had been committed. Consonant with their annulment the influence of the better, the more intelligent classes, so long suppressed, began to revive along with law and order. Insurrections, more or less formidable, owing to scarcity of provisions and lack of employment, not less than to the agitation and schemes of the defeated leaders, broke out at intervals, threatening a return of the former horrors. They were overpowered, however, horrors. They were overpowered, however, after sharp conflict; but in the uprising of May 20, 1795, the convention was temporarily driven from its hall. The mob had been deprived of its power, though not of its fury, by the events of the 9th Thermidor; its savage triumphs could not be repeated. The conservative deputies who had fled or been banished gradually returned to Paris. In a few months, the convention, aided by

the wholesale reaction, adopted a new consti-tution—bearing date of the year III—provid-ing for two legislative bodies, the council of five hundred and the council of ancients, numbering two hundred and fifty. The Jacobin club, the focus of radicalism from its founda-tion, was closed Nov. 12, which indicated the strength and permanence of the social and political change. The attempts to reorganize it proved abortive, altered time and circumstances rendering reorganization impossible.
Going back a bit, many happenings need to be recorded. Tallien, head of the Thermidoriens, as they were named, who had brought about the downfall of the triumvirate, beconspicuous men in the country. Possessed of ability and boldness he seems to have been unprincipled. He turned as much against



DESTROYING THE REVOLUTION. the ultraists as he had been in their favor totally contradicting his antecedents, on ac count of his personal interests. Robespierre's distrust of him had been well based. He was not, like so many of his associates, an enthuslast and idealist. He caused the arraignment of Carrier, of whose cruelties at Nantes we have spoken in a previous article, of Le

guillotined.

Le Bon, a native of Arras, was originally a priest and professor of rhetoric at Beaune. A democrat by conviction, he welcomed the Revolution, soon became a constitutional curate, and was one of the first of his order to marry. This act was regarded as a proof of patriotism, and of attachment to the principles of the new era. He was chosen to the legislative assembly; made a member of the committee of public safety, and was sent on various important missions into seditious districts and those invaded by foreign foes. He bore bimself with marked credit and dis-

played unusual courage
His memory has been bitterly assailed, especially by the church; but many of the sto-ries told to his disparagement have been disproved. Armand Guffroy, a fellow towns man and, like him, a mountaineer (mon-tagnard), and a member of the Jacobins, was his unrelenting foe, hunting him to death Guffroy, who appears to have been as treach he was unscrupulous and cruel, had no visible motive for his persecution beyond his general malignity. Le Bon, who was ex-ecuted at 30, had the reputation of an exemdary husband, a tender father, a steadfast

Fouquier-Tinville has been portrayed in a worse light than even Marat or Robespierre and there is reason to think that much of his reported infamy is merited. But, as usually appens, he has been blamed for things of which he was not guilty, and it is always comforting to know that humanity is never totally depraved. Having acted throughout the Terror as public accuser of the revolu-tionary tribunal, he is accused of the most oded apathy, declared incapable of friendship, sympathy or the slightest ap-proach to human feeling. His contempora-ries asserted that he had no soul, not even the soul of a tiger, which seems to be grati-fied with what it devours. He is charged with sending to the scaffold, with equal in difference, his political intimates and his po ies, Bailly and Vergniaud, Chaumette and Danton, Hébert and Desmoulins Philippe, duke of Orleans (surnamed Egalité) and Charlotte Corday, Robespierre and Marie

This office would naturally make him execrable; but, apart from that, he seems to have been strangely devoid of sepsibility Nevertheless, he is known to have done fre ent acts of kindness, not to have been par ticularly dissolute, not to have taken bribes. not to have been in any sense a poltroon. At the end he was poorer than when he first took part in the popular rebellion, and he was undeniably a rampant democrat from the be-ginning. He said at his trial that he had simply been the ax of the Revolution, and could not see why the ax should be

Fréron, who, having belonged to the Moun-



casily he might have slipped out of life without revealing his significance! Very narrow was tils escape from not Freuch as he was

tionist, jairwised mercilessly the members of the committee of public safety. He procured the condemnation of the public accuser, clos-ing his speech with the words, "I demand that Fouquier-Tinville be sent to bell to boil in the blood that he has spilled;" which has quite an orthodox sound for that wildly anti-theologic epoch. The public accuser met death without the slightest emotion (he could take as well as give) at the heavy age, for a Revolutionist, of 48, receiving the jeers of the brutal crowd with words of deflance and contemps. born at Ajaccio, only two months after the born at Ajaccio, only two months after the island had been conquered by that nation. Strange that he who vanquished so many European powers should himself have sprung from vanquished soil. If anything, he was Italian, and Italian of a much adulterated sort. Attempts to furnish him with a distinguished lineage have proved unavailing. The name, which in early years he wrote Buonaparte and pronounced, Italian fashion, in five syllables, occurs in the chronicles of Corsica as early as the Tenth century, and recurs in the Sixteenth; but its connection. recurs in the Sixteenth; but its connection, even remote with the Napoleonic branch, has

BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

The Dreadful Work That Was Done

by Kapoleon's Guns.

CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION-1795.

Tallian's Rise and Pall-The Virtues of Madame Tallien-Her Great Inflgence

to Dispelling the Terror-Gen. Bona-

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

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Mme. Tallien, who, we repeat, had done so much toward the overthrow of Robespierre by instigating her husband against him, ex-ercised as much social influence in Paris as he exercised political influence, and retained

it longer. She appears not to have loved him, or if she ever did, to have quickly re-

have been mainly through the senses—she was singularly voluptuous and bewitching in person—for he became alienated from her,

distrusted her, and in a few years sought and obtained a divorce. It is not improbable that

she listened to his suit because he had author

ity and power; could secure her freedom, save her life, indeed, and could give her

prominent position at the French capital.

After going there as the mistress of the proconsul, which was Tallien's office, she was

again thrown into prison as a suspect, and would have been executed along with her

ating Thérèse, marquise de Fontenay. Be

ing as graceful and witty as she was beautiful, she was considered, especially under the Directory, the queen of fashion, and her re-

ceptions were among the most brilliant in Paris. Exceedingly fond of admiration, she

appeared in drawing rooms in nearly di-aphanous Greek costumes, which displayed her figure to the best, and least proper ad-vantage. Everybody raved about her, which,

with other causes, excited her husband's jeal-

cruelties and perfidy in the past, and none of his efforts, believed to be hypocritical, en-

abled him to regain confidence. He was com

pelled to resign from the council of five hundred, and from that day his course was downward. He quitted France for England,

and, later, accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, nominally as savant. After returning to his

native land he was, for a time, consul at Ali-

Napoleon for five years, sank into complete

obscurity, but survived the empire, and died

extremely poor and forlorn at 51. He often said, in his last days, that it was unlucky for

him to have escaped the guillotine, sixteen years before. But few men of his era, having

once enjoyed so much power and influence, have slipped into such insignificance. Mme. Tallien, who had been divorced from

him when he was twenty-seven, took, three years later, a third husband, Count Philippe Periquet, afterward Prince de Chimay, and

withstanding the scandals that had assailed

her. She continued for years to be a reign

ing beauty, but was nover admitted to the court of the empire. Napoleon disliked her

exceedingly, thinking that she had a bad in-

fluence on Josephine. His treatment of her

might serve the turn of satirical misoga-

mists, since she indirectly saved Josephine's

life. They might say that this was an unpar-

The part that the princess had played in the Revolution closed the doors of monarchi-

cal society against her, although the prince

was welcome to almost every court of Eu rope. She was noted for her kindness and

generosity, being ready to serve anybody, whether friend or foe. She effected the re-

lease from prison of any number of persons, and snatched scores from the scaffold. She

had children during each of her marriages;

four during the second, though Tallien de-

nied three of these. She seems to have been

woman, of whom there are numberless

counterparts, that possessed many of the highest virtues, albeit she may not have pos-sessed the conventional one. She died in

Belgium at 62, having had a sufficiently ex

traordinary career to furnish ample material

At the time of the adoption of the new con-

stitution, the executive power was vested in a directory of five members. An enactment

of the national convention, however, pre-

scribed that two-thirds of the council of five

hundred must be selected from its own mem-

bers. This was obviously designed to prevent

either royalists or ultraists from controlling

the council, and caused a new and dangerous

tumult, in which parties were greatly divid-

retain power, and pave the way for the re-

establishment of the monarchy, organized a formidable insurrection that menaced the

country with a renewal of the old strife. The

middle class, however, were in such dread of

the common people, and of their regaining the

upper hand, as they had done during the Ter-

ror, that they joined the royalists, who were

thus greatly strengthened, and vastly su-

The entire prospect was of the overthrow

of the convention and the reinstatement of

the ancient order, which, more than six

years before, had been displaced with unex-

ENTER NAPOLEON.

the accidental choice of a young soldier, who

had already won renown, and was destined

to fill the world for ages with the magnifi

cence of his achievements. That one man

carried the fate of nations in his brain; he

was the shaper and controller of events, the

maker of epochs, the creator of history, the

foremost character of his century, in truth,

Napoleon Bonaparte was then 26, recently

made a brigadier general of artillery, and

burning for military employment. He had been waiting for his opportunity, and here it

was. Does it always open to men of tran-scendent power; or do such men turn the most

ordinary circumstance into opportunity; whereupon the world says they were singu-

larly lucky to find it? Whatever the fact,

the great men and the great opportunity seem to be as cause and effect; they act re-ciprocally; they discover one another. But,

for lack of opportunity, may not the great

Napoleon was not a Frenchman by the

most liberal construction, and would never have been accepted as such by France but

for his prodigious, well nigh universal genius.

If he had been killed

at Lodi, and his

army defeated, as

it must have been without him, she

would have spoke

of him as a Corsi-

can adventurer.

who showed prom-ise that he had not

Such reinstatement was only avoided by

perior in numbers to the convention.

ampled calamities to France.

f modern times.

man pass unrecognized?

ed. The royalists, seeing an oppo-

for a dozen thrilling novels.

donable offense in her husband's eyes.

ived with him on easy terms in Par-

The country had no faith in him after his

JOSEPHINE.

lover, had she not incited him to con-

spire against the

of her companions

In captivity was Mrse, the Viscount-

harnais infterward

empress), whose husband had been guillotined. The fall of Robespierre

preserved the

three, as it pre-served hundreds, and Tallien then

married the fascin-

parte in the Rue St. Honore.

not been established.

The Buonapartes were patricians, and may or may not have been his ancestors. His father, Carlo Maria, was an advocate of local repute, and an adherent and follower of Gen.
Paoli in his revolt against the Genoese. After the patriot's flight he became the friend of the French governor of the island, and through him was enabled to place Napoleon, one of thirteen children, at the military school of Brienne. The boy is said to hav had a violent temper, and, in quarrels with his elder brother, to have always gained the advantage. The tradition is that his childish propensities were military, and that he drilled other children with wooden swords

and guns.
At Brienne—he went there at 10—he was eilent and surly, presumably on account of his ignorance of French, his poverty and pride. But he was capable of strong friend-ships, as with Bourienne, toward those who were considerate and sympathetic. His favorite study was mathematics, and he liked geography and history, but cared noth-ing for literature or any of the accomplishments. He enjoyed excellent health, was quiet, diligent, of regular habits, and delighted in Flutarch. At 15 he went to Paris to finish his military studies, and was offended at the expensive mode of living there. The year following he was commissioned a sub-licutenant of artillery; was soon after promoted to licutenant, and stationed at Valence. He there wrote a prize essay on the "Principles and Institutions Essential to Happiness." Having been shown this after he had become emperor, be evinced annoyauce and burned it. He also wrote consider ably, expressing strong democratic sentiments and a fervid attachment to freedom.



NAPOLEON'S BIRTHPLACE, AJACCIO. When the Revolution had broken out he was 20, and still at Valence he embraced the popular side. During 1792, being in Paris, he was particularly impressed by the insurrec-tions of June and August. When he saw the mob enter the Tuileries by force and compel Louis XVI to show blusself at the window with a red liberty cap on his head, he re-marked: "It is all over with that poor fellow. How a few cannon, loaded with grape shot, would have dispersed those miserable scoun-This clearly denotes his understanding of the French and his judgment as a sol dier. Three years later he acted out his opinion and demonstrated its soundness. If h had been called upon earlier to suppress riot and faction in that city, he would unques-tionably have done it, and shortened the Revolution by three years. He was the one man above all others to deal with a mob.

Paoli, having gone to Paris, was enthusi-stically received—the constituent assembly had allowed the Corsican exiles to return home—and was appointed lieutenant general and governor of the island. The Bonaparte house at Ajaccio was, for a while, the headquarters of the patriots, and Joseph and Na-poleon Bonaparte, who had gone back there, were regarded as their leaders. They and Paoli differed widely as to politics, though they were personally attached to him. He was soon opposed to the national convention, in common with many of his fellow country-The result was civil war, and the latter, as ander of a battalion of the national



At first successful, he was besieged in turn. his communication with a vessel which had landed him there being cut off, he was onstrained to take refuge in the tower of Capitello. He and his fifty followers nearly starved there, but they were released by some shepherds and the Benaparte family driven from Corsien by the adverse faction. The members were exposed to great peril from the popular rage, and finally got off to Marseilles in a chance ship. There is strange inconsistency in the future hero of Marengo, Wagram and Austerlitz being obliged to fly from his native land, with his mother, brother and sisters, to save his life, on ac sount of hatred of the enemies of France.

During Napoleon's stay at Marseilles he was engaged by a French general to negotiate with the insurgents of the region round-about. He issued a pamphlet in which he pointed out to them the strength and temper of the revolutionists and the folly and danger of exciting the wrath which would certainly be their ruin. His sentiments were under guisably republican, but not radical, for he had no relish of popular clamor or disturbance. He was speedily transferred to Paris, and, after remaining there some months, was intrusted with the command of the artillery sent against Toulon, then in the hands of the Spanish and English. He managed his gans so admirably that the town was constrained in a few weeks to surrender, thus winning (December, 1700) his first decided success, and laying the basis of his surpassing military fame. Gen. Dugemmier, in recommending him to the committee of public safety, wrote significantly: "Promote this young man. If should be neglected, he will promote him-

He was made a brigadier, joined Dumer bion's army and participated in the Pied-mont campaign. After the destruction of the triumvirate, he was arrested in Paris by the Moderates on suspicion of having been a partisan of Robespierre. If this had hap-pened during the Terror, he would, in all likelihood, have been guillotined. An indignant remonstrance from him to the authorities procured his release in a fortnight. He then sought for some new military position, which, despite his acknowledged abilities was not granted him immediately. At this



dian, is said to have lent him money to re-

deem bis sword—discatisfied, downcast, full of anxieties. "Life," he says in one of his letters, "is but an empty dream of brief duration." How unlike the man of uncessing, marvelous performance in this shadowed sentiment! He was so despondent, so troubled with compulsory idleness and want of appreciation, that he contemplated offering his services to the sultan of Turkey.

CLOSING SCENES.

But the man having come, the hour did not long delay. The convention was serely in need of a resolute, efficient commander for its 5,000 regular soldiers, abundantly provided with cannon. Barras, president of that body, had general control of the troops, but hardly feit adequate to the responsibility of pitting them against the 80,000 national guards, as the defenders of the sections (primary assemblies) of Paris were called. Gen. Menon was at first selected for the position, but he lacked decision and was set aside. Barras, who had been with Menon at Toulon, declared that he was eminently the man for the emergency, and the committee appointed him to the important office.

The convention is sitting in the Tuileries, and the guards, backed by the populace, advance (Oct. 5, 1795), confidently along the quays of the Seine and the Rue St. Honoré to the palace, confident of expelling the assembly as they had done before. Napoleon, with but one night for preparation, has secured the best positions and calmly awaits their coming. They represent the people, in whose sacred name the wholesale, promiscuous throat cutting has been waged for six years and more, the people who had rioted and triumphed in blood. Will the young Corsiean dare to defy their overwhelming numbers and consecrated prestige? He is not the man CLOSING SCENES.

triumphed in blood. Will the young Corsi-can dare to defy their over whelming numbers and consecrated prestige? He is not the man to flinch from odds or responsibility, to be deterred by names or procedents. He has divine faith in artillery; he opens with it heavily and seasonably; mows down the marching columns; keeps up the thunderous fire incessantly. In one hour's actual fighting the michtsy mouster, that had devastated the mighty monster that had devastated France and terrified the Old World is shivered into atoms; is no longer to be seen or felt.

Marat, Chaumette, Desmoulins. Danton, St.

Robespierre, all the racy, might have 3 bloody graves if conscious that they had died in vain.
On the needless graves of 25,000
Frenchmen a stuwithout morals or without conscience, builds the glitter without conscience, builds the glitter-ing though fragile fabric of military, absolute govern-NAPOLEON L

absolute govern-Thus again it happened in Europe that liberty leads to anarchy, anarchy despotism, and despotism back to liberty. How long is this to be the cycle of political events? How long is humanity to suffer and be sacrificed before liberty shall be uni-versally and permanently attained?

## OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVEE.

IT WILL SOON BE AS GOOD, AT LEAST, AS THAT OF GERMANY.

Some Points Regarding the Relative Sizes of Big War Ships and Houses-Interesting Gossip About the United States Tars and the Craft They Sail On.

The prospect of the United States securing a navy begins to be very good. If the increase goes on as it has been pro-gressing lately, Uncle Sam's ocean war outfit will soon equal that of the German empire; and the German navy stands very high. Still, when one compares the limited extent of German seacoast with that of the United States exposed on some 10,000 miles of ocean, it would seem that the United States should have a navy far greater than Germany, rather



There is one matter of congratulation for Uncle Sam in respect to his navy. When he gets it, it will be all new. Probably in the history of nations no great power ever sank so low compared with others as the United States in her water armament during the past ten or fifteen years. What ships she had were old fashioned wooden tubs, not too big for a gentleman's yacht, and with guns only fitted to fire salutes. There were not enough of them to keep half the officers of the navy afloat, and the men were becoming demoralized for want of sea service. When there were but a few such ships left they were nearly all gathered together at Samoa, and a big storm came along and wrecked them. This left the United States government with scarcely a respectable ship to send to replace those lost. In short, there was no navy left. It had all been wiped out.

But the turning point had already come. Congress had ordered ships, and some of them were being finished. These were steel cruisers, having, as is said about houses to rent, "all the modern improvements." There is not as much similarity of appearance between a modern iron war ship and the Constitution as there is between the Constitution and a Roman trireme. Indeed, there is one feature in common with the trireme and the modern iron war ship that the Constitution did not possess, that is the ram. During the naval contests of the civil war this antiquated feature of war vessels, which the Romans and other nations of that time relied on as the principal implement of attack, came again into use, and, strange to say, it was introduced by the Confederates. The officers of the United States navy stood more in fear of Confederate rams than any other arm the Confederates possessed for naval warfare. Considering the ram's effectiveness, it is a wonder that it ever dropped out of the navies of the world.

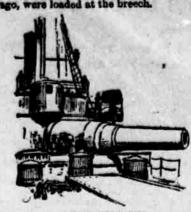
It was during this war between the states that the great change of today in war ships came; and for nearly thirty 1 years the new

system has been developing. At first the vessels were small. The original Monitor was not large. and for a time it seemed that this little craft was the coming model. Her extreme length was 173 feet. She had two guns in her turret throwing shot weighing 166 pounds, and

her cost was \$275,000. A war SMOKESTACKS. ship of today of good size is 300 feet long, and her heavy guns throw a shot weighing nearly a ton. Her cost would be from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Place one of these vessels alongside of a block of buildings, and observe the relative size. She would extend from point of bowsprit to outer edge of rudder along a block of fifteen city three story, twenty-foot houses, and her pipes would extend far above their

Then note the difference in the gun of today and the gun of 1865. At that time the largest gun affoat weighed abou twenty-one tons and was fourteen feet long. It fired a round shot weighing 450

pounds and required fifty pounds of powder. Today a gun of equal bore throws a shot four feet long, weighing nearly a ton and requiring about 900 pounds of powder. This gun will throw a shell eight miles. It weighs ninety tons and is forty feet long. It is breech loading. In this respect, as in the case of the ram, the navy has gone backward, for the first cannon, used some 300 years ago, were loaded at the breech.



A FORTY FOOT GUN. The gun carriages are also very differago. They are of steel and are worked by machinery more complicated than was required to drive the first steamboat. The guns are moved by machinery, both elevated and depressed, and run in and out. They are leaded by machinery both with the charge and the shet or shell, and when loaded are often now fired by electricity. Besides all this there are often great cylinders placed at the breech, filled with water or air or glycerine to stop the recoil. For power to work all this machinery compressed air or hy-draulic power and sometimes steam is

One method of noting the size of the war ship of the present day is to compare the smokestacks with a sailor of ordinary size. These enormous funnels rise to the height of the masts of some vessels and in circumference resemble s California pine. But that which is least realized ordinarily is the immensity of the screw. The power used is equal to 100 locomotives. Each flange of the screw is longer than a tall man. It is all very well to start a vessel with such a screw and keep her going, but another thing to stop her, for one of these leviathans cannot be stopped in less than a mile. Two screws and two sets of machinery are now usually put in. The machinery may be made lighter and is consequently more easily repaired. Besides, with the twin system the draught of vessel need not be so great.

In iron ships the mast has actually become a watch tower. There is a system now wherein a powerful electric light may be concentrated and thrown in any direction. Vessels on a clear night may be detected at a distance of two or three miles. A person on a ship upon which a cruiser would bring to bear one of these reflectors would feel like one suddenly illuminated by the bull's eye of a

policeman. The ram and the torpedo are both novelties in war ships of today. The ram is formed by curving the cutwater outward to a point under water. It is usually made of steel or bronze and made as strong as possible. To give additional strength the protective plates are carried down into the point. Wherever



THE BOSTON IN DRY DOCK. a ram can be used in sea warfare it is terribly effective. The vessels are so heavy that they are almost irresistible. Ocean steamers coming into collision with vessels, even when trying to stop, strike with tremendous force. Even

when they seem to be barely moving and come in contact with a wooden dock, they shave off its end as if they were made of cheese. What then must be the force of one of these rams striking an enemy at full speed and especially constructed for the purpose? Most vessels now have especial shoots for torpedoes. These shoots are constructed both fore and aft. They are no

less formidable than the ram. Suppose, for instance, a vessel bearing down to ram an opponent. She approaches to within a hundred feet, when out shoots a rocket looking projectile from the ene my. It glides into the water and disappears beneath the surface. In a few seconds the ramming vessel is lifted in the air and goes down in a whirlpool. When we consider the improvements in engines, in guns, in steering apparatus, in armor, in the screws, indeed, in all moving, defensive and attacking

measures pertaining to a modern war ship, we are impressed with the magnitude of scientific work a emplished. But this is not all. There the torpedo attachments and the rams, both of which are as important as any other feature. What a combination of thought, study, experiment is a modern war ship! What a concentration of different kinds of mechanical contrivance-forms of scientific research!

There is steel making, and working in steel; there is naval architecture; there are the different applications of power, of electricity, of explosive materials, from gunpowder to dynamite. There is the matter of projectiles, the calculation of displacement, and hundreds of details connected with all these branches.

Rev. Washington Gladden, who made such a determined attack upon trusts at Chautauqua the other day, and against whom Mr. Gunton, an English economist, was pitted, was born in Pittsgrove,

Pa. on Feb. 11. 1836. In 1859 he was graduated from Williams college, and after a course of theology became pastor of the State Street Congregational church, in Brooklyn, in 1860. He held the same position in Morrisania and in North Adams,

that he became paster of the first church of Columbus, O. He has been a frequent contributor to papers and periodicals, a successful public lecturer, and has published "Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living," "From the Hub to the Hudson," "The Christian Boy" and many other works. CHESS AND CHECKERS. Chess problem No. 2A Black, seven ple



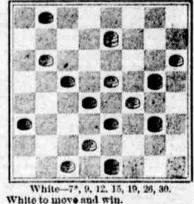
White, eight pieces, White to play and mate in two mov Checker problem No. 23. Black-2, 7, 11, 12, \*31.



Black to play and win.

SOLUTIONS Ches problem No. 24: 1..R to Q 4. 2..Mates. 1.. Any move. Checker problem No. 24: White. 1..80 to 38 9..10 to 17 8.. 2 to 6 2...18 to 14 8. .21 to 14 4 .32 to 27 5 .27 to 23 4..96 to 30 6 .14 to 9 6. 13 to 17

PROBLEM NO. 8. BY "MOSSBACK." Black-1, 14, 16°, 18, 21, 23, 24°, 31°.



White to move and win. Following is the solution to No. 7, by

19-23	22-18
28-19	30-26
20 00	23-19
11-15	Black wins.

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neither would it be a saving if they had the time, when they can buy a Little Boy's Suit at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, or a Big Boy's Suit at \$4, \$5, \$6, 87 and 88. Made from Material that will Stand Rough and Tumble Wear.
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Mass., from 1867 to 1871, when he REV. W. GLADDEN. returned to New York and was on the editorial staff of The New York Independent until 1875. From that year till 1883 he was pastor

of the North Congregational church in Springfield, Mass., and for some time edited The Sunday Afternoon. After

LANCASTER, PA. Attorneys.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.