

# 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. For 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 intrenchment 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

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 industrial developments 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.



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

colonies passed through Cadiz. In the beginning of the present century it had fallen to almost nothing. With the opening of the railway to Seville and improvements effected in the harbor, trade began to increase, and it is again 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 northeastern boundary. It was described by Cervantes as "the flower of the

The town is walled and is overlooked by the Castillo de la Concepcion, a hill some 230 feet high, within the wall and crowned with fortifications. In the northern part of the place there are three other hills inside the walls, similarly fortified, and to the east, beyond the railroad which comes in from Murcia, is a high hill, and the Castillo de las Moros. The narrow entrance to the harbor is flanked by high hills, breaking down by precipitous volcanic cliffs on either side. On the summits are strong

forts, and down near the shore are many powerful batteries. The hill on the east is 920 feet high, and is crowned by the Castillo de San Julian; that on the west is 650 feet above the water, and the fort upon its summit is called the Castillo de las Galeras. The harbor is sheltered by the island called La Escobrada, two and a half miles from the narrow entrance, which breaks the force of wind and waves, and the town is still further protected by two other forts, the Atalaya on the summit of a hill 655 feet high on the west, and the Castillo de Despenaperros on the east.

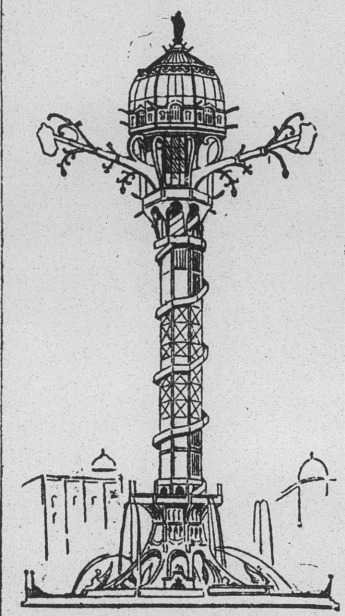
Cartagena has had a stormy existence for more than twenty centuries. As early as 210 A. D. it was taken with great slaughter by Scipio the Younger. In 425 A. D. it was pillaged and nearly destroyed by the Goths. Under the Moors it formed an independent kingdom, which was conquered by Ferdinand II. of 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 Gibraltar, 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



TREE TOWER AT BILBAO.

has tortured her exiled prisoners for 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 might as well be 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 impenetrable, 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 ports 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.

## THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Spain's Captured Sailors Are Contented With Their Treatment.

The naval battle of 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 sturdy, 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



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 foe 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 they 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 guns face the big yard in which the prisoners take their exercises.

## FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

### Tighter Skirts.

Skirts of tailor made gowns are to be fitted very tightly next winter. At the feet they will flare in bell shape.

### Trimnings for Velvet Cape.

A cape of velvet is elaborately trimmed with very rich galloon. The decoration is carried to a pitch that almost suggests excess. In addition to the galloon there is an edging of rich lace, which is gathered very full and so adjusted that the lower edge of the lace and the edge of the garment meet. A feature of such trimming seems to be to place it not below the edge of the garment but even with it.

### Imitation Jewels in Favor.

Imitation jewels are gaining favor every day, in spite of the superstitious prejudice that makes some women look askance even at a rhinestone buckle. Barrel-shaped buttons in diamonds, pearls, turquoises or opals are new and effective. They are placed at intervals on the narrow waist band. Most of the paste jewels are set in oxidized silver or steel, but probably the prettiest imitation ornaments for evening gowns are in paste made up into some of the most beautiful shapes after the designs of the Louis XIV and Louis XV periods.

### How to Tie the Bow.

Made-up neck bows have veered around before the wind of fancy, and ribbon storks do not twist their coquettish knots either in front or behind. Tie your bow under your left ear and let the loops and ends stick out just as far as you please. In the lists of new neckties are noticed narrowest folds of gros-grain silk. This is esteemed as far more modish than the long-tryed and more-wanting satin. The gros-grain ties knot in the most miniature bows in front, for all neck decoration with shirt waists runs now to one or two extremes. Novel shirt waist collars are of two species, either very, very high—regular ear-clippers—else bands of white linen that have very narrow turnovers of faintly tinted or speckled percale.

### Some Styles in Footwear.

The woman who desires fashionable footwear can surely find something in these days to suit her taste. In London dainty oxfords may be secured in either tan or green glace kid. For more dressy wear there are what are known as "Cromwell shoes," which have pronounced buckles in jet or silver. The athletic girl has many styles from which to choose. A white buckskin is worn in London for boating. Cycling shoes with rubber soles, which prevent the foot from slipping from the pedal, are in demand by devotees of the wheel. For house and evening wear there are shoes made of bronze and fine kid, decorated with jewels, having a single, double or triple strap across the instep. Some women send cuttings of the silk or satin of which their dresses are made to their shoemakers and have dainty slippers made of the same material.

### Mannish Gloves Loosing Favor.

The severely plain glove is not gaining in favor, according to one authority. There is a demand for fancy stitching and trimmings, for clasps and hooks instead of buttons, and a decided preference for pale tans and grays and deep Russian green for the street, and for light yellows, pearl shades, pink and green for evening wear. Novelties are out in tan, with pink stitching, black with yellow, yellow with lavender and ox blood with green. The lambskin two-clasp glove in all color is the correct thing to wear with tailor-made costumes. An odd glove that is to be introduced for evening wear is of suede to the wrist. From the wrist to above the elbow it is of lace run through with narrow ribbons. In some cases these ribbons are spangled with sequins. The glove is secured at the top by ribbons run through a heading of embroidery and tied in a bow.

### A Woman Gold Miner.

A new field of work for enterprising women is the gold field. Witness the experience of plucky Jennie Hilton, a 30-year-old gold miner, who recently set out for the Klondike. All her life Miss Hilton has been an enthusiast in mineralogy. Forced to make her own way in the world, she became a school teacher; but a preliminary trial of the prospector's life so delighted her that at once she resigned her position and took up the life of a practical miner, drawing her uncle and her brother into her enthusiastic plans. Since that time she has tramped over hundreds of miles of difficult mountains and barren plains, working for months where the thermometer stood at 115 degrees in the shade, during the neighborhood of the most lawless men and the wildest camps, and always meeting with courteous treatment. With remarkable skill, courage and determination, she found and opened a gold mine in one of Arizona's hottest deserts, and traveled among investors until she sold it. That was her first success. It has been followed by others, and she is now worth \$45,000.—The Pathfinder.

### The Curly Bang in Style.

The curly bang, after a season or two of suppression, is beginning to fringe out rather luxuriantly again. It runs in a row of coquettish little curls from ear to ear over the forehead, while those women who suffer from too extensive spread of brow are adopting a very clever modification of the old style water wave. Instead of plastering wisps of soapy hair flat to the forehead, a broad bandeau is

drawn down, within half an inch of the eyebrows, and then deeply fluted by the irons. This is one of the softest frames a face can be set in, and when the waves are properly made and adjusted they give the face a peculiarly tender and plaintive expression. Women whose locks are undeniably turning and who are too courageous to yield to the blandishments of the hairdresser, adopt for the evening a pretty fantasia coiffure called the Princess de Lamballe. For this the hair is lightly flaked with powder in front, rolled softly back, waved a little, then gathered into a cluster of coils, held in place by a tortoise shell, or pale green shell comb. A delicate fringe is permitted to crop out about the brow and the head is crowned by a half garland of tiny pink and white noisette roses.

### Women's Clubs in the United States.

It will undoubtedly surprise those to whom women's clubs are but a name that there are more than 2410 clubs scattered throughout the country, with a total membership of half a million women. Furthermore, this number includes only clubs that are regularly organized and federated, and not the hosts of social, literary, educational and musical or patriotic societies, which from time to time are absorbed into the federation, that is steadily increasing. This club movement began in 1852, with one or two small societies. It has extended throughout the United States and has branches in Africa, South America, India, England and Australia. Women's clubs may be divided into three great classes: Those organized for self-improvement of their own members, those whose object is practical effort in the furtherance of some cause believed to be good, and those who work for mutual improvement and the advancement of social conditions in the home and in the community. The great department clubs, like the Sorosis and Chicago Woman's club, are, perhaps, the most typical. In addition to the study of art, literature, music and drama, they are engaged in practical work on the lines of philanthropy, social economics, finance and parliamentary law. Maine was the first state to take up the special work of education. Minnesota, Iowa, Utah and Colorado have been very active in the cause of education and village and town improvement, and some of the southern states, notably Georgia and Tennessee, are doing much in the way of educating the mountaineers by means of reading circles and traveling libraries. The Woman's club of New Orleans has established night schools, and the education committee of the New York Federation, which consists of 181 clubs and nearly 25,000 women, has the most complete plans for carrying on its educational work.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Fashion's Fancies.

White satin, embroidered with gold for yokes and full fronts, is stylish.

Modified shirtwaists with big sailor collars, for wee girls, are being worn.

The tucks on lingerie are now placed from one-eighth to half an inch apart.

Albatross will still be worn this season, although not so much as formerly.

Pique will be as much used as ever this season for seaside and mountain wear.

White mousseline de soie is still a favorite and will be for some time to come.

Tiny turtle shapes are used for stick pins, brooches, buttons and buckles.

Golfers' sunshades, with handles that are exact replicas of the clubs, are popular.

Persian lawn will be popular this year, and will be trimmed with lace edgings.

Black net gowns over white, with burnt orange collars and belts, make a pretty appearance.

Young women wishing a little heavier material than gauze will find white batiste satisfactory.

An old favorite that is being revived is the white grenadine, with fancy dots of white chenille.

Ruffles of silk or net, finished with black velvet ribbon, are seen on a great many of the new skirts.

The butterfly fan is one of the novelties of the season. It is gayly adorned with tinsel and spangles.

A new fabric is the "Radiant" drap de soie. This is a heavy silky gauze material, well adapted to the present clinging style.

Dotted Swisses are most fashionable at the present time. They are made with many lace-edged ruffles and bows of ribbon.

Black lace gowns over white silk foundations meet with general approval. In this way it is possible to use silk that is somewhat soiled without it being noticeable.

In cloaks, coachman gray continues much in favor, but has a formidable rival in a light shade of Havana, which promises to be extremely fashionable. White is generally used in the combination.

### Thunder and Lightning.

It is said that lightning may be recognized at a distance of two hundred miles when the clouds among which it plays are at a high altitude, but that thunder can seldom be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. The sound of thunder is also subject to refraction by layers of different density in the atmosphere, as well as to the effects of "sound shadows," produced by hills and other interposed objects. These are among the reasons for the existence of the so-called "sheet," or "summer," lightning, which seems to be unattended by thunder.—Youth's Companion.