

SPAIN'S COAST CITIES.

Strongly Fortified But Not Able to Withstand Watson's Fleet.

The most important of the coast cities of Spain on which Admiral Watson fixed his glittering eye is Cadiz, on the southwestern coast, between Cape St. Vincent and Gibraltar. It is the principal city of the Province of Andalusia, the garden of Spain, and has a population of about 60,000 souls. Andalusia is the theme of the most glowing descriptions of travelers in Spain, and it is often characterized as the most beautiful country and the finest climate on the globe. In that land spring is well advanced in February, and there is a marvelous blending of northern and southern vegetation. Apple and pear trees blossom by the side of oranges, cacti and aloes, and the ground everywhere is covered with flowers. In the valleys even the banana, cotton and sugar cane are grown, while the fruits of this region are esteemed the best in Spain.

Cadiz is built on the extremity of a tongue of land projecting about five miles into the sea and enclosing between it and the mainland a magnificent bay. The site very much resembles that of some of the West Indian cities, particularly San Juan, in Porto Rico. Seen from either side, the city appears as an island, and it is known far and wide as the "White City." De Amicis says: "To give an idea of Cadiz, one could not do better than write the word 'white' with a pencil on blue paper and make a note on the margin, 'Impressions of Cadiz.'" The natives call it "The Silver Dish," and it has also been likened to an ivory model set in emeralds. Every house in the city annually receives a coat of whitewash, which is glaring and disagreeable when new, but soon mellows to a fine ivory tint. The uniformity and elegance of its buildings Cadiz must be ranked as one of the finest cities in Spain, and it is said to surpass all others in cleanliness, although the death rate is nearly forty-five per thousand.

The city is six or seven miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall with five gates, one of which communicates with the isthmus. The railroad station is just outside the wall, as are also many of the business houses of the place. The walls are thirty to fifty feet high, nineteen feet thick, and on the side of the bay, where it is arranged in broad terraces, is a favorite place for walking in the evenings. This is known as the Alameda, and commands a fine view over the ship-



SPANISH MILKMAN.

ping and ports on the opposite side of the bay. Cadiz is strongly fortified; in fact, the whole city is a fortress protected by ramparts and bastions. It is defended by the forts of San Sebastian, on a long, narrow tongue projecting westward out to sea; Santa Catalina, on a high rocky line, to the northwest of the city, and forming part of its wall; Matagorda and Puntales Castle, on either side of the narrow approach to the inner bay, and Fort San Fernando, otherwise known as the Cortadura, an entrenchment south of the city on the long narrow isthmus connecting it with the mainland.

Cadiz is said to have been founded eleven hundred years before Christ, and even under the Romans it was an emporium of trade. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it reached the zenith of its greatness, and most of the trade of Spain with her



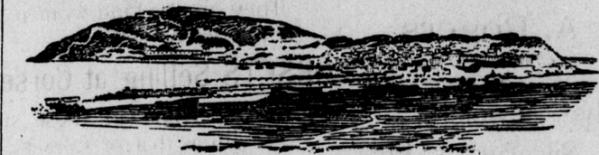
CADIZ AND ITS HARBOR—THE MOLE AND LIGHTHOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

colonies passed through Cadiz. In the beginning of the present century had fallen to almost nothing. With the opening of the railway to Seville improvements effected in the harbor, trade began to increase, and it is an important port. More than a thousand vessels enter each year, of which about half are steamships.

Barcelona is pre-eminently the business city of Spain, and lies on the Mediterranean coast, near the northern boundary. It was described by Cervantes as "the flower of the

beautiful cities of the world," and Washington Irving had many pleasant things to say of it in his day, but now it is the great factory town of Spain. Including the suburbs, where all the factories are located, its population is 500,000.

The old city, as distinguished from the modern additions growing out of the place, has played an important part in the history of the world since the days when it was raised by Augustus to the rank of a Roman colony. But the Catalonians, or Catalans, whose capital



ISLAND OF CEUTA, SPAIN'S PENAL SETTLEMENT.

it is, consider themselves first Catalans, afterward Spaniards, and for a long time the people did not know whether they wished to be French or Spanish. Even at the present day they are quick to protest against any action in Madrid which is not to their interests. They have been in frequent revolt, although in all other respects the Province of Catalonia is the scene of fewer lawless deeds than any other part of Spain.

Barcelona is famous among tourists for its cathedral, one of the finest specimens of church architecture in

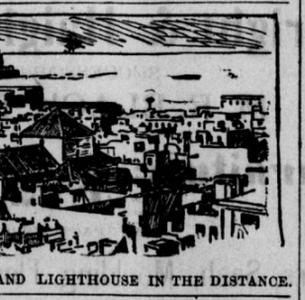


Europe, and for the Rambla, a wide, well-shaded street nearly a mile long, extending right through the city and a favorite promenade. It resembles the boulevards of Paris in many respects. Another famous Spanish seaport is Bilbao, in Biscay. It has many curious sights, the most famous of which is the tree tower.

The ancient walls of Barcelona were torn down after a long period of street rioting by the Catalans, who were determined to remove them in order to allow industrial expansion, and their places have been taken by wide streets. To the southwest of the ancient city is a crest or high hill, which breaks down precipitously to the sea. It is called Montjuich, and its summit is occupied by the Castillo de Montjuich, a strong fortress, said to have accommodations for 10,000 men.

Cartagena, sometimes called Carthage, is a small place of about 30,000 inhabitants, but its harbor is the finest on the eastern coast of Spain, and is very strongly fortified. The place was founded about 243 B. C., more than twenty centuries ago, and was originally known as Carthage Nova, or New Carthage, to distinguish it from the African city. It is now the seat of a Captain-General, and one of the three largest marine departments.

The towns lie on the north side of a deep, narrow-mouthed bay, and its streets are spacious but not imposing. The stone of which most of the houses were constructed is friable and the whole appearance of the place is dilapidated. But a good deal of business is done, principally from the mines nearby, which are very productive. Thousands of men are employed in transporting lead, copper, iron, zinc and sulphur to the port. Large quantities of esparto grass are grown near the town and it constitutes one of the principal exports. It is used in the manufacture of paper.



TREE TOWER AT BILBAO.

centuries past. Ceuta is a rock-ribbed, rock-bound island off the northeast coast of Fez, Morocco, and is twelve hours' sail from the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. It is as well called the island of the seven hills, for from these it derives its name. Of these the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which looks out toward Spain like a signal point set up to say "All's well." Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the main land of Africa. On this neck of land the town of Ceuta is built. All around are fortifications, the high hills put up there by nature and the prison walls and moats built in succession by conquerors and remodeled and rebuilt by their successors and strengthened again by the Spaniards when they made of it a prison hell. The seven walls coiled about the town itself are thick and impassable, save here and there where arched bridges have been cut through. Between each wall there is a deep moat of sea water, set down like a seductive trap to catch any unfortunate convict who might escape the vigilant guards stationed all around the walls. Every one of the seven hills is fortified now. Up high on Monte del Hacho there is a strong citadel garrisoned by Spanish soldiers. Here and there the walls are pierced by the noses of cannon, but there is

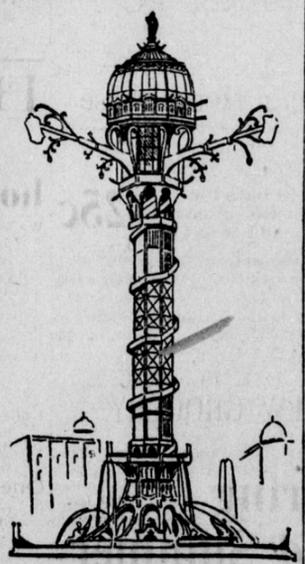
no evidence that they have ever been used except for signaling, and it is doubtful if they could be brought to much better use, owing to their immovability. The Canaries, that colony of Spain off the northwest African coast, have only two parts of any consequence, Tenerife and Las Palmas, and the inhabitants are a painfully peaceful lot of non-combatants, wretchedly defended, poorly armed and likely to run up the white flag at the first sight of a war ship.

Cartagena has had a stormy existence for more than twenty centuries. As early as 210 A. D. it was taken with great slaughter by Scipio the Younger. In 425 A. D. it was pillaged and nearly destroyed by the Goths. Under the Moors it formed an independent kingdom, which was conquered by Ferdinand II. of Castile in 1243. The Moors retook it, but it fell into Spanish hands again in 1276. The town was rebuilt by Philip II. of Spain on account of its harbor. In 1706 it was taken by the

English, and in the next year was retaken by the Duke of Berwick. In 1823 it capitulated to the French, and in 1844 was the scene of an insurrection. About thirty years later it rebelled again, and on the 23d of August, 1873, was bombarded by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Lobos. Six months later it was occupied by troops.

Malaga is the oldest and most famous of Spanish seaports and has a population of nearly 120,000. It was founded by the Phoenicians, and was brought under the sway of Rome by Scipio. In the middle of the thirteenth century it reached its zenith, and after its capture in 1487 by Ferdinand and Isabella it sank into insignificance; but in modern times it became famous for its grapes and wines. The climate is very mild, and oranges, figs, sugar cane and cotton thrive. Recently Malaga has taken a prominent place as a manufacturing town, but most of the factories are in the new part of the town, on the right bank of the river which divides it.

Malaga is not fortified, and looks directly out upon the Mediterranean; but its southern part merges into the slopes of the foothills of the Cerro Colorado, some 560 feet above the bay. On the summit is the Castillo de Gibralfaro, the acropolis of Malaga. Ceuta is Spain's pet island colony for convicts, and commands the approach to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. The Canaries are all there is between Watson and this grim island, where, under the cover of forbidding walls and mountains, Spain



TYPICAL SPANISH SAILOR, A PRISONER OF WAR ON SEAVEY'S ISLAND.

while they were in Santiago Harbor, and the effects of the naval battle, made many of them look extremely wretched. When they landed at Camp Long they had hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and sallow complexions. Many of them were barely able to move and bandages covered their wounds.

It is a surprising fact that the greater number of the prisoners are boys, and yet this illustrates much better than anything else the desperation of the Spanish Government. Taken from their homes and impressed into the service where their heart is not, it is hardly surprising that the Spanish navy was so easily defeated at Manila and Santiago. The type of the Spanish sailor between the veteran and the boy is a fair specimen of the peasantry class. Under normal conditions he is a strong, able-bodied fellow, willing to work when commanded, unlettered and superstitious. There is no doubt that these sailors have a deal of faith in their officers, as the scenes of their parting testify, and the sailors would be willing to follow their officers wherever they were led.

Now that they are prisoners on American soil, they are receiving the treatment which, it can be safely said, has rarely been given to captured foes in time of war. They are receiving every consideration. Comfortable quarters have been provided, good food and decent clothes have fallen to their lot. They are made to feel as Admiral Cervera so prettily said, that these prisoners "are the wards of the American people." That expresses it. We are civilized, and treat our unfortunate enemies in a civilized way.

These sailors are beginning to appreciate their treatment. Their minds have been disabused of the falsehoods they were told by their officers. The prisoners were told we would kill them if they fell into our hands. Allowing for the misfortunes they have suffered, they are happy in their imprisonment, and their natures are softened by such kind treatment. As they are naturally dull, they do not indulge in much amusement in their confinement. They associate in groups and spend most of the time talking, probably about their folks at home, their mothers, wives and children, as the case may be. Some of them play cards, and pass the hours that way. Some walk around for exercise, but as a whole the sailors do not seem to be very fond of it. They like to lay around and take life easy and thankful for whatever comes their way.

Seavey's Island is well guarded, so that if any attempt to escape is made it will be frustrated. Marines patrol the grounds around, and machine gun face the big yard in which the prisoners take their exercises.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Spain's Captured Sailors Are Contented With Their Treatment.

The naval battle off Santiago, in which Admiral Cervera's fleet was annihilated, has placed in the keeping of the Government about fifteen hundred prisoners. These sailors, who left their native shores for the purpose of doing damage to American coasts and to capture or sink our ships, are living contentedly at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, Portsmouth, N. H., which was prepared expressly for them.

These sailors are a study, and for many reasons. They represent the national type; they show the quality of men who form the Spanish army and navy; they are unmistakable evidences why the Spanish Government was able to plunge the people into a war which threatens the reigning dynasty with greater dangers than those of peace.

The captured sailors are made up of men and boys. In their ranks can be seen the gray haired veteran, who has spent his life in the Spanish navy, down to the smooth and innocent faced boy, who, were he an American, would yet be at school, enjoying his youth. The suffering the prisoners endured

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Sowing Land to Clover.

All land sown to wheat should be sown to clover. If but one season's growth is to be expected, this short growth will be worth quadruple the cost of the seed. A clover sod of one season's growth is much superior to wheat stubble only for plowing under for corn.

Tufted Pansies.

The pansy is a species of violet—violet tricolor. Some thirty years ago some Scottish nurserymen crossed a wild violet of Scotland, violet anemona, with a garden pansy, and the result was a beautiful hybrid. Other species of wild violet were subsequently tried, until the distinct race, known as tufted pansies, was produced.—Meehan's Monthly.

Protecting Orchards From Frosts.

To protect orchards and gardens from frosts, have plenty of "smudges" prepared, i. e., piles of sawdust or other material that will give much smoke, then one hour after sunset, if air is still and dry, sky clear, and the temperature under forty-five degrees, look again at nine o'clock and if thirty-eight degrees or less, watch closely, and if thirty-five degrees is registered fire the smudges at once.

Good Results From the Garden.

It does not require an expert to obtain good results in the garden. Select a good, warm, early piece of land, enrich it well with either good, old, well-rotted barn manure or commercial fertilizer, have the ground well plowed and thoroughly harrowed, then plant the seed, each variety in its proper season. Then be sure to keep the weeds down, and you can but reap good results. The garden can be made to produce something new and fresh for the table for almost every day, from early in the season until late fall, if we only take advantage of what may be grown in our climate.—New York Weekly Witness.

Cream Ripening.

The vessel should be so kept that the cream will ripen evenly, thus avoiding loss in churning. The temperature should be kept between sixty-two and sixty-eight degrees until the cream is ripe, and it should then be cooled before churning. Well-ripened cream should be so thick that it will run in a smooth stream like oil, and when the paddle is dipped into it and held up the cream should stick all over it like a thick coat of paint, and have a satin gloss of surface. The churning should be continued until the granules are the size of wheat kernels, then draw off the buttermilk and wash through two or three waters, whirling the churn around a few times. From a pint to a quart of water to the pound of butter should be used, and this water should be at a temperature of forty to forty-five degrees in hot weather, and from fifty to sixty degrees in winter, depending upon the solidity of the butter, size of granules and warmth of room.

Air in the Soil.

The importance of the thorough cultivation of the soil is recognized by all who experiment to an extent sufficient to show results. Air is as necessary to the soil as moisture, for by its admission the chemicals of the soil are put into active operation and brought into condition to be made quickly available by the growing crop. The manure, the remains of plants and much of the humus of the soil is converted into saltpetre, that valuable chemical. When the soil is merely stirred with hoe or cultivator a formation of nitrates is promoted and an increased state of fertility brought about by the action of air on the organic matter in the soil. Cultivation on a larger scale, therefore, cannot fail to increase the fertility by the admission of increased air and moisture to the soil for the direct feeding of the plants, as well as the action on the elements in the soil, and the destruction of noxious weeds which rob the cultivated plants of needed food.

Raising Poultry Foods.

The profits in poultry raising depend quite as much on obtaining the food at a small cost as on anything else. Every raiser of poultry on the farm should devote a portion of the soil to this purpose. The plan of picking up the leavings after the harvest for the use of the poultry is well enough as far as it goes, but bruised vegetables will last only a short time, and one is left, at the period when green food is valuable, with nothing that that nature to feed. Wheat, oats, millet, barley, corn and rye should be raised in small quantities, as well as a fair amount of clover, timothy, or sorghum for winter use. Dried clover hay is unsurpassed as a winter food for fowls, and it pays to feed it even when it must be bought, but it can be easily raised and cured and fed chopped at great profit. Such vegetable crops as cabbage, potatoes, turnips, onions and the like should not be neglected. They are easily kept through the winter and when fed will add greatly to the egg production. The expense necessary to grow these foods is small and the return on the investment very large.

Cutworms and Corn.

Some writers on this subject advise the cultivation of the ground, believing that the stirring of the soil and exposure of the cutworms to the sun will destroy them. While thorough cultivation is undoubtedly of great benefit to the soil no amount of stirring and exposure to the rays of the sun will destroy cutworms, for when exposed it requires but a brief space of time

for these pests to again secure coverings, and after many years' close observation of the habits of cutworms I doubt if a single one can be destroyed by simply stirring the soil.

In my experience I have found two distinct species of cutworms, one cutting the corn on the surface of the ground and being readily found and caught in the act of destruction. The other is out of sight and cuts the corn about an inch below the surface, and the mischief is not detected until the corn begins to wilt. Corn cut below the surface of the ground is irretrievably ruined, but when cut above the ground, when small, with the exception of being retarded in growth, it is seldom injured. Corn planted on sod that has been pastured the preceding year is more liable to be damaged by cutworms than if no stock had been allowed upon the ground.—John Cowrie in Iowa Homestead.

Losing Young Chicks.

Many complaints are heard this year, mainly from those who have had their first experience with an incubator, regarding the large proportion of the chicks hatched which die during the first two or three weeks after hatching. In most cases the fault is laid to the incubator, which is hardly fair. The cold, wet weather which has prevailed has been hard on the little chicks and caused the loss of many of them. Overheated brooders, overcrowding and poor ventilation are also responsible for many deaths among chicks. It is safe to say, however, that the main trouble, not only this year, but all years, is due to inherited weakness, and when this is the case no amount of care or attention in feeding will overcome the trouble. Chicks will often hatch in the incubator on time, or a little before time, and be extremely lively for a few days or even for two or three weeks, then suddenly die. Chicks hatched by the old hen frequently do the same thing. There is more in the proper selection of stock for hatching than most people are willing to believe, and it pays every time to know something of the ancestry of the embryo chick in the egg you intend to hatch even if the breed is pure. In the majority of cases where a male runs with forty or even more hens, the proportion of fertile eggs laid by the hens will be small and even the fertile ones will produce weak chicks. Other well-known causes are responsible for weak chicks.—Atlanta Journal.

Some Common Strawberry Pests.

The one which has been most abundant this season is the strawberry root worm. The mature insect is a beetle about the size of radish seed with a shining black or brown surface, and two antennae resembling a pair of its legs. It is quite active on its feet, but when disturbed it "plays the possum" and rolls into the ground. I have found as many as five at a single hill of plants. These beetles are, of course, the consequence of the root worms or larva which last fall were feeding upon the fibrous roots of the plants. The worms are small whitish grubs, which when they are full grown pupate i. e., earthen cells under the surface of the ground and therefore are out of sight while doing their greatest damage.

The other insect found is the strawberry crown borer, which in the beetle stage resembles a weevil, though it is not one. The larva or borer is a whitish, yellow-headed grub resembling the root worm except in being footless. It is one-fifth of an inch long, and lives in the crown of the strawberry plant, weakening it so that it cannot survive the winter. The crown-borer pupates within the cavity formed in the crown of the plant but emerges as the adult beetle, which is gray in color, one-fifth of an inch long, about September or October, remaining in the fields until spring, when eggs are laid for the new brood.

Both these insects become particularly destructive in old beds of strawberries, or in new beds on old strawberry ground where no other crop has intervened. Neither travels far from its birthplace, therefore rotation of crops is the most practical preventive treatment. Old fields should be plowed under as soon as the crop of fruit is off. If a small section is to be retained for plants, their removal should be accomplished as early as possible. If the beetles are found about the young plants intended for next year's fruitage, spraying with paris green late in summer will kill such as are feeding upon the foliage at that season.—George C. Butz in New England Homestead.

The Career of a Hat.

"The life of a Panama hat, that is, if it is a good one to start with," explained a hat dealer, "compares somewhat with the life of the owner of it. One can run through either in a hurry or hang on for a long time if it is desired. If carefully kept a Panama hat should last all the way from ten to forty years. I know a gentleman who resides in East Washington who has owned and steadily worn during the summer months a Panama hat for nearly forty years. It has been bleached every couple of years since and trimmed and relined, and it is today to all intents and purposes as good as when I first saw it thirty years ago. I know of another Panama hat now worn by a physician in this city, which has had almost as long a life. Long before he got it his father wore it. I know dozens of them which have been in use from ten to twenty years. The lining wears out, but the body of the hat keeps good. Of course, care has to be used to keep them such a long time, but the Panama itself is almost indestructible. The original cost of the hats that I refer to was not exorbitant, none of them costing over \$14."—Washington Star.