

The Circus Rider.

From Answers.

"Hoop-la!" Crack went the circus master's whip as the girl's flying figure went through the last tinsel-covered circle, higher even than the preceding one, and alighted safely in the saddle amid 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.

"Look here!" he began roughly. "Have you heard anything about the girl?" "Dye think I want to get rid of the girl?" "Dye think I don't know that the show would soon go to the dogs if it wasn't for Queen Cam?"

"Hold your tongue for a croaking old fool!" cried the manager angrily, glancing round at the thin wooden partition. "Who knows who might hear ye, ye old bird of the night? Any way, we'll be away money, but there's worse might happen if we stayed."

"You must come with me," she said, looking into her beautiful eyes. "You can do no more for her. She is dead."

Interesting experiments have been conducted by Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale University, on brain evolution, and he has learned from his studies that animals of the present day possess brains that are far more advanced than those of their predecessors had.

By for one moment she slowly shook her head. It seemed to him there was something in her glance. What did she mean?

"Come away, my lammie!" said the old woman, folding the girl in her arms as she slipped from her saddle. "I've got a nice bowl of milk for your supper, then ye can go straight to your bed. You shall have no more rough words tonight—no, nor any other night—from that old tartar, if I can help it."

"A flaming placard on the boardings next day announced a specially attractive programme for the last night at Braxton. But before night came the circus tent was struck, the caravans were packed, and the travelling company had fled in sudden panic.

"There was a hue and cry in the camp next morning, for the queen was missing. Her rough bed had not been slept in, and all her gaudy robes and finery were there, but the manager had gone away in the veriest rage. 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 her horse, who had slipped—had been a greater terror than the manager's wrath.

"When Ronald King laid his half-crown on the grimy wall of the little pay office next night he was informed that the reserved seats was all took by a party."

"Queen Camilla was to do her high flight tonight and it was Queen Camilla he went to see. He hadn't waited 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 friendly creature than he in existence.

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WAR IS TRULY AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

Some Facts and Figures Worthy of Serious Consideration.

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 \$200,000,000 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 million pesetas to maintain the war six months.

These are conservative estimates made after talking with those in a position to best judge the cost of a conflict between the two countries. At least 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 water. And yet it is the essential requirements in waging war are readily determined by those familiar with military science, and with this goes the experience of our last war, which cost the stupendous sum of three thousand million dollars.

There are veterans in the public service here, such as General Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs; Senator Morrill, who framed the Morrill tariff, which gave the United States the right of public life, when asked what it would cost us to go to war with Spain. "But that is about the only certain element in it. It is a cost so enormous as to be almost beyond comprehension. But I can estimate the cost of a war in terms of cost, or to stating in advance what a given conflict will cost, that cannot be done with any degree of accuracy. In the first place, it depends upon how many men are to be called into service, and then the kind of service they will have to perform. With that much known, the thing to do is to consult the heads of the several bureaus of the war and navy departments. There is a fixed cost of outfitting a soldier, and of equipping another of clothing, etc. By learning all these separate items of cost some adequate idea might be formed of the cost of going to war, but until I know the number of men to be brought into service and the scope of preparation I would hesitate in making even a rough estimate of cost. It is like asking how long is a piece of string. It depends. All that I can say is that the cost of war is enormous—the greatest one item of cost known."

When President Lincoln called on congress 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 that the sum asked was "less than one-twenty-third part of the money value owned by men who seemed ready to devote their whole." This gives another percentage—one-twenty-third—as a basis of calculating what amount of the wealth of a country should be summoned to its aid in its defense.

Secretary Chase, then at the head of the treasury, estimated \$20,000,000 as the sum required to begin the war. This proved to be short of the requirements. The army appropriation bill passed by the senate in 1861 provided for the firing on Sumter carried \$50,000,000. These estimates and appropriations were made, it must be remembered, with no conception of what the war was to be, and with an idea that at most it would close within six months. The first estimates of war are usually under rather than over what the cost proves to be.

With this experience at hand, some adequate idea can be had of the cost of going to war with Spain. The circumstances are much different, and yet this is the only experience of our own 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 cost would be essentially different from that between the North and South, in that Spain and the United States would be fighting across an ocean instead of hand to hand in one country.

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 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 of arms came in 1861. There would not be the need of the vast land force, at first 400,000 and fast increasing, until the armies exceeded the fabled forces of Xerxes, a million men being in the field at one time. But the manning of ships of war and merchantmen,

the assembling of sufficient forces at vulnerable points on our seaboard near borders, would require the men drawn from the field. In the rough general estimate of cost at the outset and for the first six months a considerable reduction was made from the first cost. 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.

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 figure 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 States would be precipitated from a state of peace into one of war. Doubtless a war footing of Spain capable of dealing 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 has known no need of a war footing beyond that above given, which, in detail, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Branch, Amount. Infantry 152,000, Cavalry 17,126, Artillery 12,469, Engineers 11,825, Staff 11,119, Hospital corps 542.

Total 183,972

SPAIN'S FIRST COST.

While this is the war footing of Spain, yet provision has been made by which, in an extraordinary emergency, 1,083,575 men could be put in the field. This vast number, in a country having but 17,000,000 population, is phenomenal in the annals of warfare. It is not contemplated, however, but is based on careful estimates made by Spain as to her utmost resources in case of need. It contemplates the establishment of military depots in every Spanish district, and making it the center of a

TRADE WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES FURTHEST—COME HERE.

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 the good things we have here in Clothing for the Boy. They look expectantly forward to Easter—for a new suit—and they generally get one. Here are some special offerings for Thursday, Friday and Saturday that will make the task of choosing a suit an easy one. Every garment is guaranteed absolutely all-wool, fast in color, with solid-sewed seams and tailored in the best of style. You're sure to find something here at a price that will please you.

BROWNIE SUITS—3 pieces, consisting of coat, vest and pants; some are braided with fancy Saut-tache Braid. Patterns are in Navy, Brown, Gray and Scotch checks; sizes 3 to 8. Prices, \$1.98, \$2.48 and up. All one-third less than actual value.



BLOUSE SUITS, commonly called "Sailors." The nattiest costumes, for little tots—they come in all colors, with plain and fancy trim. Materials are Mottled Cheviots, Serges, Thibet and Mohairs. Priced at \$1.98 to \$2.98. All one-third less than actual value.

COMBINATION SUITS—in all the leading styles. The nattiest of these is navy chevot. Suit consists of coat, two pair of pants and cap to match. We sell them regularly for \$4. As an Easter offering to the boys the price will be \$2.98. Sizes are 8 to 15 years.

TOP COATS—The newest outer garment, if you would dress your boy in style. They are of covert cloth, made with French facing, patch and flap pockets, Italian lined; these garments are positively worth \$6.00. While they last \$4.98. That's \$2 less than you'll pay elsewhere.

KNEE PANTS—Of all kinds of 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 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. Ordinarily you'd pay a third more for them.

SHIRT WAISTS—Both laundered and unlaundered. They come in white and colored percales, made with band so separate collar can be worn. Some have sailor collars. Prices, this week, from 25c to 75c. And they'd be cheap at double the price.

That Easter Bonnet

We must continue talking Millinery to you—for we've a stock worth talking about. If we didn't have, you'd hear less concerning it. New York people tell us they've seen no finer show in that city. Likewise Philadelphians. That's where the two cities agree. Scrantonians are all of one mind—it's the biggest show in town. Only one trouble. We've made the prices lower than they really should be. But it's our first season with you—we want you to come again.

Trimmed Hats in great profusion. Untrimmed Hats by the thousand—and expert trimmers to adorn them to your liking. SECOND FLOOR.

Your Surprising to see the Easter new-comers around 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.

known to be positively the best on the market. You'll buy them once—and you'll buy them again—we can assure you of that.

Of course we've many other makes—all the best of their kind, on which our prices will be found to be 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere. MAIL ORDER.

"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. BASEMENT.

Jonas Long's Sons.

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regimental organization of recruits and reserves. With these forces to draw from, Spain's first cost would be in arming and equipping those in addition to the force now in Cuba and the Philippines and disposing them in the army and navy. What this cost would be has been roughly estimated by competent authorities at the outset at 1,000,000,000 pesetas. The basis for the estimate is the cost of the Cuban conflict to the present time. The war budget for 1895-96 was 140,000,000 pesetas regular and 40,000,000 pesetas extraordinary. This has been mounted up ever since, until the cost of the war up to this time is estimated at \$20,000,000, or \$50,000,000 a year. With the increases requisite for a conflict with the United States, the cost would be more than double that of holding Cuba, and, by a most conservative estimate, the total of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, or \$20,000,000, was made by one well fitted for an intelligent view of the subject.

EXPENSES FOR SIX MONTHS. Many interesting details are developed in the course of the estimate for maintaining the war for six months. For instance, the item of new guns for the United States troops would be a large element of cost during the first 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 more than 25,000 of these guns available. There are some 200,000 old Springfield rifles, but in a war with Spain—her men handling one of the most deadly of modern arms—the United States would hardly expect to place Springfields in the hands of its soldiers. The new rifle costs from \$12 to \$20, and to arm 200,000 men with this one item of rifles would be \$2,000,000. The estimate included a ration allowance 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 \$8 each being allowed. This for 200,000 men, would be about \$3,200,000. In the item of ammunition, the estimate contemplated 200 rounds for each man in six months. Five dollars would about cover the cost of 500 rounds, which, for 200,000 men, would be about \$1,000,000.

With the modern use of machine guns, every company of infantry would doubtless have a gun of this character. They cost about \$1,000 each, making another item of about \$200,000, the cost in every instance runs

into the millions. Aside from the first cost, there is the additional cost of transporting vast supplies of food and clothing, after it is once purchased.

WHERE TO GET MORE SHIPS. The same scale of elaborate expense runs through all branches of naval equipment, limited, however, by the fact that a navy cannot be expanded in weeks or months, as an army can be formed. Although a war between the United States and Spain would be essentially a marine struggle, both of the parties would have much difficulty at the outset in increasing the number of their ships. From the moment war was declared every port in the world would be closed against us in any effort to buy ships. While free to buy of the Armistice or any other foreign firms at the present, these markets would 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 would be impossible for us to buy of private parties without making the foreign government responsible, according to the rigid ruling of the Alamo award. The same restrictions would be placed upon Spain, and only by forming alliances could the navy 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.

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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 maintaining an issue of \$34,000,000 greenbacks issued on the faith of the government to tide over the demand for funds.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, easy scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

BLOOD HUMORS. Interesting experiments have been conducted by Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale University, on brain evolution, and he has learned from his studies that animals of the present day possess brains that are far more advanced than those of their predecessors had.