

MEDICAL.

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Twenty-Two Millions of Soldiers Can be Mustered

IN THE EVENT OF A GENERAL WAR

Some Startling Figures—Great Increase of the Armies Since the Crimean War—Enormous Amount of Money Expended—The Tangible Result of the Re-establishment of the German Empire.

New York Herald.

It is estimated by Major General Tyrrel that whereas at the time of the Crimean war the aggregate strength of the armies of the great powers of Europe did not exceed three millions in round numbers, to-day it is more than twenty millions. Without including the final reserves, and only reckoning those men who have been thoroughly trained as soldiers and are liable for service beyond the frontiers, Russia has in round numbers 5,000,000 men; France and Germany, 4,000,000; Austria, 2,500,000; Italy, 2,000,000. And these numbers are being continually increased. Very lately France, by lengthening the duration of liability to service from a period of twenty to twenty-five years, made an enormous addition to her military strength; and the present German army bill contemplates a large increase in the numbers of the German army.

CAPTAIN MOLLARD'S FIGURES. Captain Mollard, of the military school of St. Cyr, recently published a very interesting pamphlet on the armies of Europe and their relative growths since 1860. Europe, says Captain Mollard, now devotes nearly five milliards of francs a year to her fighting forces. In 1870 she could at the utmost bring 7,000,000 of soldiers into active service. She now disposes of 12,500,000 and will soon have 22,000,000. The conclusion Captain Mollard draws is that Prince Bismarck's policy of blood and iron and that every nation might be led to disarm were restitution made by Germany to France. He takes his military statistics, he says, from official sources only.

STARTLING FIGURES. The following figures are from Captain Mollard's work, which is entitled "Puissance Militaire des Etats de l'Europe." In 1867 the armies of Europe mobilized for war numbered:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Number of soldiers. Includes France (1,350,000), Germany (1,100,000), Austria-Hungary (730,000), Italy (570,000), England (450,000), Spain (420,000), Turkey (320,000), Switzerland (150,000), Sweden and Norway (120,000), Belgium (95,000), Portugal (70,000), Denmark (45,000), Holland (40,000), Montenegro (35,000), Greece (35,000), Roumania (35,000), Servia (25,000). Total: 6,058,000.

In 1892 the actual effective strength after complete mobilization was:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Effective strength. Includes France (2,500,000), Russia (2,450,000), Germany (2,417,000), Italy (1,510,000), Austria-Hungary (1,050,000), England (700,000), Spain (420,000), Turkey (320,000), Switzerland (150,000), Sweden and Norway (120,000), Belgium (95,000), Portugal (70,000), Denmark (45,000), Holland (40,000), Montenegro (35,000), Greece (35,000), Roumania (35,000), Servia (25,000). Total: 12,568,000.

To-day, that is to say when the new military laws come into full effect in France and Germany, the figures will be:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Effective strength. Includes Germany (5,000,000), Russia (4,500,000), France (4,000,000), Italy (3,500,000), Austria-Hungary (2,500,000), England (2,000,000), Spain (1,500,000), Turkey (1,000,000), Switzerland (800,000), Sweden and Norway (600,000), Belgium (450,000), Portugal (350,000), Denmark (250,000), Holland (200,000), Greece (150,000), Servia (100,000), Roumania (100,000), Montenegro (50,000). Total: 22,448,000.

INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE. In 1870, says Captain Mollard, Europe devoted annually \$600,000,000 for war. To-day the amount has increased to over a milliard of dollars.

In 1870 Europe had two millions of men under arms in times of peace; to-day the number is nearly three and a half millions of men.

In 1870 Europe could put in line in case of war and as a supreme effort nearly seven millions of men; to-day she could put twelve and a half millions in the field, and to-day the number can be increased to nearly twenty-two millions.

In 1870, says Captain Mollard, Europe did not occupy herself altogether with war. People lived in peace and labored, seeking to develop civilization and wealth without any great care for the morrow. To-day the fear of a tremendous war occupies all minds and interferes with transactions of every kind, compelling the nations to subordinate everything to the interests of military defense.

And this startling development of militarism, Captain Mollard concludes, "is the immediate, tangible result of the re-establishment by Prussia of the German Empire, and of the tetelegraph which she has imposed upon all in her desire to bring about the final dismemberment of France."

Trinity's Beautiful Doors. Two of the three bronze doors which William Waldorf Astor has given to Trinity church in New York have been put in place in the side portals of the church, and already have attracted the attention of many visitors. Each door is the independent conception of a sculptor, while all three are parts of the plan of an architect. Richard M. Hunt drew the architectural design into which the doors are fitted. To Carl Bitter was assigned the great front portal. His work is now under way, having been delayed by the sculptor's occupation in the decoration of the administration building at the World's Fair. When he has finished his panels and the front door is cast in bronze, it will be swung and the whole will be formally dedicated.

The completed doors close the side portals, and though very massive and weighing several tons each they are small. Ghiberti's doors in Florence are understood to have furnished the model

and, it is said, suggested to Mr. Astor the idea of making the memorial an example for New York of sculpture in relief, such as Washington has in Randolph Rogers' work at the capitol. J. Massey Rind and Charles Niehaus are the sculptors of the door in place. The one has illustrated scenes from church history, the other scenes from American history, although of the latter several are really of events in the history of the church on this continent. Each door has two wings and six panels in tiers of three.

The north door, left wing, shows Peter in Rome, threatened with persecution and tempted to flee. He sees the vision of Christ, and calls out, Domine quo vadis?—the legend beneath the panel. The other five panels have beneath them only the biblical reference in book, chapter, and verse. The south door, depicting scenes from American history, gives on the left wing above, the "Consecration of Trinity church, May 1, 1848," next below, "Washington at St. Paul's Chapel after Inauguration, April 30, 1793," and third, "Hendrick Hudson of Manhattan Island, Sept. 11, 1609." To the right of the entrance are shown scenes at the "Dedication of Astor Baredos, June 29, 1877," at the "Consecration of Bishops in St. Paul's Chapel, Oct. 31, 1832," and of "Dr. Barclay preaching to Indians, 1738."

A BIG FIGHT

Reported at Rivera—The Revolution Gaining Ground. VALPARAISO, Sept. 7.—A correspondent from Montevideo telegraphs that the officers of the naval fleet now at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, intimated to President Peixoto that he should resign. The fleet consists of the cruisers Aquidaua, Republic, and Trajano and three torpedo boats. The demand of the officers was made by Admiral Custodio Jose Mello. In the fortress of Santa Cruz is stationed a garrison loyal to the Peixoto administration. They are under fixing orders and are awaiting an attack on the front by the squadron, the Port of Rio, Janeiro has been blockaded. News has been received officially confirming the reports of the revolt. All communication with Rio has been prohibited by the government. Word is sent from Rivera by a correspondent that a big fight has taken place between the revolutionists under Savannah and the permanent troops under General Portugal. Governor Castilho has ordered out all the troops in active pursuit of the revolutionists, but details of the fight have not yet come to hand.

Mysterious Murder. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 7.—At 2 o'clock this morning an aged stranger, presumably a G. A. R. veteran, was found dead in the gutter at 79 South Meriden street. It is supposed he had been sandbagged and robbed, as his pockets were turned inside out, and a piece of his watch-chain was dangling from his vest, indicating that his watch had been hurriedly jerked off. Among the dead man's effects was a card bearing the address, "A. Dreddele, Cincinnati, clothes dyer." He was about 60 years old.

Shoe Men Fail. LYNN, MASS., Sept. 7.—Myron E. Whittidge & Co., shoe manufacturers at Lynn, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur E. Pope and Edwin L. Newhall. Slow collections caused the assignment. The liabilities are supposed to be about \$150,000.

A Physician's Advice. To those who travel, or those who remain at home during the summer, "never be without a stimulant." Its timely use saves the system from many a shock, and as a preventative of disease pure whisky has always been recommended. Max Klein, of Allegheny, is a reliable dealer, who only keeps the purest liquors in stock. His Silver Age, at \$1.50; Duquesne, at \$1.25, and Bear Creek, at \$1.00 per full quart each, cannot be equaled. Send for catalogue and price list (mailed free) to Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Ethel—I could have loved Harold Vincent but for one thing. Yvonne—"What was that? Ethel—I was engaged to him."—Chicago Record.

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store, 5

Great Triumph. Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by the most speed and greatest remedy in the world—Otto's Cure for throat and lung diseases. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough, when Logan Drug Co. also agent, will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Otto's Cure is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Golden Secret of Long Life. Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Castoria Cure is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Call on Logan Drug Company, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c.

Good News. No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia and all throat and lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by Logan Drug Company. Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Sept. 7.—Money on call easy at 2 1/4 per cent; last loan 2 per cent; closed offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easier at 94 3/4 at 56. Total sales of stocks were 236,000 shares. The conditions which prevailed on the stock exchange during the past few days were reversed to-day. The bulls who had held their ground during the past few days were obliged to give way to the bears, and even assisted the short interest to lower prices by putting considerable long stock on the market. The conservative opinion inclined to the belief that the abnormal rise in values required a reaction to clear the situation and have the establishment of a still higher range of prices. At the very opening, the pressure to sell manifested itself, which was most marked in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, on the other hand Sugar was strong and sold up 1/4 per cent. But as the list of active buyers became more numerous, the latter yielded, and with occasional recoveries industrial and miscellaneous specialties sold off from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Chicago Gas, General Electric, Colgate Oil, Texas Pacific, National Lead, Western Union, St. Paul, Rock Island and Sugar being most prominent in the decline. In some instances there was a recovery during the last hour, but prices generally closed at or near the lowest figures touched, and the closing tone of the market was weak. Bonds and stock quotations—CLOSED BID.

Table with 2 columns: Bond/Stock Name, Price. Includes U. S. 4 1/2 reg., U. S. 4 1/2 coupon, U. S. 4 1/2 reg., Pacific 100, etc.

There was considerable outside buying in wheat, but the advance induced free selling by parties who had been buyers the last few days, and a reaction set in. The influence of such were all more or less "bullish." Later when the receipts in the northwest became known and the continental cables came in lower, there was a less confident feeling. The principal reason for the decline was the desire to accept profits on purchases made at lower prices. There was a liberal trade and an unsettled feeling in provisions there was practically nothing doing locally.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—The corn pit was the center of attraction. The continuation of the dry weather and reports of the injury it is doing caused that cereal to make 1/2 per cent, but it had dropped 1/2, and regained only the 1/4, improvement at the close. There was considerable outside buying in wheat, but the advance induced free selling by parties who had been buyers the last few days, and a reaction set in. The influence of such were all more or less "bullish." Later when the receipts in the northwest became known and the continental cables came in lower, there was a less confident feeling. The principal reason for the decline was the desire to accept profits on purchases made at lower prices. There was a liberal trade and an unsettled feeling in provisions there was practically nothing doing locally.

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Oil—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Flour—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Sugar—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Coffee—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Cotton—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Wool—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Hides—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Tallow—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Soap—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Oil—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Flour—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Sugar—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Coffee—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Cotton—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Wool—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Hides—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Tallow—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Soap—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Oil—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Flour—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Sugar—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Coffee—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Cotton—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Wool—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Hides—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Tallow—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Soap—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Oil—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Flour—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Sugar—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Coffee—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Cotton—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Wool—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Hides—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Tallow—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Soap—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Oil—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Flour—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Sugar—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Coffee—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Cotton—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Wool—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Hides—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Tallow—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Soap—No. 1 1 1/2@1 3/4; No. 2 1 1/4@1 1/2. Oil—No. 1 1 1/2@