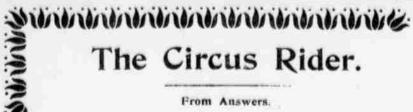
THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.



help it.

own

pany had fled in sudden panic.

11.

"Houp-la!"

supplication in her glance. What did Crack went the circus master's whip she mean? as the girl's flying figure went through Then the buckle was secured, the the last tinsel-covered circle, higher whip cracked again, and the round beeven than the preceding ones, and alighted safely in the saddle amid gan. rounds of rough applause.

One solitary figure occupied the "dress" seats-a tall, dark man, with bronzed face and keen eyes, and to this one upper-class patron was the cream of the entertainment directed.

As the girl rode round before her exit she made the usual feint of blowing a kiss to the stranger, but the circus master's jealous eye noted that a deep that sham stage kiss-was lacking that flush dyed her forchead. He also noted night. Perhaps Queen Cam had forthat the same solitary figure was there gotten for the third night in succession-was there alone-and that as soon as Hudson. "Queen Camilla" left the ring he got up, collected stick, hat and gloves and departed.

'He's a fish out o' water." muttered the man to himself, "What's he doin' here, I wonder? If he's got un eye upon Camilla he'll soon find as how others 'as got an eye upon him.'

And that night, after a frugal but somewhat noisy supper, the ringmaster sought out a fat, elderly woman, always strongly redolent of gin, but who, in spite of that and other little delinquencies, was called by courtesy the wardrobe mistess. The manager -for in Leo Salterne's circus the manager, owner, director and ringmaster were rolled in one--came upon this lady as she was folding away Camilla's glittering robes.

"Look here!" he began roughly, "Have you heard anythin' about the gent that's been hangin' around ?" "Course I have!" muttered the woman sulkily, "Who 'asn't? He's the

new 'squire, just come home from Aus-traly." "An' what's he doin' here?"

"Come to see Salterne's circus, I suppose," she replied-"leastways, he pays 'is money like the rest."

There was silence, save for the tinkling of baubles as she folded the costumes. Then the man seized her by the arm

"You ain't been splittin'?" he hissed. "If you have, Meg Hudson, it'll be the worse for you!'

"D'ye think I want to get rid of the girl? D'ye think I don't know that the show would soon go to the dogs if it warn't for Queen Cam? D'ye think I don't know that she keeps things goin' both before and behind scenes? Why, there isn't one o' the whole company but what loves her, and"-with a scowling glance-"hates you."

"Well, it's a dangerous neighborhood, anyway," said the man, shifting uneasily beneath the glance, "an' it's time we was movin' on.

"Ay! As long as the Hall stood empty, and no one knew where to look for a heir-

"Hold your tongue for a croaking old fool!" cried the manager angrily,glane-ing round at the thin wooden partition. Who knows who might hear ye, ye old bird o' the night! Anyway, we'll be movin' on. We can't afford to throw away money, but there's worse might happen if we stayed." And, slamming the door, he went.

At least old Megthought he had gone and she muttered to herself: "No, an' ye can't afford to be found out neither, my fine master." The whiff of a cheap cigar and a muttered oath told her that she had been overheard, though she didn't catch the manager's concluding remark.

ducted by Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale WAR IS TRULY AN learned from his studies that animals of the present day have larger brain than their predecessors had; that in the brains of animals in the same groups the size increased progressively from the cocenthrough the miocene and pllocene pe-riods. When a species of mammal ve-came extinct it was found that it had a relatively small brain. He has also found that the same theory held good in regard

to birds. Finally he applied his research to man, the conqueror of all else on earth. The development of the brain has gone on ily for one moment she slowly shook her head. It seemed to him there was with the centuries, and one race after another has dominated-always the larger brain. In modern man the cerebrum overshadows all other parts of the brain combined. Down to the present time the larger brain race has outmatched the smaller, although the latter has greater brute force, as a rule. Professor Marsh, after weighing the brains of modern prople, has discovered that the average brain of the Japanese is greater than that of any other people. Fifteen years ago he

Houp-ia? She seemed to skim through the air more lightly than ever that said they would figure as a great power among nations, perhaps an overwheim-ing force. It is a matter of speculation night, though her face was rigid, and It was with difficulty that she summoned a smile to her lips. She trotted w they will use their brain power and round amid even louder applause than how near his prophecy will come true.usual; but her little artificial salute-New Ideas.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Interesting Facts About the Largest At the entrance she was met by Meg Body of Fresh Water in the World.

"The Great Lakes" is the title of an "Come away, my lammie!" said the old woman, folding the girl in her urticle in March St. Nicholas, written arms as she slipped from her saddle. by W. S. Harwood, Concerning Lake Twe got a nice bowl o' milk for your Superior, Mr. Harwood says: It is, to supper, then ye can go straight to begin with, the largest body of fresh your bed. You shall have no more water in the world. It is water of wonderful purity which it holds, too: harsh words tonight-no, nor any other night-from that old tartar, if I can and some time-and in the not very distant future, either-the people who A flaming placard on the boardings live in the large cities to the west and south will come to this lake to get the next day announced a specially attracwater for their homes. It will not be tive programme for the last night at Braxton. But before night came the so remarkable an engineering feat to pipe the water of this lake, pure and circus tent was struck, the caravans sparkling and fresh from its cold were packed, and the traveling comdepths, to these cities which are now struggling with the question of their Old Meg had been alling for two or water supply, and meeting all sorts of

three days. No amount of warm gin difficulties in their efforts to get water had succeeded in banishing the shivering which took possession of her, and that morning she was seriously ill. fit to drink. All down through this thousand feet of blue there is a peculiar coldness. At and no doctor was needed to pronounce the very most, the temperature varies

the terrible word "smallpox." Old Meg through winter and summer not more was left deserted in the small carathan six degrees. Winter and summer, van where she lay, The wardrobes, this great lake never changes to any fortunately, were not in the same car appreciable extent, so that if you dip avan, and Leo Salterne's circus comyour finger tips in the blue surface on pany took a rapid flight to the nearest a day in July, or if you test it some lay in early winter when you have Queen Cam had begged hard to stay been out on some belated, ice-mailed behind, but the manager wouldn't hear of it; so, weeping and reluctant, she fishing-smack, or when you have gone out to watch the fishermen spearing took her place. She would be required their supplies through the thick ice in for the parade, and besides, if she got smallpox and lost her beauty her career mid-January, you will find but a trifling difference in the temperature. would be ended. An old woman more Away down at the bottom, too, there or less didn't matter, and secretly the manager rejoiced that a sure and ceris but little variation in the temperature, for it stands at nearly forty detain means was at hand of silencing

Meg's tongue forever. She was the only varies from forty to forty-six degrees, ne who knew the dreaded secret. winter and summer, at the surface, It was eighteen years now since Jack The other lakes, though cold, are not Forrest, the handsome young riding in this respect like Superior. naster, had run away with the only The whole bottom of the lake is bedaughter of the 'squire of Braxton. The 'squire had never noticed his leved to be a strong rock basin, though it would seem that there must be great daughter since, and when Jack broke springs at the bottom to help keep up his neck over a gigantic hurdle in view the enormous volume of water. From of a crowd the shock killed his young the north there is a large amount of wife, who left behind her in old Meg's water pouring into the lake year in and charge a few valuable jewels, her maryear out; the swift-rushing, narrowriage lines and a tiny baby girl. Old banked Nipigon and other streams fur-Meg had stuck to those treasures nishing no small part of the supply flercely through thick and thin, but These streams in a large measure make the secret would die with her. Camilla's up the loss from the surface. One of identity would remain unknown and the old lake captains, a bronzed, kindthe manager would take possession of ly-faced man who had been for thirtyfive years on the lakes, and had faced

his old Scottish birthplace, that the lake

was slowly-very slowly-but surely

TIONS.

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grees Fahrenheit at the bottom, and

There was a hue and cry in the camp death many a time in the frightful text morning, for the queen was missstorms which sometimes sweep across ing. Her rough bed had not been slept these beautiful bodies of water, told in, but all her tawdry robes and finery me, as we were passing along one day near the north coast of Superior, with ere there. She must

EXPENSIVE LUXURY

COST OF A SCRAP WITH SPAIN

Enormous Expenses of Both Countries in Case of Conflict Between Them -- Spain is Already on a War Footing, but it Would Cost Four Millions to Furnish Our Soldiers With New Rifles Alone .- Some Figures from the Civil War.

From the New York Herald. It would cost the United States \$200,-

0,000 to go to war with Spain and \$300,000,000 to maintain the war six months. it would cost Spain a thousand million pesetas-a peseta equals about 20 cents-to go to war with the United States, and fifteen hundred illion pesetas to maintain the war dx months.

These are conservative estmates made after talking with those in a position to best judge the cost of a conflict between the two countries. At est the estimates of the cost of a war must be in the most general terms, as all depends upon the scale of preparation, the aggressiveness of the contending parties, and the particular theater of war-whether on land or enter. And yet the essential require cents in waging war are readily dermined by those familiar with miliary science, and with this goes the sperience of our last war, which cost the stupendous sum of three thousand million collars. There are veterans in the public sor-

vice here, such as General Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs; Senator Morrill, who framed the Morrill tariff, which gave the sinews of war in 1861, as well as many army and navy bureau chiefs skilled in the detailed cost of ordiactual value. nance, equipment, transportation, juartermasters' supplies and the commissariat, who know the cost of war in all its forms. They are naturally BLOUSE SUITS. commonly called ath to discuss an hypothesis of com-' Sailors. " ing war, and yet it was from men of this character that the basis of these nattiest costumes stimates was drawn. With a view to getting also the cost from the Spanish standpoint, eminent Spanish authorities were consulted.

MOST COSTLY THING.

"War is the most costly thing in the world," said General Hawley, a veteran both of the field and of publife, when asked what it would cost hairs. Priced at us to go to war with Spain. "But that \$1.08 to is about the only certain element in it. It is a cost so enormous as to be alnost beyond comprehension. But when it comes to enumerating the ems of cost, or to stating in advance All one-third less what a given conflict will cost, that cannot be done with any degree of than actual value. ccuracy. In the first place, it de ends upon how many men are to be alled into service, and then the kind f service they will have to perform. With that much known, the thing to to is to consult the heads of the everal bureaus of the war and navy lepartments. There is a fixed cost o to the boys the price \$2.98 rations, another cost of equipment, another of clothing, etc. By learning will be . . . all these separate items of cost some dequate idea might be formed of Sizes are 8 to 15 years. the cost of going to war, but until I knew the number of men to be brought

TRADE WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES FURTHEST -- COME HERE.

Some Facts and Figures Worthy of These Are Busy Days

For us and for you. Thoughts of Easter are uppermost---for tradition links New Clothes to that Festal Day. Today's important news concerns Boy's Clothing in particular: Millinery, Gloves, Etc., in general. We know you're busy---so we'll tell the story briefly, and bid you welcome when you come here.

An Easter Suit For the Boy . .

It would take a page of this paper to tell you all about about. If we didn't have, the good things we have here in Clothing for the Boy, you'd hear less concerning They look expectantly forward to Easter-for a new suit- it. New York people tell us and they generally get one. Here are some special offerings they've seen no finer show in for Thursday, Friday and Saturday that will make the task of that city. Likewise Philadelchoosing a suit an easy one. Every garment is guaranteed phians. That's where the two absolutely all-wool, fast in color, with solid-sewed seams cities agree. Scrantonians are and tailored in the best of style. You're sure to find some- all of one mind-it's the bigthing here at a price that will please you.

BROWNIE SUITS - 3 pieces,] consisting of coat, vest and pants; garment, if you would dress your should be. But it's our first boy in style. They are of covert some are braided with fancy Soutache Braid. Patterns are in navy, patch and flap pockets, Italian lined; brown, gray and Scotch checks: these garments are positively worth sizes 3 to 8. Prices.

The

\$2.08

\$1.98, \$2.48 That's \$2 less than you'll pay elsewhere.

and up. All one-third less than material, for any size boy. Here's

a special offer for this week. There are two lots, stylishly made, of fine materials, patent waist bands, nicely Your Surprising to see the finished. They're about what you'd pay 50 cents and 75 cents for. Here, this week, at

25c and 47c They're a bargain well worth coming after.

FANCY BLOUSES-With deep ruffled collars and fronts, fancy cuffs. Materials are linens and laws, both fancy and plain,

37c to \$1.48 Ph. Courvoisier & Co.

for them.

COMBINATION SUITS-in all the leading styles The nattiest of ed and unlaundered. They come buy them again-we can asthese is navy cheviot. Suit con- in white and colored percales, made sure you of that. sists of coat, two pair of pants and with band so separate collar can be cap to match. We sell them regu- worn. Some have sailor collars. larly for \$4. As an Easter offering Prices, this week, from

the price. SECOND FLOOR.

We must continue That Easter talking Millinery to Bonnet you-for we've a stock worth talking gest show in town. Only one trouble. We've made the TOP COATS-The newest outer prices lower than they really

season with you-we want you to come again. Trimmed Hats in great pro-\$6.00. While they last **\$4.98** fusion. Untrimmed Hats by the thousand-and expert trimmers to adorn them to

KNEE PANTS-Of all kinds of your liking. SECOND FLOOR.

> Easter new-comers around Gloves our Glove Department since they've learned of some of the special lines we carry. Those most interesting for Easter are the special makes of

Trefousse & Co. Ph. Courvoisier & Co.

best on the market. You'll SHIRT WAISTS-Both launder- buy them once-and you'll

Of course we've many other makes—all the best of their 25c to 75c kind, on which our prices will And they'd be cheap at double be found to be 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere MAIT AISLE.



"I'll find some means of stopping your tongue, madam; you know too much, and seem like growin' dangerous.

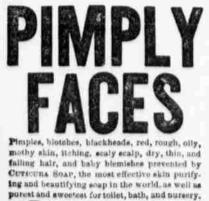
When Ronald King laid his halfcrown on the grimy sill of the little pay office next night he was informed that 'the reserved seats was all took by a party." But instead of the turning away in disgust, as the manager hoped, he merely exchanged the coin for a sixpence, and passed in among the crowd.

Queen Camilla was to do her high flight tonight,and it was Queen Camilla went to see. He hadn't walted to analyze the attraction; he simply went because he was attracted. To be sure, entertainment was scarce in the village where he had suddenly been cast; and though he was the owner of a lovely estate and £5,000 a year, there wasn't a more friendless creature than he in existence.

He had been ranching for fourteen years in Australia, and had been recalled in most unexpected fashion to step into his dead uncle's shoes. The family history was to him a sealed book. His uncle had had children who had died, and that was all he knew.

Queen Cam was later than usual that night, and many watches had been impatiently consulted before she came. The "dress" seats remained empty, and the ringmaster had a frown on his brow. His ruse had failed, and he was shillings poorer for having tried in One swift glance Camilla gave toward the seat Ronald had occupied, then her eye traveled along the line as if drawn by his steady gaze, and she gave a quick start of recognition.

The master cracked his whip sharply and the horse began its accustomed amble; but even as it started on its treadmill pace, the ringmaster's eye caught the flutter of a loose strap, and stooped to readjust it. Quick as thought, the girl raised her head and looked straight at Ronald King. She was pale that night, there were dark rings round her brilliant eyes, and as she met his glance gravely and stead-



BLOOD HUMORS CUTINERA BANKDIKE

a the veriest rags. Of course they knew where she had gone, for Cam knew no such thing as fear, and the manager swore loudly that some one must go at once and fetch her. But there was the smallpox-that was a greater terror than the manager's the shores, with which he is as famiwrath. llar as he would be with the streets of

111.

thould come.

he girl soul and body.

receding. However, it will be some Ronald King went home, haunted centuries yet before there will be any by the supplication of these beautiful appreciable lessening of the Great yes. He hurried over an important Lakes, so that we need not be conngagement next day to go to the last erned. performance, but reached the place only to find that the Arabs had folded Strange as it may seem, the lake has tides, too, well-defined tides, discovered their tents and silently stolen away, in 1860. It is what is called a self-One solitary caravan alone marked the registering tide, with a regular flux pot, and, lighting a cigarette, he strolled up to where it stood.

and reflux wave, caused, so the scientific men say, by the sun and moon. The sound of moaning came from The average rise and fall every twentywithin, and, after knocking vainly, he four hours is one fourteen hundredth opened the door. A miserable sight met his eyes. An old woman--ill, dying, lying on a rough straw palletdredth of a foot, turned a haggard face to the intruder. Another very interesting, and very Ronald had seen sickness before Out in the bush anyone helped a dy-

never gives up its dead. Whoever ening comrade, and soon he had moiscounters terrible disaster-happily intened the parched lips, arranged a frequent in the tourist season-and offlow under the aching head, lighted he swinging lamp, and sat down in goes down in the angry, beautiful blue waters, never comes up again. From miserable hovel; while with eager those earliest days when the daring ands the woman gave a packet into French voyagers in their trim birchkeeping, and told him a story bark canoes skirted the picturesque hich seemed to the young man only shores of this noble but relentless lake, he ravings of delirium. It was vain down to this present moment, those o seek a doctor then; the nearest one who have met their deaths in mid-Sus miles away; in the morning he perior still lie at the stone-paved bot-

Presently the mouning ceased, and tom. It may be that, so very cold is he old woman slept. Then Ronald the water, some of their bodies may lipped quietly out, with a strange have been preserved through the centuries. Sometimes, not far from the shore, the bodies of people who have hankfulness at heart that it was not he beautiful Queen Camilla who had allon a victim to this terrible scourge on wrecked from fishing smacks or With morning light he was back m pleasure boats overtaken by a igain, but paused on the rickety steps cruel squall have been recovered, but of the caravan at the sight that met only after the most heroic efforts with his eyes; and in that moment his heart drag-net or by the diver. cent out from his keeping. CALENDAR OF GOOD INTEN-

Scaled on the floor in Cinderella garh f brown rags the woman's head in ter lap, was the girl he loved. What Said Father Tempus, I have a plan. I'm going to swear off on the first of matter she was a circus rider-a girl d the people-that she was shorn of her pomp and glitter? Though she were | But his resolution began to ebb, He was two days shy by the end of the very scum of the earth, he loved hor. She was his queen-a queen in Then he lost his temper and went so far 11111

As to hawl and bluster all through One glance told him old Meg was lead, and gently he relieved the girl He puffed and blew till he spotled f her burden.

SHIM "You must come with me," he said, So he took the water cure in looking into her beautiful eyes. "You He took a shower bath ever day, an do no more for her. She is dead." And was most disagreeable all through "She was the only friend I had. Oh. what shall I do without her?" sobbed Then summer came and he changed his Cam. "I have no home. It is all a strange, dark, mystery; I do not even Any fool can be good in know my own name!"

But the strain was so great that by and Then it dashed across Ronald that those papers-that rambling talk-had He was taken with fever innot been delirium after all?

He only just escaped the morgue. His temperature was so high in "So you are really my cousin? It is you who must reign here, and not I." Never were resolutions kept "And what shall you do?"

So well as in convalencent "1?" He met her gaze steadily. Never now must this girl know that he When he recovered the world worshiped her. "I shall go back to shocked For he painted the country red in Australia," he said huskily.

"There is room enough for us both When he howled and raged like a fiend in here, Ron. But, if you must go"-shyly-"you will take me with you?" Then she was in his arms.

BRAIN FEVER ON THE INCREASE | I'll swear off again-at the of -Oliver Herford, in Life.

ervice and the scope of prepara ion I would hesitate in making even the headlands and inlets and glossy a rough estimate of cost. It is like green bluffs of that most picturesque sking how long is a plece of string shore in full view, that the theory that It depends. All that I can say is that the lake was slowly going down in the cost of war is enormous-the size was true. He maintained that he greatest one item of cost known." could tell from certain landmarks along General Hawley mentioned the ex-

crience which the last war gave in he measure of cost of war, and many other military authorities base their ideas on the practical experience which that conflict afforded to our own people. It was a lesson not only in the ssembling of men and supplies, but in the best methods to be followed in raising great sums of money for emergencies.

OUR EXPERIENCE IN 1861.

When President Lincoln called on ngress for 400,000 men, he also asked for \$100,000,000. This was at the rate of \$1,000 for every man called into service. His message to congress stated also of a foot; the maximum tide at new that the sum asked was "less than oneand full moon is one twenty-eight-hun- twenty-third part of the money value owned by men who seemed ready to devote their whole." This gives an-

sad, thing about this lake is that it other percentage-one-twenty-third-as a basis of calculating what amount of the wealth of a country should be summoned to ald in its defense

Secretary Chase, then at the head of the treasury, estimated \$320,000,000 as the sum required to begin the war. This proved to be short of the require-The army appropriation bill ments. passed by the extra session of congress after the firing on Sumter carried \$207,-The navy appropriation bill 000.000. carried \$56,000,000. These estimates and membered, with no conception of what the war was to be, and with an that the cost proves to be.

ceneral idea can be had of the cost of ircumstances are much different, and yet this is the only experience of our from that between the North and South, in that Spain and the United

NAVAL WARFARE

This would make it essentially a naval warfare and a war on commerce and to that extent the elements of cost would be different from land warfare. But with both countries having long lines of coast to protect, with Cuba as a field of land conflict, the element of providing for the cost of land warfare would be hardly less than that of the marine struggle. Prudence would also dictate that the scale of preparation would take into account the possibility, even probability, of Spain's forming alliances with European powers by which her fighting strength on land and sea would be largely augmented

With these considerations existing, the cost of going to war with Spain at this time could not be estimated far below the cost when the first crash arms came in 1861. There would not be the need of the vast land force, at first 490,000 and fast increasing. until the armies exceeded the fabled forces of Xerxes, a million men being in the field at one time. But the man-

"Going Home to Dinner?"

Asked one business man of another yesterday. "Never," was the reply, "so long as I can get such a good dinner for a quarter at the Big Store." These were true words, well merited and still better appreciated. We ARE serving a good 25 cent dinner-better than you'd think, for that money. The best meats that we can buy. The best vegetables in our grocery store. The best pastry our cooks can make. That's the whole story. You can find out more by trying it once.

Dinner Ready at 11:30. Twenty-five Cents.



the force now in Cuba and the Philip-

pines and disposing them in the army

etent authorities at the outset at 1,-

a most conservative estimate, the to-

EXPENSES FOR SIX MONTHS.

maintaining the war for six months.

the United States troops would be a

intelligent view of the subject.

the assembling of sufficient forces at vulnerable points on our scaboard and reserves. borders, would require the men drawn With these forces to draw from

from the field. In the rough general estimate of cost at the outset and for the first six months a considerable re-duction was made from the first cost in 1861, in order to give a wide margin of conservatism in estimates, although it is believed the circumstances of a conflict with Spain and her allies would justify an estimate fully up to the cost of opening the civil war.

SPAIN ON WAR FOOTING.

As to Spain's first cost in going to war with the United States, it must be borne in mind that Spain is now practically on a war footing, and has been since the Cuban struggle became serious. The war footing of Spain is 183.-972 men, and this footing has been reached, if not exceeded, in Cuba alone The forces there have fluctuated, but the official figures a year ago gave 121. 136 men in Cuba. Adding the reserve force in Spain, and those in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, the total is fully up to the war footing of Spain. The same is true of Spain's navy, which is and has been on a war footing. This, then, would give her the advantage of having her organization of war in actual operation, whereas the United large element of cost during the first States would be precipitated from a state of peace into one of war. Doubtless a war footing of Spain capable of leading with Cuba would have to be very materially enlarged in dealing with the United States, but at least it would serve as a nucleus-it would save that extraordinary cost of a first start. Up to this time, however, Spain

Cavalry 17,156 Artillery 12,466

SPAIN'S FIRST COST.

11.02

161,972

-484

ngineer

Hespital corps

Total

stages of the war. At present the Krag-Jorgensen gun is being put into use as fast as it can be manufactured. But there are not more than 25,000 of these guns available. There are some

200,000 old Springfeld rifles, but in a war with Spain-ber men handling one of the most deadly of modern armsthe United States would hardly expect to place Springfields in the hands of its has known no need of a war footing beyond that above given, which, in deoldiers. The new rifle costs from SIT to \$20, and to arm 200,000 men the

of this one item of rifles would be The estimate included a ration allow

ance of 10 cents a day, which, for 200;-000 men, for six months, would be another \$4,000.000. Another detail in reaching the total estimate for six months was the cost of uniforms, two suits at \$5 each being allowed. This, for 206.-While this is the war footing of 000 men, would be about \$3,500,000. In

Spain, yet provision has been made by the item of ammunition, the estimate which, in an extraordinary emergency, 1,083,575 men could be put in the field. contemplated 200 rounds for each man in six months. Five dollars would This vast number, in a country having about cover the cost of 500 rounds. but 17,000,000 population, is phenomenal which, for 200,000 men, would be about in the annals of warfare. It is not \$1.000.000.

conjectured, however, but is based on careful estimates made by Spain as to With the modern use of machine guns, every company of infantry her utmost resources in case of need. would doubtless have a gun of this It contemplates the establishment of character. character. They cost about \$1,000 each, making another item of about military depots in every Spanish disner of ships of war and merchantmen, trict, and making it the center of a 200,000, the cost in every instance runs to tide over the demand for funds.

regimental organization of recruits and into the millions. Aside from the first cost, there is the additional cost of transporting vast supplies of food and Spain's first cost would be in arming clothing, after it is once nurchased. and equipping those in addition to

BASEMENT.

WHERE TO GET MORE SHIPS.

and navy. What this cost would be has been roughly estimated by com-The same scale of elaborate expense runs through all branches of naval equipment, limited, however, by the 000,000,000 pesetas. The basis for the fact that a navy cannot be expanded estimate is the cost of the Cuban conin weeks or months, as an army can be formed. Although a war between the United States and Spain would be flict to the present time. The war budget for 1895-96 was 140,000,000 pesetas regular and 40,000,000 pesetas extraoressentially a marine struggle, both of dinary. This has been mounting up the parties would have much difficulty ver since, until the cost of the war up at the outset in increasing the number to this time is estimated at \$280,600,000. of their ships. From the moment war or \$85,000,600 a year. With the increases was declared every port in the world would be closed against requisite for a conflict with the United us in any effort to buy ships. States, the cost would be more than double that of holding Cuba, and, by While free to buy or the Armstrongs or any other foreign firms tal of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, or \$200,000,at the present, these markets would 000, was made by one well fitted for an be closed to us the moment hostilities began.

Not only would foreign governments, occupying the position of neutrals, be unable to aid us with ships, but it Many interesting details are developed in the course of the estimate for would be impossible for us to buy of private parties without making the For instance, the item of new guns for foreign government responsible, according to the rigid ruling of the Alabama award. The same restrictions would be placed upon Spain, and only by forming alliances could the navies of either country be materially augmented at the outset. This, of necessity, would keep down the element of naval cost, for, being unable to buy boats, the countries would have to do their fighting with such forces as they had, augmented by the merchant marine

The arming of merchant ships would he a costly operation, for they would be drawn from their regular service, and the government would have to pay liberally for their use. At such times 'war profits" are expected and exacted, and there would be no recourse from it. And aside from the first cost to the government of taking these merchant ships from the coasting trade, the transatiantic, the transpacific, the West Indian, and the South American trade, there would be the second cost of mounting guns and giving them such armament as would fit them for war service.

The financing of the Civil war was a stupendous operation, as may be judged from the fact that today the government is slowly paying off the bonds floated at that time, and is maintain-ing an issue of \$346,000,000 greenbacks issued on the faith of the government

He was full as could be of remorse in it's plain, said he, this thing must cease,

appropriations were made, it must be idea that at most it would close within six months. The first estimates of war are usually under rather than over

With this experience at hand, some going to war at the present time. The wn in modern warfare from which lessons can be drawn, and if anything the elements of cost are greater now than then. In a war with Spain the conflict would be essentially different States would be fighting across an scean instead of hand to hand in one ountry.

tall, is as follows:

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