

## A GENERAL WAR.

Probable Result of a European Uprising.

Attitude of the Different Nations Towards Each Other - The Effect It Would Have on America.

If the alliance of the three emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany, holds out, what can the rest of Europe do? The Balkan and other eastern and southeastern provinces have been led into the combination, giving three emperors, it is estimated, a fighting force of little short of 12,000,000 men. It seems to be a combination of eastern Europe against western Europe and western Europe has the weakest end of the continent. France, Italy and England together have a fighting strength of hardly 8,000,000 men and France has not been on the best of terms, historically at least, with either Italy or England. The disposition of Spain and Portugal and Holland and Belgium and Norway and Sweden and Denmark in event of an outbreak of a general European war would be problematical. They would try to remain neutral, probably, if that should be possible. Spain has enough to do to put down the insurrections in her colonies. Norway and Sweden are practically isolated from the rest of Europe and could profit by their situation and location. Holland and Belgium would be right between the contending powers in northern Europe. The natural affiliations of those two little but populous countries would be with western Europe. Belgium is half French and Holland has no love for Germany, for Germany is generally suspected of having designs on that country.

At home England might have trouble with Ireland, the Irish leaders would demand large concessions or give the ruling island a great deal of trouble. On the sea, France, Italy and England combined have two-thirds of the naval strength of Europe and could sweep everything before them, but the great war would not be fought on water, but on land and that land in the vicinity of the Mediterranean. In the division of the spoils, if it would be a war of spoliation, Russia and Germany and Austria would help themselves and the rest would get nothing.

Such might be the course of a general European war, which, according to many statesmen versed in foreign affairs, now seems probable. It would be the most destructive war the world has ever seen. France and Germany could not fight on the same side and Germany and England could get along no better together, for the anti-German feeling in England has become acute. Germany and France have contended and may contend again for territory, but Germany and England may in the future contend for the commerce of the world. Such at least are the hopes and ambitions of the Germans, who have already gone everywhere with their wares. In the general European war, Greece and Turkey, who would have been the cause of it, would have lost sight of it.

What effect would a European war have on America? At first the effect would be increased prices for all American products and manufactures. Europe would eat everything that this continent could raise. Millions of men would be taken from the producers and added to the consumers. Prices in this country would go up with a bound and stay up. This is no doubt alluring to some Americans. But in the end would it be a blessing to this country? We think not. The increased prices would be a benefit to some, but a hardship to others. We have consumers as well as producers, in this country, and if the former receives more for what he has to sell, he would also pay more for what he has to buy. And after the great war was over would come a period of depression, sooner or later, the steady consumption of American products would be interfered with, because of the disturbed industries and conditions. It is now generally recognized that action and reaction are equal.

America's position in event of a great European war would be that of strict neutrality. It would be a struggle in which we could take no sides, and in which our affections would be greatly divided, although the preponderance of sympathy would be with the nations of western Europe, both because they are nearer to us geographically and nearer to us by race and blood. There would be plenty of work for the American navy, however, to protect our ports from marauders, and to protect the rights of Americans abroad. - *Iowa State Register*.

## The Greater United States.

The distance across the United States is found to be 2,625 geographical miles from the lighthouse six miles north of Cape May, N. J., to the light-house six miles south of Puntas Arenas, following the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude as closely as possible. This is conceded to be about the mean breadth of the country. A glance at the map will show that the United States is much wider toward the north and much narrower toward the gulf coast, but the thirty-ninth parallel is about as fair an average as can be drawn. The measurements were made by triangulation - that is, by taking observations from fixed landmarks and verifying them by astronomical tests. The distance across the continent thus obtained is 140 feet longer than that reported by Beaufort in 1856, and 98 feet longer than that reported by Prof. Clark in 1896. - *Chicago Record*.

## Permanent Fortifications.

Many writers, both speculative and of military art and science, have called in question the value of permanent fortifications, but every great soldier has regarded them of the highest utility necessary to the defense of a country. - *Philadelphia Press*.

## CALLING THE DOCTOR.

People Are Not Considerate of the Physician's Comfort.

Without intending to be so, people are extremely considerate to their physicians, and unwittingly cause them a great deal of trouble and weariness.

At a somewhat informal meeting of doctors and nurses, held not long since, for the purpose of discussing the relations between the two, some very interesting facts were brought out and talked over with that clearness of perception and directness that characterize persons whose long familiarity with their business renders them experts. "In the course of my duties as nurse," said a young woman who has made a name for herself, "I have observed that imagination and apprehension have a great deal to do with sending for doctors at unseasonable hours. As a rule the sufferer might just as well wait until morning or send before it is late into the night. But fidgety and consequential folk seem to think that it adds to their importance and the gravity of the situation if they rouse the house at a time when everybody is ought to be asleep and send some servant or member of the family post haste for medical aid."

When people are ailing they get tired and nervous and fretful and out of joint with everybody and everything. They are to a certain extent entertained and amused or at least occupied during the day. Their thoughts are distract ed in spite of themselves, and they have less nervous force to expend upon themselves. When night comes and the house is quiet they are left more to themselves, and their thoughts and fancies run riot. They magnify theirills, and dwell upon their pains and find great relief to their fears.

We all know that by indulging ourselves we get into apprehensive states and fancy all sorts of dreadful things when once we give way to our feelings.

And it is especially so with sick persons. They begin to think and to worry and wonder if they are really growing worse, and, if there is an extra twinge of pain or a little faintness or undue weariness, they lose their heads at once, and everybody is roused to minister to what is really nothing more nor less than the legitimate result of too much self-examination and too close attention to symptoms that would not be at all alarming if they were not dwelt upon.

Of course there are acute attacks of various diseases that demand instant attention, but when the doctor has made one call he is usually quite well qualified to state whether or not there are conditions that are likely to arise that may give cause for alarm.

"I have had many patients who could, with a little explanation and quieting, be reconciled to waiting for the doctor until morning," added the young woman.

"I have made it a rule in my ten years' experience never to send for a physician after ten o'clock at night or before seven o'clock in the morning unless there was imperative need of it. Doctors need rest and sleep just as much as other persons, and it is manifest injustice to them to call them out at night unless it is absolutely necessary. With reasonable consideration, the doctor will live longer and be more valuable to his patients than if he were dragged out at unseasonable hours and upon frivolous pretexts." - *N. Y. Ledger*.

## RUSSIAN HUNTING DOGS.

The Laikas Furnish Food, Draw Sledges and Supply Clothing.

Harding Cox writes about laikas, or northern dogs:

"The duties of the true laika," he says, "are of an extremely varied nature. Among the Chinese about 1,000,000 are eaten every year, while in Russia the beast is trained for all sorts of hunting—squirrels, bear, deer, snake, capercailzie, ermine, sable and all the other beasts are taken with them even the wolves. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 rubles' worth of game is taken with the aid of the laikas in Russia. Prince Shirkinsky, a Russian noble, is trying to get a cross between the laika and some setter or retriever, believing that he would thereby obtain a dog which would make as nearly a perfect hunting dog as is possible.

"In the polar swamps the laikas are used in drawing sledges as well as hunting by the natives, while their warm pelts are made to serve as coats and trousers. The laikas have an upright, pointed ear, which the dog pricks when excited. The muzzle is long and sharp, but powerful, set to a broad forehead. The body is strong and at the quarters broad and powerful. The ribs are big and long. The chest is deep and broad. The legs are for running, while the coat is thick, having 'cotton' under the hair, which makes it warm.

"The chief colors are from black and black and tan to grayish, but the dogs are never spotted in the pure blood. A few of these dogs can stop a bear or anything else easily. The dogs are just short of two feet high." - *London Field*.

## A Champion Lightweight.

Remarkable in many ways, the "tule gnats" of the far west is most curious for its almost total lack of weight. The little insect has a nearly microscopic body but a relatively huge spread of wings, which gives it the apparent size of a mosquito. In some parts of California "tule gnats" swarm so densely about burning lamps that several times during an evening the dead must be cleared away to give the light a chance. In brightly illuminated stores the gnats are veritable pests, and it was in a Lake county (Cal.) drug store that a curious experiment was recently made.

As many gnats were collected as could be heaped upon a pan of the apothecary's scales; the smallest weight in use to measure the most delicate drugs was then put upon the opposite pan and was found to overbalance the mountain of gnats. - *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

## OUR GREAT ARMY.

More Trained Soldiers Than Any Other Nation.

They Are Not Enlisted, But Are Available at Short Notice — Some Very Interesting War Figures.

Every year seems to make it more probable that the close of the nineteenth century will mark an epoch in the history of the world. The thoughts of the nations have for some time now been turned to the subject of war, and, incredible though it may seem, in the event of a general call to arms, nearly 40,000,000 men could be placed in the field.

According to the London Daily Mail's estimate, the United States can call upon a greater number of trained soldiers than any other country in the world. Although the standing army numbers only 27,000 men each state has to support its own militia, and, should it become necessary as a last resource, upward of 7,500,000 men could assist in maintaining the independence of the states.

To defend the coast there would be a navy of 70 ships, with 10,000 men.

Of the European armies the biggest is that of France. The number of men in the active army and reserves is 2,350,000. The territorial army is 900,000 strong and its reserve 1,100,000, making a total of some 4,350,000. It is not likely, however, that under any conceivable circumstances more than 2,500,000 men could be called out. The navy, with 451 ships, also has a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,000 are serving or members of the family post haste.

When people are ailing they get tired and nervous and fretful and out of joint with everybody and everything. They are to a certain extent entertained and amused or at least occupied during the day.

Their thoughts are distract ed in spite of themselves, and they have less nervous force to expend upon themselves. When night comes and the house is quiet they are left more to themselves, and their thoughts and fancies run riot. They magnify theirills, and dwell upon their pains and find great relief to their fears.

Next in point of numbers on a war footing comes Germany. The peace strength of the standing army is about 520,000. There has been no late return of the war strength, but in the last extremity Germany would have an army of not far short of 3,000,000 trained men, while 22,000 men could man the 220 odd vessels constituting the navy. The third great power is Russia. The total peace footing of this country is 900,000, and the war footing 2,600,000. The navy consists of 160 ships, manned by 32,000 men.

Italy can boast of an army numbering 3,930,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,030,000, of which nearly 250,000 are under arms, 600,000 are on unlimited leave and 530,000 are mobile militia and 1,650,000 are territorial militia. The navy comprises 21,500 men and 220 ships.

From a military point of view Great Britain ill compares with her European neighbors. The total of all branches of the service only amounts to 715,653, and of these only 65,154 are classed as effective.

The regular forces at home and in the colonies only number 147,105, the army reserve is 50,100, the militia 140,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the volunteers 263,528. The British navy, therefore, should at all times be a remarkably strong one.

Austria-Hungary has a war footing of 1,750,000, but should the necessity arise over 4,000,000 men would have to take arms in defense of their country. The navy has only a total of some 8,500 men to man 110 ships.

The permanent army of Spain numbers 3,