

A TRIP THROUGH SPAIN

Mr. Bryan Visits Ancient Moorish Cities and Bids Farewell to Europe at the Tariff's Birthplace.

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
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LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—The peninsula which Spain and Portugal divided between them is the part of western Europe least visited by Americans, although it stretches out to a friendly hand toward the western hemisphere and has furnished not only the discoverer of North America but the colonizers of Central and South America.

When early last June we attempted to secure homeward passage we found the ships sailing from Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp already filled and had to look to a Mediterranean boat for accommodation. I mention this experience in the hope that it may help some other traveler who finds himself in the same dilemma, for we not only secured satisfactory accommodations on one of the North German Lloyd steamers, the Princess Irene, but had in addition an opportunity to see the most backward country in western Europe, the stronghold of the Moors during the Middle Ages and one of the great fortresses of the globe.

A fast train makes the distance from Paris to Madrid in a little over a day, the only drawback being that it passes through the Pyrenees in the night. As we had remained in Paris longer than we expected we were deprived of a view of the mountain scenery and of the summer resorts of northern Spain.

Morning found us in the very heart of Castile and the landscape resembles some parts of Mexico. The country was in the midst of the dry season and, the grain

once the Moorish capital of Spain. It had been a city of some note under the Romans before the Christian era and the Moors undertook to make it a western Mecca for the Mohammedans.

There are still to be seen two gates and a wall which were built by the Romans and a bridge which rests upon the foundations laid by the great builders. The bridge, with its massive arches and ponderous piers, is interesting for other than historic reasons, as it gives evidence of the fact that the Moors were quick to appreciate and to follow the example of their predecessors.

In the stream near the bridge are three grist mills dating from the Middle Ages, one of which still supplies flour to the neighborhood. The old mosque, however, is the overshadowing object of interest in Cordova, and in itself well repays a visit to this city of narrow winding streets and Oriental appearance.

The ground plan of the mosque covers about 240,000 square feet—nearly as much as St. Peter's at Rome, but one-third of the space is occupied by a court. All well regulated mosques have a court where the worshippers assemble and purify themselves before entering upon their devotions. The mosque was some four centuries in building, one ruler after another extending its limits in order to accommodate the increasing number of converts. In appearance the structure is low and flat and gives little idea of its immensity.

BOTH MOSQUE AND CATHEDRAL.
It is surrounded by a strong wall heavily buttressed and is entered by huge gates.

the height of its glory Granada's kings held court in Oriental fashion and surrounded themselves with a luxury which the colder countries of the north did not attempt to imitate.

THE ALHAMBRA.
When the Indians roamed over the prairies and hunted through the forests of the Western Hemisphere the Arab ruler had his palace on the height of Alhambra, and turning his face toward Mecca prayed for the extermination of the infidel; his warriors went out from the fortress to ravage the surrounding country and, returning laden with spoil, held high carnival on the banks of the Darro. The fairer of the women of his race were gathered into the harem and flowers and fountains gave perfume and freshness to his habitation.

Washington Irving has contributed so much to literature on the Alhambra and its legends that it is not necessary to undertake a description of this fascinating palace of the Moorish kings. It crowns a hill much as the Parthenon crowns the Acropolis or as the summer residence of Mexico's President crowns Chapultepec.

Irving found the palace neglected and occupied by wandering families whose members felt no interest in its preservation. He helped to arouse an interest in the place which has led the Government not only to protect it from further vandalism but to restore many of its parts.

Its rooms, halls, audience chambers, courts and baths are all finished in most admirable style. As in other Mohammedan buildings, the ornamentation is in geometrical figures and flowers, as the followers of this religion carry their aversion to idolatry so far that they do not use human figures or even figures of animals in decoration. The material employed in the Alhambra is stucco and it is surprising what delicacy and grace characterize the work. One finds here a reminder of the screens which play so important a part in the tombs built by the Mohammedan conquerors in India except that in India marble is used.

WHERE COLUMBUS STOOD.
To the Arabian room known as the

one sees the nose of a cannon poked out at every commanding point.

When the wind is from the east a cloud hovers over the rock, sometimes concealing its summit. While the harbor at Gibraltar is not especially a good one, it is one of the most frequented in the world, and the dry docks will accommodate the largest ships of any port.

Just beyond the rock of Gibraltar there is a strip of neutral ground, one side entitled by the British, the other by the Spanish. Several thousand Spaniards enter the city every morning, for all the manual labor is done by them, and return to their homes at night. Just across the bay or harbor is the Spanish city of Algeciras, and from Algeciras and Gibraltar boats cross the strait to Tangier, the Moroccan capital.

THE SPRINGS, HEREDITARY CONVULS.

We had planned to make this trip, but were deterred partly because a revolution in Tangier made it uncertain that we would be able to land, and partly because unfavorable weather threatened to delay our return.

I found at Gibraltar an instance of hereditary offspring which is not often paralleled among our people. The position of American Consul has been in one family for eighty-four years consecutively.

TO DEFEND NEW YORK CITY
Great Guns and Improved Works, but Not Enough Men.

In looking toward the modern fortifications of New York harbor, from the water line to the sea, save the white stretches of beach, the green grass, and the foliage of shrubs and trees. With the works in action, save for the flash and roar of the guns, the same impenetrable front would be presented.

The loading and firing of both mortars and big guns are all done in the pits, as is the firing of the mines, and probably the only sign of activity to be observed along the line of destruction is the appearance of the guns above the parapets as the carriages automatically elevate them for firing.

The men who load and fire have not the least idea of what they are shooting. Both guns and men are surrounded by thick earthworks. The range, says Harper's Weekly, the elevation, the velocity of the wind and the height of the clouds are all measured from a commanding position in the rear of the guns, where everything in the field may be carefully noted.

The gun crew serves the heavy ordinance with the precision of constant training. The gun is fired by the same discipline and the steel projectiles hurled at the target miss away with a mathematical certainty quite as readily as though both gun and target were fixed and immovable and the range true to the smallest fraction of a yard.

So with the torpedo companies who work the mines. The electrical apparatus controlling the mine fields is set up in a bomb-proof building. In contact firing, when the enemy's ship is in the mines, indicators in front of the office of his post tell him as plainly as though he could see it himself the position of the doomed ship. One lever thrown this way, another that, and the mine explodes in an instant.

In observation firing, when the officer spies the incoming raider he tells by plotting the course of the ship just when it comes over a mine or torpedo. Then two movements of his hands and all in the under his observation high explosives throw a column of water heavy enough to break the back of any ship so unlucky as to have been over this ugly contrivance when somebody's finger sought the button. A hundred pounds of high explosive in contact with the bottom will in a second transform an \$8,000,000 battleship into junk.

Publicity is given the six inch gun practice in the navy that the sporting public takes as much interest in the battleships' shooting as in the pennant race of the National League.

Concealing strength is a worn out policy to the present Secretary of War, in talking as to the advisability of showing our seacoast defenses at the last World's Fair for fear some other Government would see them, he asked:

"Will the guns and mines work? Are they something we can be proud of?" "Show them," declared Mr. Root. "Concealment is only necessary if you are doubtful as to the capabilities of your apparatus."

The artillery system will work and is something of which the country may be justly proud. But without any need in the War Department are struggling with a shortage of funds for supplying the apparatus and a shortage of men to care for them it is supplied them.

So great have been the strides in both gun and mine work that the few men who have been supplied are now well in hand, and we may well boast of our artillery organization so far as it goes. Both officers and enlisted men of the artillery are very much underpaid.

Every encouragement is offered to the men who enter the service schools, but they receive only regulation army pay. Some enter at \$15 or \$20 a month, some at \$25, and all do a great deal of studying in addition to eight hours work in the shops.

If at the end of the hard course the applicant passes the examination he receives a commission for the long sought chevrons he will serve his enlistment out at \$34 a month and allowance. The Government must get its money some way, and a bright capable man, but in general it does not average more than that.

After some experience the sergeant will leave the army and go to work for some construction company who will give him at least \$100 a month. He will put the benefit of his army training to his own use. Such indeed is the result of a system which will not pay its men full for value received.

A Resigned Advertiser.
From the London Globe.
A widower living in a village near Cambridge is advertising for a wife. Advertiser (widower) says: "I am a young man, aged 30, of English and a communicant; aged from 10 upward; able to build her own house, as advertiser is in possession of good one; no encumbrances. Advertiser feels himself in the world through what could not be avoided. God's will be done on earth and in Heaven. None need apply except in own handwriting."

FOUR MEN WANT ALGER'S SEAT FIGHT FOR A SENATORSHIP IN MICHIGAN.

Several More Candidates for the Place Have Not Yet Announced Themselves. The Situation Complicated by the New Primary Election Law.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Four candidates are openly after the seat in the United States Senate to be vacated by Gen. Russell A. Alger next spring. They are William C. McMillan of the city, son of the late Senator James McMillan; Arthur Hill of Saginaw, a wealthy lumberman and a Regent of the State University; Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Jackson, who has acquired prestige by his activity in the passage of the railroad rate regulation bill, and Congressman William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids, with six terms to his credit in the House.

Mr. McMillan, Mr. Hill and Congressman Townsend are all residents of the eastern side of the State, while Congressman Smith is a resident of the west side. This fact is of importance because the precedent of the Republican party is that one Senator shall be a resident of the west and one a resident of the east side of the State. Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Kalamazoo at present represents the west side.

Besides the four active candidates there are several others whose election is being suggested by their friends. Railroad Commissioner Theron W. Atwood says he is not a candidate, but he has warm friends who have come to look upon him as the most efficient organizer in the party and who insist that he be elected.

Gov. Fred M. Warner also disavows any designs on the Senatorship, but is enjoying an increased popularity on the eve of his election to a second term. He, too, has friends who refuse to be silent on the Senatorship, although the Constitution of Michigan carries a provision against his election during the term for which he will be elected Governor. The Governor's admirers declare that the United States Senate is the judge of its own membership and that if the people of Michigan wanted the Governor to represent them in the Senate he would do so in spite of the Constitution.

Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is persistently mentioned as a possibility in spite of his repeated disclaimers. Congressman Michael J. Connelley Hamilton, Congressman Samuel W. Smith, and other local statesmen have also numerous friends who advise their election.

The election is to be made by the Legislature in January. The Legislature consists of 122 members, 100 in the House of Representatives and thirty-two in the State Senate. It is the manner of nominating the candidates for the Legislature this year that has contributed considerably to the indetermination of the situation. The Legislature in 1905 enacted the first general primary election law in the history of the State.

The Republican platform called for a primary election law that would allow the political subdivisions of the State to adopt the direct nominating system or retain the indirect system, according to the will of the voters and after a long fight a law was passed following this general principle, but including a provision for the direct nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the names of candidates for nomination to be placed on the primary ballots by petition.

In forty-three representative districts and in eleven Senatorial districts the Republicans adopted the new law and nominations were made in these districts by means of voters in the four counties, including Wayne and Kent, the largest two in the State, twenty-one candidates for the House and six for the Senate were nominated by direct vote under special local laws which had previously been passed and which were not interfered with by the new State law.

Some of the most prominent and otherwise notable members of the Jacobins received a sanguinary welcome from the gullotine.

Richard Croker used to say, speaking of Hugh J. Grant, Thomas F. Gilroy and Robert A. Van Hook, "I would do things that I wouldn't do myself if I was Mayor."

"That's the reason," Mr. Croker would wind up with, "why I think I would make one of the best Mayor New York city ever had. You know what to refuse to do for the leader of Tammany Hall."

The Independence Leaguers, in New York, Illinois, California and Massachusetts, are called "Doodle Dees," and nobody seems to know why they are so called.

Some politicians think that William R. Hearst is to be very dreadfully defeated in New York State for Governor, and their argument is this: Folger, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1881, was overwhelmingly defeated because the Republicans would support him; Maynard, Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was struck with a tidal wave of disaster in 1883 because the Democrats would not support him; in 1906, Mr. Hearst is to suffer a demoralizing defeat because the Democratic party as a party in the State will not support him as its Democratic candidate for Governor.

Tammany, in the judgment of political experts, seems to be incapable of learning that its condemnation is commendation and that its commendation is condemnation.

Considerable discussion is now going on in Tammany as to the merits of John Kelly and Richard Croker as leaders of that organization. The majority opinion seemed to be that Kelly had a nerve of steel and that Croker, while eminently courageous, was at times more of a diplomat than Kelly.

On only one point do old Tammanyites agree and that is that if Mr. Hearst and his Independence League had once entered into a deal with either Kelly or Croker, and Mr. Hearst had attempted to crowd Kelly or Croker out, Mr. Hearst has crowded and humiliated Charles F. Murphy, Kelly or Croker would have called together the executive committee of Tammany before sundown on the very day that Mr. Hearst and the Independence League had attempted to humiliate him and would have repudiated Mr. Hearst and the Independence League.

Tammanyites who are not friendly to Mr. Hearst say that Representative W. Bourke Cockran should be more careful when he talks about "traitors" to the Democratic party in the State, for the reason that in 1878 John Kelly led the entire Tammany organization

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POLITICAL NOTES.

William R. Hearst's Independence League is organized on the lines of the Jacobins of France of 1794. It is a political club incorporated for political purposes. The Independence League, like the Jacobins, meets very frequently and in secret session for the purpose of deciding upon common action.

Mr. Hearst's New York Independence League is the parent organization, and in following the lines of the Jacobins Mr. Hearst has organized leagues in other States, as the Jacobins organized throughout France auxiliary bodies. The Jacobins, like the Independence Leaguers, entertained very radical political theories.

The Independence Leaguers, following the policies of the Jacobins, name in their secret sessions candidates for Governor and other State officers and for Congress, Judges, the Senate and the Assembly, not forgetting the members of the Independence Leaguers do not follow the Republican and Democratic parties in electing delegates to judiciary, Congress, Senate, Assembly and Aldermanic offices or to State conventions.

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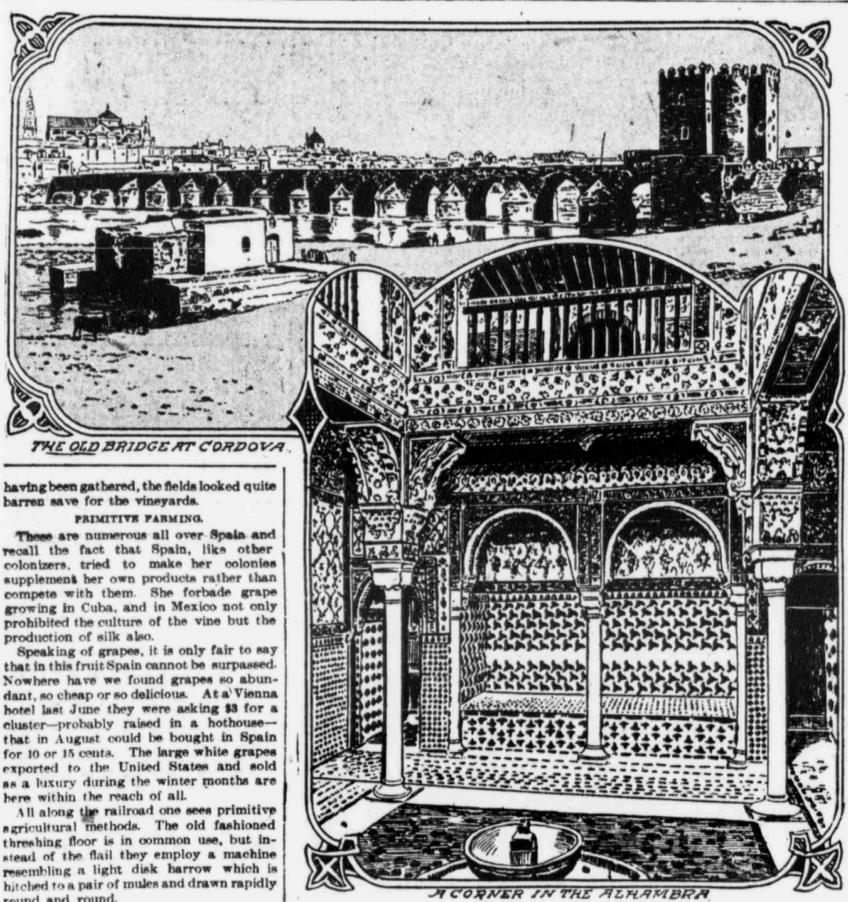
Three new members of the Yale Chinese Club are on hand this year, making a dozen in all. Tatsuang Chang, who hails from Shanghai, was sent here by the Governor of the Province of Mukden, and is studying electrical engineering. Pao-yung Jul and Zai-Zang Zee, also from Shanghai, are graduates of St. John's College in their native city and speak English like natives.

The former is one of the first Chinese to come to this country to study forestry. The latter is studying civil engineering. Japan has eighteen students enrolled in this fall. Only one new man is in this number, and he is Tetrutano Hasegawa. His father is a big copper mine owner near Nikko, and he sent his son here to take a special course in mining engineering.

From Schoombie, Cape Colony, has come this year Charles Reginald Southey, a representative of a family noted in the organization of Cape Colony. From the opposite side of the globe Feliciano Paterno comes from Manila to study forestry.

The first freshman to make the University Glee Club, almost as soon as he got to New Haven, was Meade Minnegerode, the only Parisian this year in the incoming class.

Where England Leads.
From Milling.
The average yield of wheat per acre in this country far exceeds that of any other in the world—with perhaps one exception, Denmark.



THE OLD BRIDGE AT CORDOVA.

having been gathered, the fields looked quite barren save for the vineyards.

PRIMITIVE FARMING.
These are numerous all over Spain and recall the fact that Spain, like other colonies, tried to make her colonies supplement her own products rather than compete with them.

Speaking of grapes, it is only fair to say that in this fruit Spain cannot be surpassed. Nowhere have we found grapes so abundant, so cheap or so delicious. At a Vienna hotel last June they were asking \$3 for a cluster—probably raised in a hothouse—that in August could be bought in Spain for 10 or 15 cents. The large white grapes exported to the United States and sold as a luxury during the winter months are here within the reach of all.

All along the railroad one sees primitive agricultural methods. The old fashioned threshing floor is in common use, but instead of the flail they employ a machine resembling a light disk harrow which is hitched to a pair of mules and drawn rapidly round and round.

When the wheat is separated from the straw men go over the threshing floor and winnow out the wheat, the wind blowing away the chaff. We were informed that they had had a prosperous year in the grain districts, but the stubble did not indicate as heavy a crop as we raise in the United States.

Madrid surprised us. It contains more than half a million inhabitants, is about 2,000 feet above the sea and is really a very attractive city.

It is not an ancient city, being less than a thousand years old, but it has substantial galleries, a beautiful boulevard and a picture gallery one and a half centuries old. In the different galleries at Madrid are some of the best canvases of Velasquez and Murillo.

BULL FIGHTING.
As in all other Spanish countries, one finds here reminders of the national sport, the bull fight. Each city has its amphitheatre or circular bull pit, and it is often the most conspicuous building in the place; the fans—and in Spain the fan is omnipresent and often of great value—are ornamented with scenes from the bull fight and the billboards blaze with announcements of the next Sunday's combat.

The bull fight is probably a lineal descendant of the gladiatorial contests of Rome, a surviving relic of brutality which must disappear when Spain follows her northern neighbors in the adoption of universal education. Her percentage of illiteracy is disgracefully large.

While Spain has a constitutional government and goes through the form of electing a legislative body, her elections do not seem to be characterized by the freedom and fairness that attend elections in northern Europe. There is, however, in this country, as in others, a growing spirit of reform which is already demanding more schools and less religious interference in the Government.

Much is expected of the present King, both because of the independence which he has manifested and because the new Queen comes from England, where parliamentary government has for centuries been an established fact.

Before leaving Madrid a word should be said in regard to the Toledo ware—iron and steel inlaid with gold. It resembles somewhat the Damascus work of Japan and the old inlaid work of Damascus and Constantinople. The far famed Toledo blade was not less dangerous in war because it was ornamented with delicate tracery of gold.

CORDOVA, THE MOORISH CAPITAL.
A night's ride brought us to Cordova.

One of these gates bears striking testimony to a remarkable agreement entered into by the Christians and Mohammedans whereby the two antagonistic religions divided the church between them.

These gates are covered with plates of bronze on which Catholic and Arabic symbols alternate. The joint occupation did not last very long, but Abderrahman when he desired to secure more room for the followers of the Prophet was considerate enough to purchase the other half from the Christians.

The interior of the mosque is a succession of arches supported by nearly a thousand pillars, and these pillars, the traveler is told, were brought from Carthage, France and Italy. Workmen were secured in Constantinople by one of the Caliphs and it is possible to find almost every variety of architecture in the columns themselves or in their capitals and bases.

When Cordova was recaptured by the Christians in the thirteenth century a part of this building was converted into a cathedral and to-day it presents a curious combination of chapel, altar, shrine and mosque. The most attractive decorations in the mosque are the mosaics, and the superb wood carvings in the principal choir are of rare merit. One series of these pictures in wood illustrates Old Testament history, while another portrays the principal events in the life of Christ.

LAST STRONGHOLD OF THE MOORS.
The road from Cordova—Cordova, once the centre of art, Arabic learning and religion, but now a prosaic town of less than 60,000 to Granada, the last stronghold of the Moors north of the Mediterranean, leads through a succession of olive groves. Nowhere, not even in Palestine or about the Mount that bears the olive's name, have we seen so many of these trees.

From the importance of this industry one would suppose that southern Europe could supply olive oil enough without importing cotton seed from the United States, and yet we have been assured by shippers that a great deal of the olive oil which we buy from Europe is really cotton seed oil which has twice crossed the ocean.

The city of Granada is situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, upon whose summit some snow still lingers when two-thirds of the month of August has passed. The city derives its food supply from a splendid valley which extends toward the west to the Atlantic.

At one time Granada had a population of 250,000, but to-day less than a third of that number can be counted in the city. In

Hall of the Ambassadors is especially interesting because in this room, if the word of the guide can be relied upon, Ferdinand and Isabella received Columbus just before he embarked upon his voyage of discovery.

A part of the Alhambra was torn down by order of Charles V., who early in the sixteenth century conceived the idea of building himself a palace of modern design. The structure was never finished, however, and stands to-day a ruin, more substantial but less beautiful than the palace which it was intended to outshine.

The Moors built a great cistern within the outer walls of the Alhambra and brought water from the mountains to supply it. It is so far below the surface that the water is always cool, and the water is so perfectly filtered that even now it is greatly sought for drinking. This far sighted provision not only for present wants but for possible siege seems to have been characteristic of the Moors, for the city of Constantinople was likewise protected by immense underground reservoirs.

Granada has a considerable gypsy population. From the Alhambra one can see their dwellings on an opposite hillside. The rooms are hewn out of the stone, with only the door visible.

All in all, Granada offers as much of variety as one can find anywhere in Europe, and more glimpses of the original life of the past than can be seen anywhere else west of the Bosphorus.

GIBRALTAR'S ROCK.
The rock of Gibraltar has no advertising matter on it. In this respect only does it differ from the photographs with which every reader is familiar. It is, however, larger than the pictures indicate.

It is an immense limestone formation, rising abruptly from the water to a height of 1,400 feet. It is about three miles long and at the widest point three-quarters of a mile across. It is evident that it was once an island, for the low, flat strip of ground which connects it with the mainland has been formed by the washing in of the sand.

The triangular face of the rock which is usually photographed looks toward the land instead of toward the sea, the water front being much less imposing. A town of 30,000 inhabitants has grown up around the base of the rock, fully 25 per cent. of the population being made up of the English garrison. It is strictly a military town, and the Government does not encourage the settlement of civilians there.

The rock is full of concealed cannon and is supposed to be impregnable. It seems to be perforated with galleries and