

SPAIN'S FIGHTING MEN.

Types of the Soldiers Our Army of Invasion is Encountering.

MINIALLY the army of Spain is divided into these classes: A permanent army of 9315 officers and 70,829 men, an active reserve of 184,972 men, and a second or sedentary reserve, which on January 1, 1898, was estimated at 1,083,595 men.



All Spaniards between the ages of nineteen and forty-five are numbered in the second reserve, and are liable to be called upon for active service at any time they may be needed. All of them are supposed to have served at least three years in the first, or active reserve, which corresponds to our militia. Every boy, upon attaining the age of nineteen, must enter either the permanent army or the first reserve, and serve three years. About 100,000 come within the provisions of that law annually, so that there is a constant change from the permanent army to the first reserve. Then, after six years, when the citizen has reached the age of twenty-five, he goes into the second reserve, and is subject to military duty only in time of war and after conscription. It may be said, therefore, that 250,000 men are constantly under arms in Spain and its colonies. The first reserves are used for coast guards, customs inspectors, and for police duty in the rural districts, and are likely to be detailed for service in the *guarda civil*, which corresponds to our city police and the *gendarmes* in France.

Voluntary service is accepted at eighteen years of age, but the pay is so small, only twenty cents a day, that very few Spaniards ever think of enlisting until they are compelled to do so. By the payment of \$300 any person may purchase exemption from military duty.

The 210,000 soldiers who have been



SPANISH OUTPOST IN CUBA.

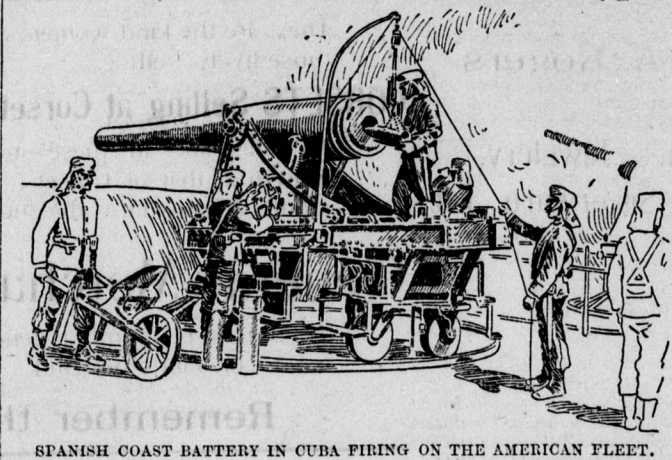
sent to Cuba during the last three years have been drawn mostly from the first reserve, although the permanent army has furnished the larger part of the skilled artilleryists who have been handling the big guns upon the fortifications.

While it is impossible to get accurate statistics, the military journals at Madrid have published statements showing that ten Generals, 615 field and staff officers, 6222 regimental officers, and 180,435 soldiers have been sent to Cuba up to November 1, 1897. Since then reinforcements have been received twice, 12,000 at one time and 10,000 at another.

Up to March 1, 1898, 1 General, 7 field officers, 53 regimental officers and 1314 men had been killed in battle during the present insurrection,

which are the militia of Cuba, or a total of 148,000. Of these, when the last official reports were made, 28,000 were in the hospitals, leaving an effective fighting force on paper of 120,000 men.

These statistics are made up from the official reports sent to the War Department in Madrid and published by the recognized organs of the Minister of War, which correspond to the Army and Navy Journal and the Army and Navy Register of the



SPANISH COAST BATTERY IN CUBA FIRING ON THE AMERICAN FLEET.

United States, and are accepted by General Miles and Secretary Alger as official.

The Spanish reports, however, are not to be relied upon. Their army is largely mythical. Nobody knows how many poor fellows have died in the field resisting insurgents, and the ravages of disease are still more difficult to ascertain; first, because Spanish statistics in all branches of the Government are notoriously incomplete and inaccurate; and, second, because it is for the pecuniary interest of the officers to conceal the mortality of their men. There is no regular pay department. The soldiers receive their miserable stipend of three or four silver dollars a month from their regimental officers. The colonel of the regiment sends in a requisition at the beginning of every month for compensation for so many men, and he makes the pay roll as long as possible. When the money comes he divides it among the captains of companies, and the captains divide it among the men. It is one of the easiest and most popular methods of robbing the Government for the officers to double the number of men on duty and divide the money that is forwarded for their pay. It is a favorite saying in Cuba that when an officer makes a report of a battle he represents that most of his troops have been shot while gallantly charging the enemy, but they all come alive again before he makes up his pay roll. It is well known that since the blockade began General Blanco has impressed in the army every able-bodied citizen within reach of his conscript office, and the insurgent sympathizers have enlisted in great numbers with the expectation of being able to serve their cause more effectively inside than outside of the trenches. This class of people, however, are not to be depended upon by either side.

The abundance of the physical resources of Spain and the soldierlike qualities of the men, even when they have received brief military training, have been a surprise to many.

Pre-eminent are the Albarteros, who take their name from the halberd, a picturesque old weapon they carry, no longer of any fighting (offensive or

promotion on seniority within the corps. The men (privates) must be sergeants of good character and the best qualifications. In other words, it is a battalion without a private soldier in the ranks.

The group of hussars at Madrid is a representative body. The Spanish cavalry includes two hussar regiments, designated as the *Princesa* and the *Pavia*, which are regarded by their officers as the most distinguished of the mounted regiments. The cavalry officers enter through the college at Valladolid by competition, and after a course of three years are appointed to their regiments as Second Lieutenants.

The artillery of the Spanish army, like that of the English royal artillery, includes the horse, field, mountain and garrison branches, and the gun factories and other establishments are in relation with it. It has charge of stores of guns, arms, ammunition and "material," and is provided with field ranges, gunnery schools, a scientific and practical museum and other nec-



the inexplicable conditions in Cuba. Their own kindred and relatives in many cases are in the ranks of the revolutionary forces, but they seem animated by a ferocity that is as wicked as inexplicable. All the Captains-General have depended upon them principally for support, and the civiles have returned their appreciation of this confidence by their brutalities and demonic actions whenever an opportunity occurred for massacre and unjustifiable killing.

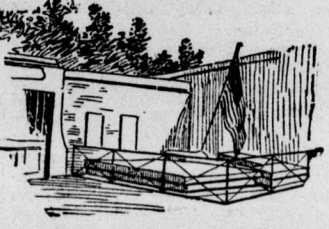
They are not well "set up," do not present the martial bearing of a British or an American soldier and invite the contempt of the Anglo-Saxon by their lack of many military characteristics. Still, it does not require much strength to pull a trigger, and by practice they may become as good marksmen as any habitant of a more northern latitude.

A MONUMENT FOR LAFAYETTE.
Movement on Foot to Erect a Memorial Over His Grave in Paris.
In a deserted corner of the cemetery of the *Convent of Little Picpus*, in Paris, lie the remains of the Frenchman who was America's best friend in the time of her sorest need—Lafayette. His grave is decorated only by a plain slab, and seems as deserted as was Victor Hugo's immortal hero, Jean Valjean, when he fled into these grounds with his little Cosette in his arms to escape the persecutions of Inspector Javert.

A movement is now on foot to erect a fitting monument to this brave Frenchman who sacrificed his all for us. It is proposed that it shall be paid for by the school children of the United States, in contributions of small amounts and that it shall be unveiled as the great event of United States day in the Paris Exposition in 1900.

When first built the tomb was two or three feet above the ground; now the foundation stones have crumbled and the top has fallen almost to the earth. Rain and time have dealt cruelly with it.

President McKinley has consented to be the honorary chairman of the commission in charge of the raising of



THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE IN PARIS.

the funds, the construction of the monument and its transportation and erection in Paris, and himself assisted to draw the resolution which has already unanimously passed the Senate of the United States providing for an honorary commission and an acting commission to take charge of the work.

Few Die of Old Age.
It is estimated by competent foreign authority that only 900 persons out of 1,000,000 die from old age, while 1200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2700 to apoplexy, 7000 to erysipelas, 7500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 25,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

Our Army's Only Colored Officer.
Only three colored young men have ever graduated from the United States Military School at West Point—Lieutenants Flipper, Alexander and Young.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES YOUNG.

Lieutenant Alexander died about two years ago and Flipper is not now in the service. Charles Young graduated in 1894, and is now First Lieutenant of the Ninth United States Cavalry. He is a Kentuckian and a very large man.

A Definition by a War Student.



Chimmie—"Wot kind of a ting is dis gorilla-warfare?"
Billy—"Aw, dat's de Spanish style where dey makes monkeys of der-selves."—Judge.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Use of Dry Paris Green.
Paris green has become such an important item to the farmer that any improvement in the method of applying it cannot fail to be interesting. By a simple device it is blown through a bellows, falling upon the plant while covered with dew. In this condition it adheres to the leaves and stalks and is thought to be much more effective than when applied in a liquid state.

Milking Three Times a Day.
It is better during these long days to milk the cows three times a day, once near sunrise and again at sunset and then at midday, milking clean each time. This will cause the cow to give more both of milk and butter fats. She should also be fed extra, so as to enable her to do this without becoming thin in flesh. The extra milk will more than pay the extra feed, and the cow and her progeny will be better for it in future years.

Tomatoes on Farm Land.
A good crop of tomatoes can be grown on any land that is rich enough for potatoes. The idea that the tomato plant needs a great amount of nitrogenous manure to make it productive is a mistake. Such manure is more apt to produce excessive leaf and stalk growth and the rotting of more or less of the fruit. Some mineral fertilizer is needed. Potash and phosphate are required to perfect the numerous seeds, and it is always the lack of one or both of these that causes the fruit to rot before it can ripen.

Difficult Work Pays Best.
It is a common complaint among farmers that farming does not pay. They are in competition with farmers in all countries in most agricultural products, and as these foreign farmers are content to work at almost nominal wages, unless the American farmer can produce a larger yield per acre, and thus make his crop cost less per bushel, or by the pound, he cannot expect to make good profits. The farmer who succeeds best is usually one who is not afraid to tackle the most difficult and putting work. To the farmer used to growing potatoes the growing of strawberries seems very small business. Yet he can tell him that many strawberry growers have made more bushels of strawberries per acre than most potato growers get of potatoes. And cheap as strawberries often are, they are even then much higher than are potatoes, and will yield more profit per acre.

Storm Houses for Distant Fields.
Summer storms often come up quickly. If the farm is a large one it is usually impossible for men at work in distant fields to run to the house or barn for shelter. A tree does not, except for a very few minutes, afford any protection, as the steady drip from its leaves is nearly or quite as bad as being out in the storm. Years ago we knew a farmer whose farm was long and narrow, with the house and buildings on the public highway at one end. Near the other he built what he called a storm house, 14x14, with a good roof and large enough door so that the teams could be run under it in time of sudden shower. It was also a shelter for tools at night. Such a storm house did not cost very much, and was much better than getting men and teams wet, or to save themselves from this by taking shelter under trees, which in thunderstorms is about the most dangerous shelter that any one can seek.—American Cultivator.

Market the Old Hens.
During the hot months all old hens that is those past one year, should be fattened and sent to market. If they are not it is pretty safe to say they will not begin to lay before late in winter, or perhaps not till spring, and besides hens usually bring a good price during those months. Aside from the fact that old hens are not layers, the young stock needs the room they occupy, and it is surely poor policy to keep those which do not pay a profit and allow the pullets, which we rely on for winter eggs, to suffer for want of room.

Begin two weeks before sending to market to feed all they will eat and give all the milk they will drink. In that time they should be just fat enough to sell well, and heavy enough to pay well for the extra food given them. Do not delay too long, as they will begin to moult during the latter part of August and certainly a half naked hen is an unsightly object to go to market.

Intensive Farming.

Intensive farming will not be practiced on large farms where land is cheap and plentiful. Only when the country is more thickly populated will improved systems be adopted. In Europe every square foot of land is utilized to the best advantage, just as is done in this country by market gardeners near large cities. The propensity to grow all crops at the least expense for labor is the cause of our present system of farming and leads us to grow only thirteen bushels of wheat per acre, on an average, while the European farmers average more than twice as much. Even with corn, which is a natural plant, the average yield is only one-half the amount it should be. An increase of but three bushels more per acre for the whole country of wheat would give us twice as much for export as we now have for 1897, or 100,000,000 bushels. Intensive farming also applies to better management of stock. The pastures would be small, if used at all, and they would be kept up to the highest degree of fertility, while a larger number of forage crops would be grown, and every ounce of manure would be carefully saved. There are many portions of New Jersey where the farms consist of only five or ten acres of land, and of a sandy nature, thus requiring frequent use of manure and fertilizer, but on which the owners are more prosperous than many farmers with ten times as much land that is naturally better. All depends on the kind of crops grown and the management. The crops that give the largest profits are the kinds that require the most labor and other expense to grow them.—Home and Farm.

How to Get Eggs.
The largest production of eggs is said to be obtained when the hens have unlimited supply. Investigation of such claims gave facts in support of the heavy feeding, but it was not when corn or wheat was allowed. Experiments have been made with hens in separate yards, in order to determine the influence of the food and its quantity. In every case where there was unlimited quantity of food given it consisted mostly of meat, the opportunities for using the same at a small cost being possessed by the owners of the fowls. Some hens thus fed laid over 200 eggs in less than a year. The fowls that were surfeited with grain, however, not only laid fewer eggs, but finally began to succumb to disease, while the hens that were fed on meat kept in good health. The experiments which extended over two years, are very important as they show that the best food is the cheapest. The highest number of eggs laid by the hens that received all the meat that they could eat was 216 for the year, while those that received mostly grain (including a variety) averaged only 89 eggs for the year. A lot of hens that were not fed at all in summer, and received a proportion of meat in winter along with grain, cut clover, etc., averaged 112 eggs in one year. Nothing can show better that too much grain is a disadvantage than such an experiment, and it demonstrates fully the stand taken that if you wish hens to lay you must feed meat. It is not necessary, however, to surfeit the hens with meat. Give it as one of the meals during the day. Green bone cut fine with the meat makes a fine food indeed. The meat can be had of butchers at a very low price if you get the refuse. A great amount will be found adhering to the bones. Even if the meat costs a little more than the grain it will yield a larger clear profit than grain any time.—Indiana Farmer.

Poultry Notes.
If your hens wish to sit let them do so.
Late chicks are surely worth raising if we give them proper attention.

Cure egg-eating hens by using porcelain nest eggs and darkening the nests.
Make the hens pick up whole grain after it is scattered broadcast. Then each will get her share and all will have to work.

When fowls become egg-bound and a mass collects in the egg passage, inject some linseed oil and remove the matter. Overfeeding often causes the trouble, or lack of lime.
Feed the chicks three times a day on any thing that they will eat. Leave no food remain over after they have eaten. Between meals scatter a little millet seed in litter to scratch. You can overfeed chicks and kill them.

There is no "sure cure" for roup any more than there is a sure cure for consumption. When a fowl gets to that stage that its owner must waste valuable time endeavoring to cure it, he should destroy the bird as a matter of economy.

When a flock is fed with the refuse from the table the hens are capable of appropriating and saving that which would otherwise be wasted, and though in fact an expense has been incurred, as the refuse possesses a certain value yet the hens provide a market for it and permit of it being exchanged for eggs.
An Odorless Onion.
The latest product of scientific propagation is the odorless onion. Just how an onion is not explained. To most people the odor is all there is to an onion, and that is enough. The elimination of the characteristic feature of a vegetable of such long and strong standing in natural history ought to be reckoned among the proudest achievements of man. But an onion deprived of that delicious tang and the penetrating scent which goes with it can hardly be an onion. The palate which loves onions will not recognize it; calling a whitened, innocuous, insipid, plated bulb an onion will not make it one.

No true lover of onions will hail this new invasion of science. He eats his onion at deal of night, in silence and solitude. He rejoices in it and sleeps upon it. The incense of his praise fills the room and soothes him to delicious sleep. He rises in the morning after his sacrifice to pass the day in purification, to see no one until the sun bath stunk. It is a luxury and a worship. Shall he yield all this delight for an odorless bulb? Let others do as they will, he will not. An onion without an odor would be ashamed of itself.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

The Highest Bridge in Europe.
The bridge over the Wuppertal at Mungsten, Germany, which was opened to traffic on July 1, 1897, is 360 feet high, 1630 feet long and has a central span of 530 feet, it being the highest European bridge, with the exception of the Garabit viaduct in southern France, which is 405 feet in height.



SKETCHES OF SPANISH SOLDIER LIFE IN CUBA.

which began in April, 1895, and 1 General, 6 field officers, 55 regimental officers and 704 men have died of wounds received in battle, making casualties 2 Generals, 13 field officers, 108 regimental officers, and 2018 men. Upward of 40,000 men had returned to Spain. The same statistics showed that 318 officers and 13,390 men have died of yellow fever and 127 officers and 4065 men of other diseases, making the total mortality on the Spanish side during the insurrection 56,638 officers and men.

On March 1, 1898, there were supposed to be 96,297 Spanish soldiers under arms, with 52,000 volunteers, defensive) value, but used as an arm of ceremony, composed largely of the aristocracy and including picked men from the whole army. This force is organized in two companies, with a total of forty officers and 250 men, as the personal guard of the King and for interior service in the palace. A Colonel is appointed as Captain, a Lieutenant-Colonel as First Lieutenant, and so the grades continue, a First Lieutenant serving as "corporal." All officers of the Spanish army are eligible for the *Albartero* Corps, one-half of the vacancies being filled by candidates selected for their special qualifications and the remainder by