

Lieutenant Blue personally conducted tours are very popular with this country.

Considering that the general deficiency bill carries an appropriation of \$240,000,000, it is clear that the deficiency is very general indeed.

China has suffered some financial reverses lately, but the demand for fireworks this year has gone far toward putting the government on its feet.

It is estimated that our exports for the year 1898 will amount to \$835,000,000, exceeding all previous records by about \$36,000,000. Exports of corn alone have exceeded 200,000,000 bushels, as against 100,000,000 the highest previous record.

At the last session of the Georgia Legislature the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to the Georgia School of Technology for the purpose of adding a textile department to that institution; but in order to make this sum available it was provided that another like sum should first be raised by popular subscription, making the total endowment \$20,000.

The assignment of Commodore John Crittenden Watson to the command of the Eastern Squadron brings before the public another graduate of Admiral Farragut's school of naval warfare. The Commodore was flag lieutenant on the Hartford at the battle of Mobile Bay, and it was he who lashed the Admiral to the rigging after the bluff old hero had refused to take a less exposed position. Rear-Admiral Dewey received his first practical instruction under Farragut, and the tactics of Mobile Bay won for him and for American arms enduring fame in Manila Bay thirty-four years later.

The war has not thus far produced much novel caricature, the caricaturists being satisfied for the most part with the old types—and this, too, although there is some complaint of them, says the New York Post. A few critics have appeared who declare that there is not sufficient correspondence between the type and what it typifies. John Bull, for instance, it is said, might well enough two generations ago have been regularly set before us as a burly, red-checked farmer, and in the days when the "American Cousin" made the fortune of a theatre, the United States might fairly have been caricatured as a long, lank, lantern-jawed Yankee whittier; but in these days John Bull and we have become more cosmopolitan, and both countries should endeavor to introduce a new caricature type which would be more "up to date."

Human nature crops out in the circles of domestic peace or war quite as often and as typically as it does down on the sweltering battlefields of Cuba. A dressmaker who sued a customer for \$2 furnished a pleasing example of this in a police court in New York City. The customer swore before a more or less patient Magistrate that the garment which was appraised at \$2 made her look like a fright, and that she could not conscientiously give up her good money for such poor work. The dressmaker, however, demanded \$2, and would not take anything else. The Magistrate thereupon invented "the municipal fund for the settlement of strange cases," and paid the money out of his own pocket. When the dressmaker found out that there was no such fund she returned the money with the announcement that she had an abundance of it. She simply did not wish another woman to "get the best of her." That is the glorious spirit which wins victories in peace or war.

The confession of Professor George Herbert Stephens, a former professor of logic and moral philosophy of Lafayette College, that he was the author of the fire which recently destroyed Fardee Hall, and also of various other acts of desecration and malicious mischief which have been charged to the students of the college, is an acknowledgment of a degree of moral wickedness rarely found in the most depraved members of our civilization. It is all the more remarkable, comments the Trenton (N. J.) American, that one enjoying such opportunities for self-culture should give himself up so entirely to his thirst for revenge for an injury which he brought upon himself by his own imprudent acts. He takes rank with the monstrosities of crime which have disgraced our civilization, while his lapse from the paths of virtue can only be accounted for on the ground that in the pursuit of his revenge he lost the control of his reason. That is the only charitable grounds upon which his monstrous crimes can be accounted for.

## 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-

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 Panteles 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 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

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

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 Carthago 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.

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 Escobrera, 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 1705 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

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.

There is nothing little men want so much at the present time as this suit, and wise mothers take pride in fostering their patriotism. Made of real

**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.

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## THE REALM OF FASHION.

A Patriotic Suit.  
There is nothing little men want so much at the present time as this suit, and wise mothers take pride in fostering their patriotism. Made of real



BOY'S "DEWEY SUIT."

The construction of this suit is simple, the trousers being finished to button on to a smooth, sleeveless body that closes in at the waist. On the front of this waist the shield is applied, and the blouse worn over is adjusted at the waist with elastic inserted in a hem at the lower edge. The blouse is fitted with shoulder and under-arm seams, and the sleeves are laid in shallow tucks at the wrists. Pocket is inserted in the outside seams of trousers, and a breast pocket is made in the left front of blouse.

Suits in this style are made of white and colored pique, duck, Galatea, crash and other washable fabrics, but for practical purposes nothing will give as much satisfaction nor is as economical as a good blue serge, chev-iot finished.



GINGHAM SHIRT WAIST.

To make this suit for a boy of six years will require two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for the blouse and one and three-quarter yards of same width material for the trousers.

**Stylish Plain Waist.**  
No wash material can be relied upon to do better service than genuine Scotch gingham. The stylish waist illustrated in the large engraving is made of plain, which has a ground of deep cream that borders on tan color, with lines of white and green. With it are worn both tie and belt of black, which accentuate the truly artistic coloring.

The yoke is three-pointed, and extends well over the shoulders onto the fronts. The back portion of the waist proper is laid in flat pleats at the center of the yoke and drawn down to the waistline. The fronts are amply full and show the slightest possible pouch. Both the upper and lower edges are arranged in gathers, the fulness of the former being stitched to the neckband and yoke, while the latter are drawn toward the front and stitched to the band. Smooth under-arm gords separate them from the back and aid in the fitting. The closing is effected by buttons and buttonholes. The sleeves are small, after the season's style, but cut after the regulation shirt pattern. At the wrists are straight cuffs, with rounded points, and at the neck is a high standing collar.

To make this waist for a woman of the medium size will require three and one-fourth yards of the thirty-six-inch material.

**The Useful Boa.**  
Fluffy boas are much worn with thin gowns. The handsomest are made of fine black chenille dotted Brussels net, and have long accordion-pleated ends that reach to the bottom of the skirt. Such a boa is worn with light silks and wool gowns. Those made

of white, delicate yellow, pale pink, blue or lilac net are used with organzias and muslins and also evening gowns. This little accessory is useful, for it is not only graceful and becoming, but also warm about a bare neck on a cool evening.

**The Autumn Suit.**  
For autumn suits rough surfaced serges and cloths are shown in shades of green, gray, blue and reddish-purple. The smartest of these show a dark color striped and crossed with narrow lines of white for the skirt and plain material of a solid color for the bodice. Novelty reversible fabrics for bicycle suits are of dark blue, gray and green, with one side of light check or mixed pattern.

**Indian Girl of Royal Birth.**  
Miss Lois Minnie Cornelius, an Onaida Indian girl of royal parentage, was graduated recently with high honors from Grafton Hall, an Episcopal girls' school at Fond du Lac, Wis. Miss Cornelius is a direct descendant of a long line of chiefs.

**Women Dispensers.**  
Women dispensers are increasing in number. They are now employed not only in several mission hospitals in London, but also at a number of local hospitals in the Midlands. They are trained at the school conducted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, England.

**The Children's Dresses.**  
Pique coats for little girls are in blue, white, yellow, pale green and pink, with hats or sun-bonnets to match. Begin at eighteen months to make a boy's dresses more boyish, but keep him in real frocks until he is quite two years old, when the kilt skirt, gathered or plaited, and short jacket with a white blouse may be substituted.

**A Dainty Little Dress.**  
White lawn, tucking, valenciennes lace and insertion combined to make this dainty little dress.

The pattern provides for a short low yoke that is simply fitted by shoulder seams, to the upper edge of which the skirt portion is attached, the fulness being collected in gathers.



The skirt falls freely from yoke to the lower edge, which finishes with a wide hem, over which two evenly spaced rows of insertion are placed. An attractive feature is the Bertha shaped with square corners at the lower edge, which is also edged with lace headed by insertion, the round top being gathered and sewed on at round yoke outline.

Plain or figured organza, dimity, nainsook, India silk, swiss, challie, cashmere or any soft becoming material in silk, wool or cotton, will make pretty dresses by the mode.

In place of the insertion can be used ribbon in plain or gathered rows, braid, gimp, embroidery or ruckings of the material.

As illustrated the dress is worn with



CHILD'S DRESS.

a guimpe of white lawn, the yoke of which is tucked.

To make this dress for a girl six years of age will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.