


U.S.
ARMY AND NAVY
CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

OVER 200 ILLUSTRATIONS



Puerto Rico



Hawaii



History and Statistics of the Armies and Navies of the World







THE
UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY

INCLUDING
CUBA, PUERTO RICO, THE PHILIPPINES AND HAWAII.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, DESCRIPTION, ILLUSTRATION,
GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS.

MORE THAN 200 EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS WITH APPROPRIATE EXPLANATORY TEXT.

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA PORTFOLIO.

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HISTORY AND STATISTICS.

NAVY.

The American navy began with the act of Congress, October 13, 1775, authorizing the construction of two cruisers mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns. The battle of Lexington had been fought six months before and independence was declared nine months later. By the end of a year 26 vessels were in active service with 536 guns. Although the colonists were fighting the so-called Mistress of the seas, brilliant service was rendered, and the greatly increased American navy lost only 24 vessels while destroying 102 of the enemy. Washington and Adams favored an imperial navy but Jefferson and Madison were opposed. At the opening of the second war against Great Britain the United States had only 13 war vessels against 1200 in the British navy, yet the Americans won some of the most brilliant victories in the annals of naval warfare. September 15, 1813, Commodore Perry on Lake Erie captured the first British fleet that had ever been taken. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, the Navy consisted of 42 vessels dispersed by the disloyal Secretary of the Navy all over the world. A new navy was built to blockade the southern coastline and to protect American commerce from Confederate privateers. March 9, 1862, the Monitor invented by John Ericsson defeated the ironclad Merrimac and revolutionized the construction of naval vessels. At the close of the war, the United States had the largest and strongest navy in the world, consisting of 600 vessels of which 90 were ironclads. The navy was afterward so neglected that in 1882, there were only 38 vessels fit for sea service and all of these were old in style and equipment. By act of Congress March 3, 1883, began a modern navy for the United States. The following comparative table shows the navies of the principal nations of the world at the beginning of the Spanish-American war.

NAVIES OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

| CLASS OF VESSELS. | Austria-Hungary. | Denmark. | France. | Germany. | Great Britain. | Italy. | Netherlands. | Norway. | Portugal. | Russia. | Spain. | Sweden. | Turkey. | United States. |
|--|------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------------|--------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Armored Ships..... | 15 | 8 | 61 | 31 | 86 | 25 | 111 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 433 |
| Guns of same } H. G. | 116 | 64 | 404 | 92 | 745 | 170 | 38 | 6 | 13 | 382 | 154 | 21 | 108 | 168 |
| Unarmored Ships..... | 286 | 30 | 1,056 | 330 | 2,122 | 346 | 27 | 12 | 12 | 940 | 168 | 35 | 116 | 513 |
| Guns of same } H. G. | 14 | 30 | 69 | 32 | 126 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 63 | 7 | 8 | 33 |
| Armored Gunboats..... | 104 | 108 | 138 | 248 | 746 | 90 | 129 | 28 | 4 | 90 | 146 | 20 | 80 | 192 |
| Guns of same } S. B. | 122 | 131 | 4,109 | 212 | 2,220 | 294 | 151 | 22 | 30 | 258 | 100 | 38 | 60 | 359 |
| Unarmored Gunboats..... | 14 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Guns of same } H. G. | 14 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Despatch Vessels..... | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 1 |
| Guns of same } H. G. | 25 | 12 | 58 | 32 | 12 | 58 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 80 | 10 |
| Training, Receiving and Storeships, Transports, Tugs, Etc., Etc. | 23 | 37 | 75 | 18 | 43 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 80 | 10 |
| Guns of same } H. G. | 7 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 36 | 36 |
| Torpedo Boats, No. 1..... | 48 | 32 | 132 | 68 | 118 | 52 | 36 | 11 | 23 | 125 | 60 | 22 | 37 | 112 |
| Torpedo Boats, No. 2..... | 41 | 11 | 196 | 168 | 144 | 121 | 36 | 11 | 23 | 125 | 60 | 22 | 37 | 112 |
| Total No. of Guns, 1..... | 36 | 14 | 54 | 17 | 106 | 70 | 33 | 5 | 27 | 98 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 9 |
| 80 Tons or over..... | 871 | 456 | 5,985 | 1,232 | 6,426 | 1,209 | 752 | 178 | 186 | 1,925 | 960 | 190 | 583 | 1,640 |
| 40 to 80 Tons..... | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 34 | 34 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 64 |
| 20 to 40 Tons..... | 38 | 24 | 87 | 27 | 94 | 35 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 64 |
| 4 to 20 Tons..... | 14 | 105 | 93 | 84 | 116 | 72 | 42 | 36 | 28 | 89 | 110 | 14 | 124 | 188 |
| Under 4 Tons..... | 219 | 90 | 312 | 180 | 1,488 | 220 | 226 | 102 | 119 | 395 | 286 | 89 | 116 | 317 |
| Officers..... | 471 | 237 | 5,493 | 941 | 4,718 | 846 | 480 | 40 | 39 | 1,388 | 554 | 87 | 343 | 1,480 |
| Seamen..... | 1,121 | 212 | 3,613 | 1,203 | 2,861 | 1,315 | 872 | 228 | 600 | 2,294 | 1,780 | 309 | 52,000 | |
| Marines Officers..... | 11,900 | 1,832 | 41,600 | 15,713 | 53,755 | 21,283 | 7,360 | 6,200 | 4,747 | 37,812 | 15,600 | 21,256 | | |
| Marines Officers..... | 63 | 153 | 1,634 | 192 | 728 | 64 | 45 | 140 | 18 | 262 | 400 | 92 | (a) | |
| -Soldiers..... | 330 | 1,900 | 31,690 | 2,506 | 17,430 | 600 | 1,500 | 600 | 3,000 | 9,680 | | 1,200 | 13,460 | |
| Total Active List..... | 13,714 | 4,127 | 78,537 | 19,614 | 64,774 | 23,262 | 10,247 | 8,068 | 6,064 | 43,368 | 26,460 | 22,857 | 15,700 | |
| Naval Reserves..... | 1,150 | 4,400 | 87,000 | 37,100 | 83,060 | 18,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 3,500 | 45,000 | 25,000 | 36,000 | | |

† Includes 5 battleships building and 13 old one-turret monitors. ‡ Includes 6 gun boats now building.
 § Not including boats now building. ¶ Not including guns on torpedo boats. ¶ Includes marine officers.
 (a) Includes marine officers. H. G., Heavy Guns or Primary Batteries. S. B., Secondary Batteries or Light Guns.
 Torpedo Boats No. 1.—Includes Torpedo Boats and Torpedo Catchers, over 100 feet in length.
 Torpedo Boats No. 2.—Includes Torpedo Boats under 100 feet in length.

ARMY.

The United States standing army recruited by voluntary enlistment began with the organization of the war department, December 7, 1789. A provisional standing force of 10,000 men was authorized by Congress in 1798. Fear of war with France caused the authorization of 40,000 regulars and the same number of volunteers. Danger of war passing away, the force fell to 10,000 men. In 1812, 25,000 regulars and 50,000 volunteers were called for. At the close of the war the army was again reduced to 10,000 men. There was an increase during the Florida war between 1835 and 1842. In May 1846, at the beginning of the Mexican war, the army was 7,244, in number, Gen. Taylor having with him in Texas only, 3,554. Before the close of the war, the number had been increased to 29,000 regular and 50,000 volunteers. At the close of the war the number was again decreased to 10,000 men. April 15, 1861, the first levy of the civil war for 75,000 men was made and it was composed of militia organizations from the several states. Before the close of the year, the army was increased to 186,000 men, in 1862 to 637,000; in 1863 to 918,000 and before the close of the war to more than a million. The number of men actually engaged in the field was 1,135,416. Soon after the close of the war, the army was reduced to 25,000. Up to the opening of the Spanish American war, there had been only four Lieutenant generals, George Washington appointed July 3, 1798; Ulysses S. Grant, March 12, 1864; Phillip H. Sheridan, Nov. 1, 1883; John M. Schofield Aug. 14, 1888. The first call for troops in the Spanish-American war, was made by President McKinley, April 23, 1898, for 125,000 men.

THE WAR STRENGTH OF THE GREAT POWERS.

| COUNTRIES. | Capable of Military Duty. | Army and Reserves. | COUNTRIES. | Capable of Military Duty. | Army and Reserves. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| EUROPE: | | | EUROPE—Continued: | | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 9,800,000 | 1,667,755 | Switzerland..... | 720,000 | 493,238 |
| Belgium..... | 1,460,000 | 170,229 | Turkey..... | 8,000,000 | 922,127 |
| Bulgaria..... | 700,000 | 222,391 | United Kingdom (including India, Canada & Australia) | 12,000,000 | 570,634 |
| Denmark..... | 490,000 | 127,263 | ASIA: | | |
| France..... | 9,550,000 | 3,539,600 | China..... | 80,000,000 | 1,000,060 |
| Germany..... | 12,000,000 | 4,746,972 | Japan..... | 10,000,000 | 341,529 |
| Greece..... | 495,000 | 245,770 | SOUTH AMERICA: | | |
| Italy..... | 7,500,000 | 1,961,014 | Argentina Republic..... | 650,000 | 69,173 |
| Netherlands..... | 1,050,000 | 228,940 | Brazil..... | 3,000,000 | 96,703 |
| Roumania..... | 1,400,000 | 259,720 | Chile..... | 700,000 | 89,874 |
| Russia..... | 22,000,000 | 4,849,516 | Venezuela..... | 420,000 | 275,454 |
| Spain..... | 600,000 | 273,870 | MEXICO | 3,000,000 | 163,338 |
| Sweden..... | 4,200,000 | 1,279,642 | UNITED STATES | 10,149,598 | 118,976 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 1,600,000 | 240,077 | | | |

CUBA.

Cuba has an area of 41,655 square miles, comparing most closely with Ohio, which has an area of 41,060 square miles. It is a trifle smaller than Tennessee or Virginia, a trifle larger than Kentucky, and five-sevenths the size of Illinois. Including the adjacent Isle de Pinos and some smaller islands, the area would be increased to 45,883 square miles.

Though Cuba closely resembles both Ohio and Kentucky in area, it resembles only Kentucky in population, having had, before the beginning of the Spanish butchery, a total of 1,631,696 inhabitants, as against Kentucky's 1,858,635. Only about one-sixth of Kentucky's inhabitants are colored, while nearly one-third of Cuba's people are negroes. But, taking into consideration the similarity of mountain regions, of area, and of races, probably Cuba is more nearly comparable to Kentucky than any other State of the Union. Havana has a population of 250,000. Other important cities are: Mantanzas, 87,760; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307; Cienfuegos, 65,067; and Puerto Principe, 46,641.

CUBA—Continued.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492.

The first organized attempt made by the Spaniards to colonize Cuba was in 1511 by Diego Velasquez, who was sent by Diego, son of Columbus, with a force from San Domingo. He founded a settlement at Baracoa. In 1519 Havana was founded.

During 387 years, Spanish oppression has been unlimited and unmitigated in Cuba, except during the year 1762, when Havana was captured and occupied by the English.

In the century between 1770 and 1870, Spanish statistics show that Cuba paid nearly \$1,500,000,000 into the royal treasury of Spain.

In thirty years following 1827, Cuba paid directly into the Spanish treasury at Madrid \$90,000,000, at the rate of \$10 per capita.

In 1867 the tax reached the rate of \$25 per capita.

At the breaking out of the ten-year war in 1868, Cuba was taxed \$26,000,000 a year.

From 1873 to 1880, the tax averaged \$50,000,000 a year.

From 1880 to 1890, the tax was about \$32,000,000 a year.

Since then the annual tax has never been less than \$26,000,000.

The per capita tax of the Cubans, in the country districts, has not been less than \$16 3/8, to which was added a municipal tax for those in the towns. This tax is twice what is paid by Spaniards in Spain, and thrice that of the citizens of the United States.

Near two thousand millions have been paid to Spain in direct taxation since 1850.

The public debt put on Cuba is nearly \$200,000,000, or about \$120 per capita, of which *not one cent* has been spent in Cuba.

The Cubans were compelled to pay \$18,000,000 a year interest on a debt with which they had nothing to do and for which they received no benefit.

In 1896, the debt represented a mortgage of about \$210, at a yearly interest of \$12, for every inhabitant of the island, although only \$50 is as high as the average income of the people ever rose.

Starving Ireland, famine-stricken Russia and suffering Armenia never presented a more deplorable sight or called for the help of civilization more urgently than the Spanish policy of oppression and extermination in Cuba.

Before the blockade the condition was ghastly. Even then destitution, desolation, and death had invaded homes in every part of the island. Families who had never before known privations, subsisted on *one meal a day*. *Mothers watched their young die for want of milk*. From Havana to Matanzas there was an unbroken line of filthy settlements, from which *grim spectres once human* crawled forth and supplicated with bony arms and claw-like fingers for alms that were seldom forthcoming.

In Matanzas City itself the public streets were full of *half-naked skeletons* clamoring for bread. At Perico only 300 were left of 4,000. At San Pedro *little children* were huddled together in the damp corners shaking with cold and *silently starving*, their abdomens distended, their hair gone and their feet swelled.

The streets of the towns were crowded with living skeletons that were once comely matrons and maidens; little children with emaciated bodies and skinny faces belong to the grave rather than to living human beings; weeping mothers with averted faces holding up their shriveled babes, as though to appeal for pity; men who have already the seal of death set upon their bony faces, and whose swollen knees and feet and cavernous eyes tell of their terrible vigil with famine; husband and wife, slowly dying side by side, and awaiting with a hopeless resignation the fate that had already overtaken thousands around them. No pen can do justice to those all too real victims of hunger; no heart so cold or unfeeling as to deny them sympathy.

In November 27, 1897, Consul-General Lee reported: "In Los Fosos (the ditches), in Havana, 400 women and children were thrown on the ground heaped pell-mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead." Deaths averaged forty or fifty, and on the average there were only ten days of life for each person. No one was given

food until after remaining eight days in the ditches. During these eight days they were obliged to subsist on the food which the dying had refused.

In Sagua la Grande Consul Barker reported there are 25,000 starving people. Whole families, without clothing to hide nakedness, are sleeping on the ground without bedding of any kind. Fully 50 per cent. are ill, without medical attention or medicine.

Consul Brice found in the City of Mantanzas a family of seventeen in an old limekiln, all dead but three, and these barely alive.

Consul Barker of Sagua la Grande reported that the military commander positively refused to allow the reconcentrados to procure fuel with which to cook the food supplied by the United States.

Consul Brice at Mantanzas, on June 18, 1898, reported that in his district there were 90,000 thousand people in an actual starving condition. In addition, he said there were thousands of families of the better classes living on one meal a day. The daughter of a former Governor is begging food on the streets.

In the City of Santa Clara the number of deaths in 1897 was 6,981 out of a total population of 14,000.

On January 8, 1898, Consul Lee reported: "The reconcentrado order of General Weyler transformed 400,000 self-supporting people, principally women and children, into a multitude. Their homes were burned, their fields destroyed, and their live stock driven away or killed. I estimate that probably 100,000 of the rural population of the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Mantanzas and Santa Clara have died of starvation. In some parts of the island I am told there is scarcely any food for soldiers and citizens, and that even cats are used for food, selling for 30 cents apiece."

On December 7, 1897, General Lee said. "If any young girl came in (to Los Fosos) who was nice looking she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics."

"An American consul wrote to me on the 23d day of November that in his province 100,000 had perished of starvation, and he knew it to be true that in his consular district 50,000 had perished. I saw him the other day administering charity given by the great-hearted people of the United States, and he told me that thirty-six mayors of towns, cities, and villages had put the number of deaths at 20,000 greater than he had written me.

I had an interview with a highly educated and intelligent gentleman, who is to-day the mayor of the city of Santa Clara. This gentleman was for sixteen months a surgeon in the insurgent army. He spoke good English. He was evidently a great deal in sympathy with the people of the island, although holding office under the autonomist government, which, when practicable, had put Cubans in power who had some sort of affiliation with the common people.

I said to him, "Doctor, I want to ask you some plain questions, and you can at any time tell me whether you think they are improper or impertinent, and can refuse to answer them if you like. What I want is information." I asked him, "What is the population of Santa Clara?" He said, "Between twelve and fifteen thousand." I said, "About what number of reconcentrados have perished of starvation or diseases immediately incident to famine in Santa Clara?" He said, "Over 6,000, and still the work is going on." (From speech of Senator H. D. Money of Mississippi, March 28, 1898.)

"I saw 400 women and children dying on stone floors, in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease; and sick children, naked as they came into the world." (From speech of Senator Proctor of Vermont, March 17, 1898.)

"Spain is a Christian nation; she has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all the nations on earth put together. (From speech of Senator Thurston of Neb., March. 24, 1898)

"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and act; **the war in Cuba must stop.**" (From President McKinley's message to Congress, April, 11, 1898.)

HAWAII.

There are twelve islands in the Hawaiian group, of which the largest are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe.

Total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles. Of this Hawaii alone occupies 4,210 square miles. The others are, necessarily, very small.

In 1884 the population was 80,578. In 1890 it was 89,990. In 1896, according to the census, the population had increased to 109,020. Of the population in 1896 31,019 were natives, 8,425 were half-castes, 21,616 Chinese, 24,407 Japanese, 15,191 Portuguese, 3,086 Americans 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 378 Norwegians, 101 French, 455 Polynesians and 600 other foreigners.

The islands were discovered by Captain Cook more than a century ago. At that time they had a native population of 200,000. These natives are closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand.

The capital of the country is Honolulu, with a population of 29,920. It is situated on the island of Oahu.

Exports from the islands in 1896 were: Sugar, \$15,932,000; rice, \$195,000; bananas, \$125,000. The imports are chiefly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware and cotton goods.

Ninety-two per cent of all the trade of the islands is with the United States.

Revenues to the government of Hawaii in 1896 aggregated \$1,997,818 and the expenditures \$1,904,191.

Steamship navigation connects the islands with the American continent, Australasia and China. In the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu there are seventy-one miles of railroad and 250 miles of telegraph.

Nearly every private house in Honolulu has a telephone.

On July 4, 1894, the present republic was proclaimed and in 1897, the Hawaiian legislature voted for annexation to the United States.

Sanford B. Dole was elected president in 1894 for a term of six years.

The climate of Hawaii is one of the mildest and most healthful in the world. So equable is it that there is no word for weather in the native language. The mean temperature is 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

The origin of the islands is volcanic. They are very mountainous and the valleys are extremely fertile. The uplands are better adapted for sheep raising than for tillage. The mountains are covered with dense forests.

Our winter is the rainy season in Hawaii. A more bracing climate may be found up in the mountains. An hour's ride from the capital will give a lower temperature.

Three mountains tower above the sea from the Island of Hawaii. They are Mauna Kea, 13,953 feet; Mauna Loa, an active volcano, 13,700 feet, and Mauna Hualalai, 7,822 feet. Vegetation extends to a height of 12,000 feet on Mauna Kea.

Hawaii, the island, is subject to earthquakes, but they are slight and seldom do any damage. The volcanoes, spouting for ages, have covered large areas of the land with lava, upon which the natives raise a fine quality of sweet potato. Mauna Loa has had numerous eruptions—the last in 1873. During the eruptions of 1855 and 1843 more than 55,000,000,000 cubic feet of lava was poured from Loa's craters.

Herds of wild cattle roam in the forests of this island.

There was never better hunting than in the Sandwich Islands. Wild swine, snipe, plover and ducks are found in abundance.

Cocoanuts, bananas, bread fruit, taro and kalo are indigenous. From the last named is made the famous "pot," the favorite food of the islanders.

Productions are sugar, rice, coffee, cotton, sandalwood, tobacco arrowroot, corn, wheat, tapioca, oranges, lemons, bananas, tamarinds, breadfruit, guavas, potatoes, yams, fungus, wool, hides, tallow and many kinds of wood.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico is much smaller than Cuba, with an area of 3,550 square miles, yet it is nearly three times the size of Rhode Island, with an area of 1,250 square miles. It is half again as large as Delaware, and just five-sevenths the size of Connecticut.

The population of Puerto Rico was reported in 1887 to be 813,937, with about the same proportion of negroes as in Cuba. It therefore comes closest to West Virginia in population, that state having 762,794 inhabitants, though the colored population of West Virginia is infinitely less in proportion. It is capable of developing a rich reciprocal trade with the United States under civilized methods of government. Its forests are composed of fine cedar, *Lignum Vitae*, logwood, cabinet woods, ebony and mahogany. The soil is fertile, but little cultivated.

A variety of highland rice requiring no "flooding" is the staple food of the laborers. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, corn and potatoes are the market crops. Grazing is quite an industry, fresh meat being shipped to St. Thomas. Gold, iron, copper, coal and salt are found. Slavery was abolished in 1873.

Houses in the towns have flat roofs to catch water and for recreative purposes. In the country the houses are built ten feet from the ground on piles. This is to avoid the dampness. The siesta is a universal favorite, shopping and visiting being done only at night.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines cover 114,326 square miles, all but 2,000 square miles of the total Asiatic colonial possessions of Spain. The total number of the islands is about 1,200. They are small with the exception of Luzon. Luzon, or Lucon, as it is called in Spanish, has an area of 40,024 square miles, has a population of more than 5,000,000 and is the source of the largest revenue in the group, and has an area of 52,650 square miles.

The group of islands may be compared in area to California or Japan. The principal island, Luzon, is about the size of Illinois or about a fourth larger than Cuba.

The Philippines were the last discovery of Magellan and have ever since been claimed by Spain. The discovery was made March 31, 1521, and on April 22, 1522, Magellan was killed by a native of Mactan, one of the smaller islands. His ship, the *Victoria*, which made the first voyage around the world, was taken back to Spain by Sebastian Cano, who succeeded in command. They have been subject to Spain since 1660, but it was not until 1829 that Spanish rule was finally acknowledged. To this day the Negrita tribes in Mindanao have no communication with the Spanish.

The islands produce hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco leaf, cigars and indigo. Gold mining is an industry of Luzon. There is coal in Zebu and an output of 5,000 tons per month. There are also iron, copper, sulphur and antimony in unknown quantities.

In 1894 there were produced 8,000,000 pounds of hemp, 6,000,000 pounds of sugar, 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco and nearly 300,000,000 cigars.

Next to Cuba, the Philippines were Spain's most precious colonial possession, and are capable of being made even more valuable than the wonderful pearl of the Antilles. They are the third sugar producing region of the world. Philippine coffee pays its producer a net profit of \$150 a ton. The islands as yet are in the initial stage of their development, though they have been under the influence of a supposed civilization for more than 300 years. For every acre in cultivation there are 10,000 untouched by the plow. In the forests of the Philippines are vast quantities of ebony, logwood, ironwood, gum trees and cedars.

Owing to their length north and south these islands possess a considerable diversity of climate. Their upper end comes within a few miles of reaching the northern edge of the tropic zone.

From November to April the temperature, though often reaching 82 degrees, is not oppressive, and the nights and mornings are generally cool. During the rainy season, which continues from May to November, the heat is very oppressive and enervating, and is unhealthy for strangers.

In January the thermometer has been known to go as low as 60 degrees above zero, but usually it ranges during the dead of our winter months from 65 to 75.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States has been increasing its area in square miles ever since the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In its original form the nation covered but 827,844 square miles. The following table shows the territory gained by the United States:

| NAME: | SQ. MILES. | YEAR. | PRESIDENT. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Louisiana (purchase) | 1,171,931 | 1803 | Jefferson (Democrat) |
| Florida (purchase) | 59,268 | 1819 | Monroe (Democrat) |
| Texas (annexation) | 376,133 | 1845 | Polk (Democrat) |
| Mexican cession | 545,783 | 1848 | Polk (Democrat) |
| Gadsden purchase | 45,535 | 1853 | Pierce (Democrat) |
| Alaska (purchase) | 577,390 | 1867 | Johnson (Republican) |

Total acquired 2,776,040

The acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, with their 6,640 square miles of area and population of 109,020, was claimed as the entering wedge for the seizure of the island possessions of Spain. Leaving Cuba out entirely, with its total area of 45,883 square miles, the United States would in the pursuance of the new policy, take possession of 119,806 square miles of territory in settling the cost of the war with Spain. Porto Rico has an area of 3,550 square miles and a population of 806,708. The Philippines cover 114,326 square miles and support a population of 7,000,000. The Sulus Islands have an area of 950 square miles and a population of 75,000. The Carolines and Pelews have an area of 560 square miles and a population of 36,000, and the Ladrone Islands 420 square miles and 10,172 population.

CUBA—INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED.

April 18th the following joint resolution was adopted in Congress, the Senate agreeing by a vote of 42 to 35, and the House by 310 to 6:

JOINT RESOLUTION for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect:

WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the

Islands of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to civilization, culminating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore

RESOLVED. First, that the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

SECOND—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

THIRD—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

FOURTH—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and assert its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following joint resolution was passed by the American Congress April 25, 1898, without a dissenting vote:

A BILL, declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Be it enacted, etc.:

FIRST—That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

SECOND—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

TYPICAL ARGUMENT AGAINST TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In considering the new policy of "territorial expansion," which looks to the annexation of one group of islands five thousand miles distant from Washington and another group ten thousand miles distant, it is well to reflect on what it signifies.

1. It means a large standing army—certainly not less than 200,000 men. The support of this force, a considerable part of it at far-remote stations, would make a fine addition to the cost of our 1,000,000 pensioners! A large standing army is a standing menace to liberty.

2. It means an enormously increased navy—not merely enlarged, as it should be to meet our present needs, but a navy rivalling that of England.

3. It means expensive fortifications of the chief harbors of these islands, when our own seaboard is most inadequately guarded against the attack of any first-class naval power.

And all these things mean taxes—taxes—more taxes!

4. It means the introduction into our republican system of the despotic principle. Military government, or an oligarchy as in Hawaii, is a form of despotic rule. Is it well to familiarize our people with this? Do we want to set up Satrapies for the sons of Somebodies? Would it be wise or safe thus to reinforce our already powerful plutocracy with a shoulder-strap oligarchy?

5. It means more rotten boroughs to supply Senators and Presidential electors for the party in power whenever the exigencies of home politics shall require them.

6. It means the absolute abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. We can no longer warn European powers out of this hemisphere if we invade the South Pacific and Oceania for conquest. It is not Asia but Europe in Asia that we shall have to deal with in this rivalry in land-grabbing.

7. It means a stultification of the basic principles of this Republic—the right of every people to Freedom and Independence, government with the consent of the Governed.

And all for what? Coaling stations? We have them already, or can secure them in any just settlement of the war. Trade? The consumption of one of our smaller states exceeds that of all these islands combined. Outposts for defense? Rather outposts to defend!

Have we not troubles enough of our own? Do we need to go abroad for problems? Is our magnificent continent so cramped that we need to annex leper colonies and Malay aggregations at the end of the world?

"Only common sense is necessary" to banish this wild dream of imitation imperialism and crazy "expansion."

TYPICAL ARGUMENT FOR FEDERAL IMPERIALISM.

We cannot escape our destiny, and we do not want to. We have a mission, and must accomplish it for liberty and humanity. Our institutions, our freedom, have been a lesson to the world, and such liberty is the world's only hope. It is our duty to help the world to such liberty not to stand behind a safe rampart and give them our worthless moral sympathy, but to take part in bestowing human rights on human beings.

It will elevate the standard of government service, and give us trained statesmen. The nation will demand the services of its best men, and it will honor them with its confidence and its esteem. In short we shall advance to a higher stage of national evolution and emerge from our present comparative isolation into a commanding influence in the affairs of humanity and civilization.

The Louisiana purchase, without the authority of Congress and in violation of the Constitution, as JEFFERSON frankly admitted, is a superb illustration of his exalted devotion to imperative duty and lofty principle in this respect. Had he hesitated for one instant in that supreme hour the whole history of the two Americas, North and South, as it is written to-day, might have been reversed, and the European powers, not the United States, possibly would be, in these closing years of the century, the dominant authority in this hemisphere. Next to the Revolution the acquisition of Louisiana is the most stupendous event in our annals. The two combined, in the mighty and beneficent results that have flowed from them, have changed the destinies of a large part of the human race.

The conquest of an Asiatic island belonging to Spain, or any other country with which the United States may be at war, and its retention is not an interference with the internal concerns of any European power. The islands in the Pacific are not a part of Europe. They are not the exclusive domain of European powers. They are given no cause for offense if one of those islands becomes in a legitimate manner an American possession. They never have declared themselves protectors of the Pacific and announced that the United States must make no establishments there.

Nor if the United States retains the Philippines can European nations declare that the Monroe doctrine has been abandoned, for the United States, by asserting that Europeans must not intermeddle in American affairs, does not renounce the right to acquire by war, cession or otherwise possessions in other parts of the globe, to give its liberty to those who have it not, and to spread the government of the people for the people and by the people over the oppressed of the earth.



THE MAINE.

THE attention of the American people and all the world beside was directed toward the splendid man-of-war Maine from the day when the floating fortress steamed into Havana harbor to represent the United States in Cuban waters. The Maine was a second-class, twin-screw battleship, built at a cost of \$2,500,000 and commissioned September 17, 1895. Her dimensions were as follows: Length, 318 feet; breadth, 57 feet; draft, 21 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,682 tons; horse power, 9,293; speed, $17\frac{1}{2}$ knots; armament, main battery, four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns; secondary battery, seven 6-pounder and eight 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings; armor, on the sides 12 inches thick, on the turrets 8 inches, and on the barbettes from 10 to 12 inches; crew, 34 officers and 370 men. The destruction of the Maine by the explosion of a sub marine mine in Havana harbor leaves only one other warship of her class, the Texas, in the navy.



OFFICERS OF THE MAINE.



The Wreck of the Maine.—Above the foul waters of Havana Harbor, a skeleton finger of steel points skyward over a tangled mass of rusting wreckage. Carrion birds wheel and circle about it, settling ever and anon upon its wire supports, watching for some nameless fragment to drift to the surface of the murky tide. Human jackals on the wharves of the city laugh as they catch sight of it and gloat over the ruin it marks. On the Prado, the military band plays a lively air and crowds saunter to and fro, officers and civilians mingling in the cool of the evening, but silently the shadow of the shaft in the harbor falls across the doomed city. The laugh of the jackal dies away in a snarl of fear. To the eastward, the legions of Gomez and Garcia are drawing nearer—to the northward, the horizon is black with the smoke of a mighty war fleet. And still the gaunt fragment points spectrally toward high heaven as if in dumb appeal; still its shadow continues to fall across the dreary waste of waters, across the silent wharves and the deserted Prado, until, answering the flag of Cuban Freedom on Morro Castle, from the peak of that solitary fighting mast the star-spangled banner shall flash forth the signal "THE MAINE IS AVENGED!"



Heroes of the Maine.—Ten survivors of the *Maine* disaster are here shown en route from Key West to New York. Oscar Anderson, whose arm is in a sling, is standing. John Kane is sitting on a sea-chest, with his right arm in a sling. Theodore Mack's head can be seen above Kane's; John Coffey is in front of Mack. Charles Pitcher is opposite the "port," or window. John Pauck is next to him, while Washington Mattison, a colored lad, is sitting in front of Pauck. William Allen and D. Cronin are sitting next to Mattison, and J. E. White can be seen in the background. Frank Cahill and John Haffren are not included in the picture. Both are very badly hurt and are on crutches—Cahill, because of a deep cut on one of his feet, and Cronin because of a dislocated knee-cap and a badly wrenched leg. J. E. White had both ankles broken and was rescued just at the time when he was about to sink for the last time in the suction caused by the sinking of the battle-ship. All of the men declare that the *Maine* was not blown up by an "Internal Explosion."



UNDER THE RED CROSS.

WHEN an army is about to go into battle two soldiers from each company are detailed as reinforcements to the hospital corps. The flag of the red cross floats over every tent, wagon or hospital while every member from the driver to the surgeon-in-chief has the square of white and the cross of crimson on his arm. The United States has the credit of fitting out the first hospital ship in the world. It is made to accommodate 700 persons. Every appliance known to modern sanitary science is in use, disinfectants, ice-making machinery, telephones, electric bells and purifying processes for air, water and food. This ship, known as the Solace, will take a position in the rear of the line of battle with a red-cross flag flying from her masthead and her hull painted conspicuously green and white. Two speedy steam launches attend the vessel carrying the same insignias of mercy. In the lowest portion of the vessel is a department for preserving the bodies of the dead so that they may be held for an indefinite time and returned to friends at home for burial.

In this photograph is a view of a room in the hospital at Key West. Through the window is seen Fort Taylor. The imaginative observer may weave many a romance about Private Smith and his fair attendant.



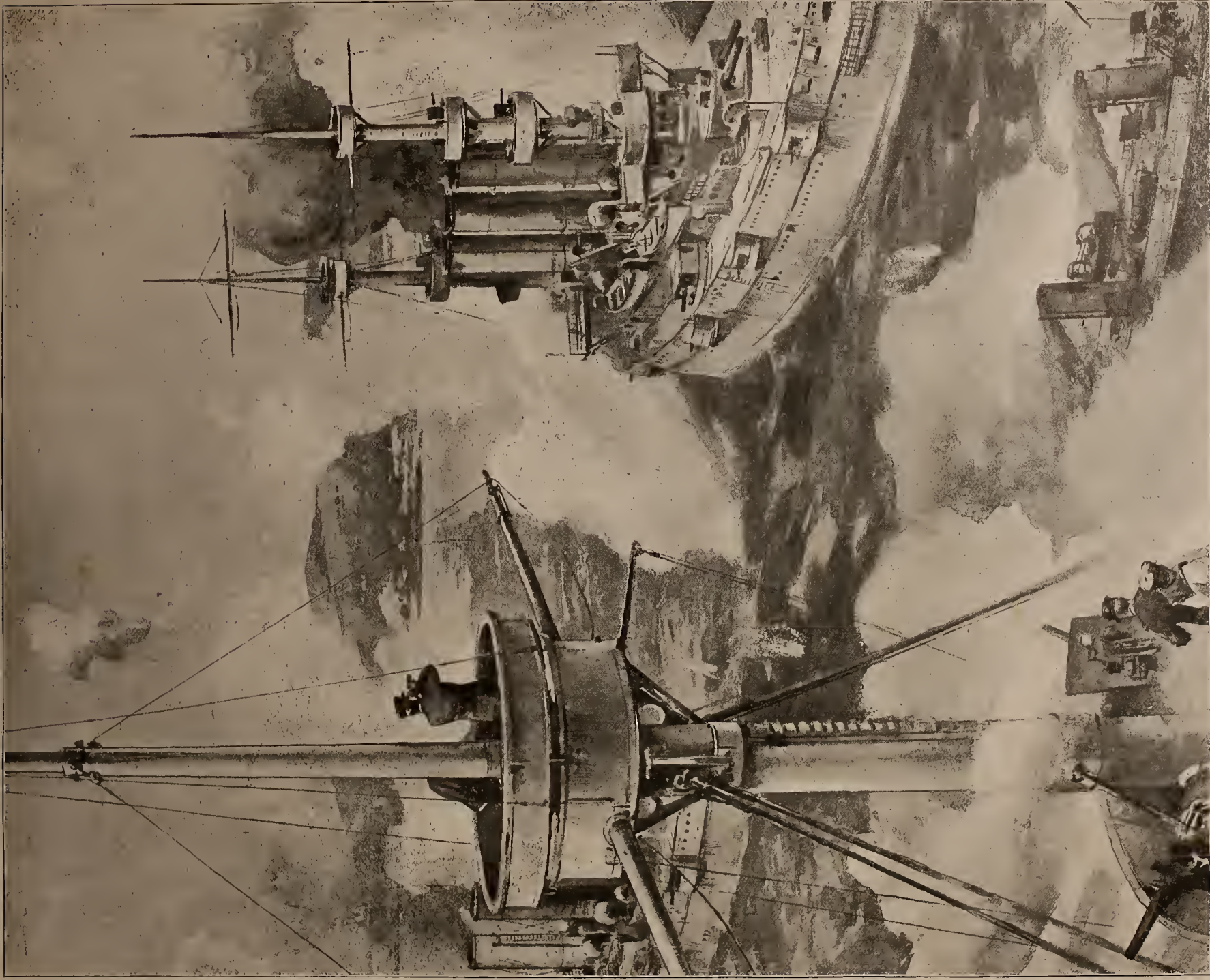
HARBOR AND DEFENSES OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

This ancient capital of Cuba sprang into notoriety by the entrance of Cervera's fleet into its harbor. Once before it became notorious as the place where so many of the ill-fated crew of the *Virginia* were executed. Santiago is the second city of Cuba in population (71,000). It is on the south side of the island, near the eastern end, and is five hundred miles from Havana by direct line. Its inner harbor is spacious and deep with a narrow and tortuous entrance, which a hostile fleet would scarcely attempt to force, for some of the batteries are very close to the channel. The fort in the center of the picture is seventy feet above water level, the fort at the left about forty feet, so neither could be engaged successfully by battleships at short distance. The narrowest part of the channel is the scene of Lieutenant Hobson's bold exploit in sinking the collier *Merrimac* to obstruct the passage. However, the tortuous nature of the channel which effectually hid Cervera's fleet from view, can not be shown in this engraving. If safety was the main object of the Spanish admiral, his end was at least temporarily attained, for no better natural defense exists than the one here shown at the harbor of Santiago.



CUTTING THE CABLE OF CIENFUEGOS.

To sever communications between Havana and the rest of the world by dividing the cables as Admiral Dewey did at Manila, has been the object of numerous daring adventures. In the view here shown, the launches of the United States cruiser "Marblehead," and of the gun-boat "Nashville," are engaged in grappling for the cable at Cienfuegos, Cuba. They were all the time under a perfect volcano of fire from the shore. The gunboats and launches returned the fire with great execution, silencing some of the most active batteries. One American was killed and six wounded. Later two of the wounded men died. It is hard for one to believe that any circumstance can make a man more truly heroic or deserving of greater laudation than these daring yet essential feats, in which no individual receives special mention or praise. Another act, perhaps requiring no greater courage, is singled out to make the men an undying name in the history of their country as heroes of the war. After several attempts the cables at Cienfuegos were cut, and Cuba was not only blockaded but isolated from the rest of the world.



STORMING THE BATTERIES AT MATANZAS.

During the early part of war, when most of the American warships were idly maintaining the blockade of Havana or scouting about to find prizes, or by chance to run upon the enemy, the tempting opportunities for gun practice upon the Spanish fortifications could not be resisted. Especially when the Spaniards were seen throwing up defenses, a few well placed shells were usually dropped among them to discourage the work. The most extensive examples of this kind of gun practice were at San Juan, Puerto Rico and at Matanzas, Cuba. At San Juan, Admiral Sampson drew the fire of the batteries in order to locate them and to get the range. Incidentally, he had come there to find Cervera's ships and he did not want to leave without giving the enemy a sample of what was coming. At Matanzas, according to the humorist at the theatrical farces of Havana, only a mule was killed. Nevertheless, work on the fortifications being built, was not resumed. Later on, when the work at Santiago de Cuba became serious enough to occupy both the attention and the energy of the fleet, the shores about Havana were left unmolested to await the final fate in store. The bombardment shown here took place April 28, five days after the President's first call for troops.



THE MASSACHUSETTS.

This first-class, twin-screw battleship is a fighting machine of the most formidable type constructed by any nation up to this time. She was built at a cost of \$3,020,000, and commissioned June 10, 1896. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 348 feet; breadth, 69 feet 3 inches; draft, 24 feet; displacement, 10,288 tons; horse power, 10,400; speed, 16.2 knots per hour; armament, main battery, four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and four 6-inch guns; secondary battery, six 1-pounder and twenty 6-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings; armor, 18 inches on the sides, from 6 to 17 inches on the turrets, and from 8 to 17 inches on the barbettes. Her crew comprises 38 officers and 424 men.



GUNNER'S GANG, MASSACHUSETTS.

This view shows a company of gunners at target practice handling a four-inch breech-loading rifle on the gun deck. The claim is not vauntingly made, for it is generally admitted by naval officers of all countries, that Americans are the best gunners in the world, a superiority of the highest importance, which largely compensates for the smallness of our navy. More depends upon the accuracy of the gunners than any other element of success in naval war. This accounts for Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila being without a parallel in history. The trained gunner is as much value to his country as the admiral whose victories are rewarded by promotion and an undying place in his country's history. Yet the gunner gets less than half the pay of the chaplain. The Spanish-American war demonstrated beyond doubt that marksmanship is the chief element of success in naval warfare.



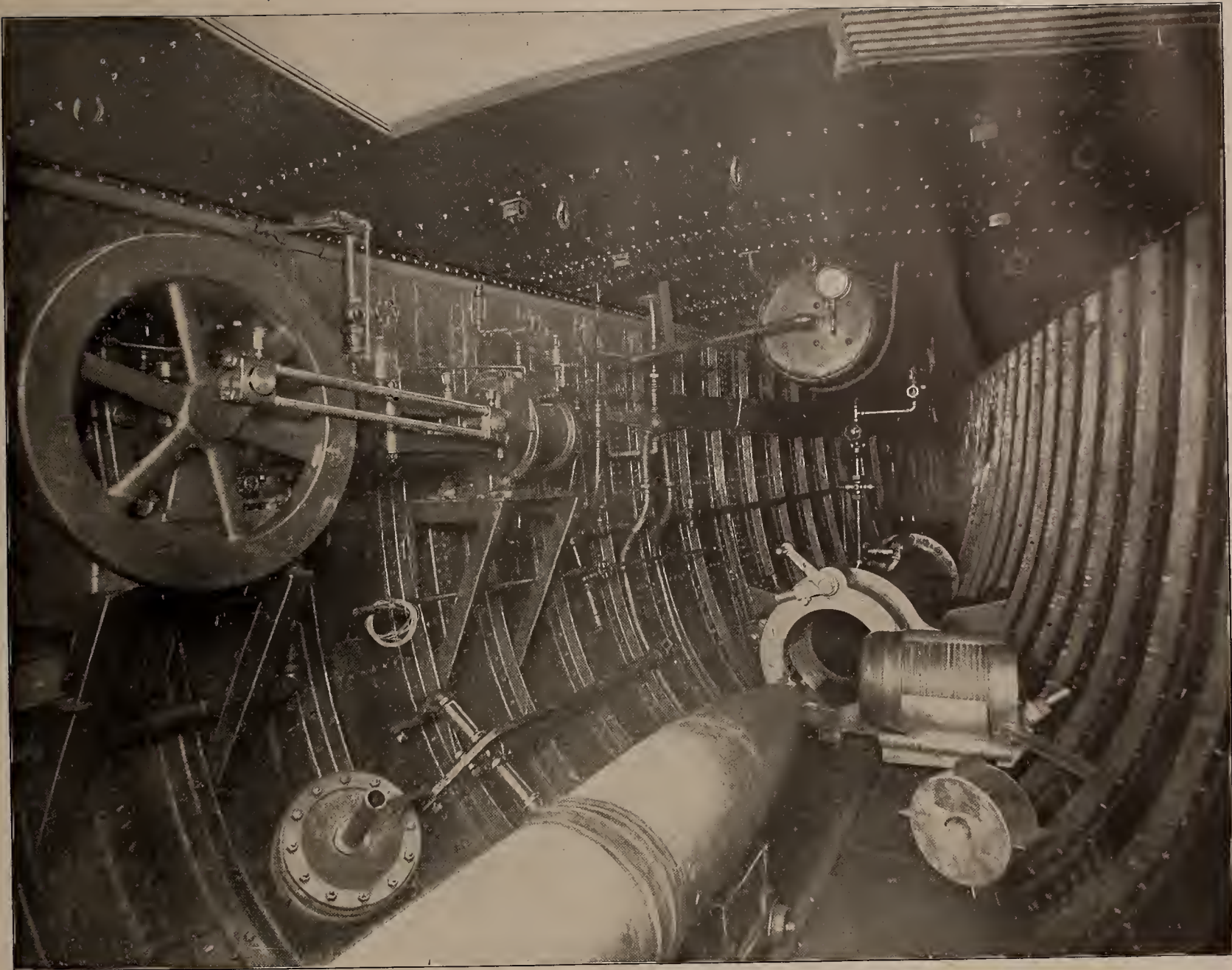
THE MIANTONOMOH.

THE construction of this double-turreted, twin-screw iron monitor was begun in 1874, but the vessel was not commissioned until October 27, 1891. The purpose of this type of warship is mainly coast defense. Two 10-inch breech loading rifles are mounted in each of the Miantonomoh's turrets, and she carries besides a secondary battery, consisting of two 6-pounder, two 3-pounder, and two 1-pounder rapid fire guns. Armor, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, protects the turrets, and the side armor is 7 inches thick. The length of the vessel is 259 feet 6 inches; breadth, 55 feet 10 inches; draft, 14 feet 6 inches; displacement, 3,990 tons; horse power, 1,600; speed, 12 knots; crew, 13 officers and 136 men.



PLACING A TEN-INCH GUN IN A TURRET ON THE U. S. MONITOR MIANTONOMOH.

This powerful little vessel has a main battery of four ten-inch breech-loading rifles, a secondary battery of two 6-pounders, and two 3-pounders rapid-firing guns. This photograph shows the construction of the turret and the manner of mounting the heavy guns. The monitor being built so low in the water, can not ride safely the heavy seas and so are valuable chiefly in coast defense. Since they present such a limited surface for the marksmanship of the enemy, they are very formidable in battle, but they have not had the influence on construction of battleships that was believed for them when Eriesson's monitor disabled the Merrimac and saved the federal fleet in the civil war. Swift cruisers armed with powerful guns seem now to be of most value, and it is predicted that during the coming century armored vessels will be as absolute in the navy as armored soldiers are in the army. Accuracy of aim and destructive power at long distances is the criterion now set for future success in naval warfare.



SUBMARINE GUN ON THE U. S. TORPEDO BOAT ERICSSON.

SOMETHING of the ponderous mechanism of modern implements of war can be seen in this photograph of a submarine gun. The inventive genius of men is turned to methods of sinking ships and in protecting them. These strange projectiles can be sent a third of a mile under water straight against the hull of an antagonist, exploding a torpedo which no vessel can be constructed to withstand. In similar manner aerial torpedos are being constructed which promise to make the issues of naval war depend entirely upon the accuracy or luck of the gunner's aim. Hudson Maxim, brother of Hiram Maxim, inventor of the magazine gun, bearing his name, has invented an aerial torpedo containing half a ton of gun-cotton, which can be thrown nine miles destroying everything within a radius of two hundred feet. Gunners receive only one hundred dollars a month in contrast to the chaplains, paymasters, lieutenants and surgeons, who receive over two hundred a month, and yet the destinies of nations depend mostly upon the skill of the gunners. So far, the submarine torpedo boats have made no records for themselves except in practice, but it is just to say that they have never yet had a fair test in actual battle.



THE MINNEAPOLIS.

THE Minneapolis is a triple-screw protected cruiser, the fastest warship of her class in the world, built at a cost of \$2,690,000, and commissioned December 13, 1894. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 412 feet; breadth, 58 feet 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; draft, 22 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; displacement, 7,375 tons; horse power, 20,862; speed, 23 knots; armament, main battery, one 8-inch breech loading rifle, two 6-inch and eight 4-inch rapid fire guns; secondary battery, twelve 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings; crew, 38 officers and 656 men. In vessels of the type of the Minneapolis strength of armament and thickness of protective armor are sacrificed for speed. Their principal purpose is the destruction of the merchant marine of an enemy.



THE NEWARK.

THE NEWARK is a protected cruiser built at a cost of \$1,248,000, and commissioned February 2, 1891. She differs from other vessels of the same class in being bark-rigged, which enables her with favorable winds to add the propulsion of 10,000 square feet of canvas to that of her twin-screws, which are driven by engines of 8,869 horse power, at the rate of 19 knots an hour. The Newark carries twelve 6-inch breech loading rifles, four 6-pounder, four 3-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, four 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon and four Gatlings. Her length is 310 feet; breadth, 49 feet 2 inches; draft, 19 feet; displacement, 4,098 tons. Her crew comprises 34 officers and 350 men.



MARINES FROM A UNITED STATES WARSHIP IN FORMATION TO QUELL A RIOT.

THE hollow square has done deadly work in many a war. The Old Guard of Napoleon was considered invincible when drawn up in this form. The hollow square is especially effective against a cavalry charge and in clearing streets of rioters. The navy is required to know the double duties of soldier and sailor. Often they are required to land and take possession of fortresses that have been bombarded by the vessels of war. This was notably the case in which the American flag was first planted on Cuban soil near Guantanamo by marines from the Oregon, on June 10, 1898. Captain Goodrell chose Crest Heights, where 850 marines were soon landed and the conquest of the hitherto impregnable fortress of Santiago de Cuba was assured as a mighty step toward the liberation of Cuba. The training of marines as soldiers is also necessary in order that they may be used effectively where they are needed in foreign countries when a show of force may be required to enforce respect for certain privileges. The construction of modern war vessels, their guns and steam engines, have created an entire revolution of duties within two or three generations, and no one can conjecture what additional changes are to take place.



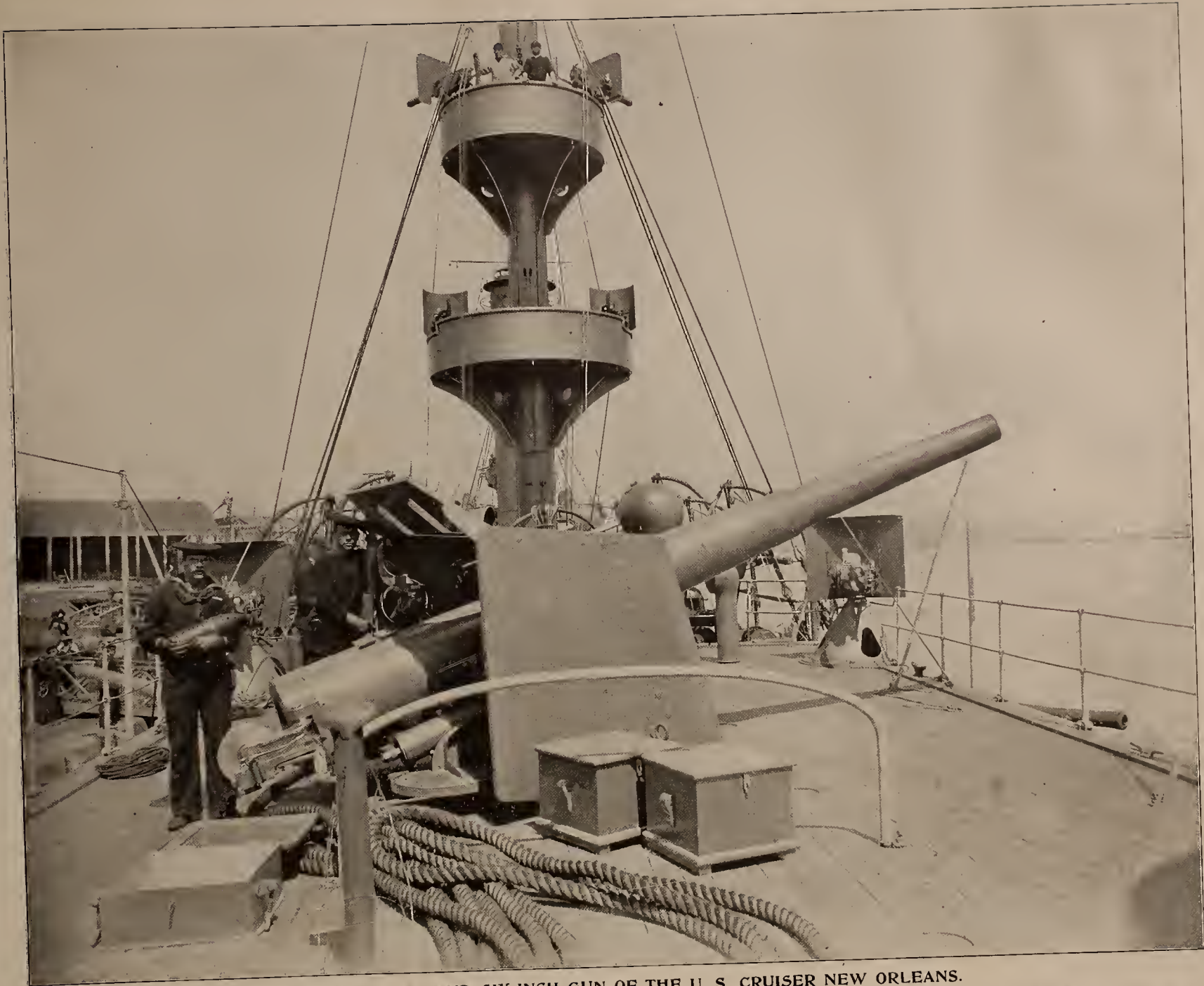
THE KATAHDIN.

THIS twin-screw harbor defense ram, the only vessel of its peculiar style of construction in the United States navy, is believed to be capable of piercing with her ram and sinking any battleship afloat. The ram is her only weapon of offense with the exception of four 6-pounder rapid fire guns, designed to give protection against torpedo boats. The Katahdin cost \$930,000, and carries a crew of 7 officers and 91 men. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 250 feet, 9 inches; breadth, 43 feet, 5 inches; draft, 15 feet; displacement, 2,155 tons; speed, 17 knots; thickness of armor, 6 to 3 inches.



DIVINE SERVICE ON THE U. S. BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

ATTENDANCE at divine service is not compulsory, and rarely more than half of the men avail themselves of the opportunity, but the service is always carried on with the solemnity and impressiveness due to the occasion. There is no difference in the manner and method from that used in the church of the same denomination as the minister. He receives the same pay as lieutenants, and he is required to attend the sick, write letters for them to their friends, keep a report of accidents, sickness, and disabilities of the men, with a number of minor duties besides those of officiating clergyman. The men pay the most respectful attention, and having robust voices some splendid singing may always be assured at every service. As seen in this photograph, the piano is ever present; and, if no visitor is at hand, there is no trouble to find some one who can handle the keys of the instrument as nimbly and correctly as could be desired. While formerly, the crews of war ships were noted for their profanity and general wickedness, a reform has taken place, and most of them are as orderly and well behaved as strict discipline and a respect for the fitness of things can make them. Military and naval visitors from foreign governments to our armies and ships during the war with Spain, at all times specially noted the admirable conduct and discipline of the soldiers and sailors.



“FIGHTING TOP” AND SIX-INCH GUN OF THE U. S. CRUISER NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY those who have stood beside the enormous guns of modern war vessels can form an adequate idea of their formidable appearance. Their deadly penetrating power and surprising accuracy at two or three miles can be appreciated only when witnessed. The protected “fighting tops” of the cruisers, or “Crow’s Nests”, as they are sometimes called, are valuable chiefly as posts of observation, but the guns are also very effective at short range, or for sweeping the coast to prepare the way for landing parties. Only thorough inspection can give a person an accurate idea of how thoroughly every inch of space is utilized on board a man-of-war. From the outside the vessel seems to afford by its imposing size an immense amount of inside room, but the great machinery and carriages for the guns, with other useful equipments, leave but little space unoccupied. The men in the fighting tops are not objects of attack in a naval battle unless they are within range of sharpshooters, and then they are in little danger, as their steel shields are ample proof against any projectile not larger than their own guns. The man who has passed through a battle in one of those crow’s nests, has had an enviable experience.



THE BROOKLYN.

The magnificent twin screw armored cruiser shown herewith represents an expenditure of \$2,986,000. She was commissioned December 1, 1896. With a speed of 21.91 knots an hour, and a powerful armament embracing eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch breech loading rifles, twelve 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings, she is a most formidable antagonist, second only to the heavily armored battleship in offensive power, and swifter than any other warships save the highest class triple-screw unarmored cruisers. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 400 feet; breadth, 64 feet; draft, 24 feet; displacement, 9,271 tons; horse power, 18,770; thickness of armor, 3 inches on the sides, 4 to 8 inches on the barbettes, and 5½ inches on the turrets. The crew consists of 46 officers and 515 men. The New York is the only other vessel of the same class in the United States navy.



TERROR.

SHAKESPEARE informs us that there is nothing in a name, but naval commanders believe otherwise, if the names of war vessels the world over may be taken as evidence. The Terror is a twin-screw, double turreted monitor for coast defense, and it cost \$3,178,046. Length, 259 feet, 6 inches; beam, 55 feet, 10 inches; draft, 14 feet, 6 inches; displacement, 4,000 tons; speed, 12 knots. Main battery, four 10-inch breech loading rifles, mounted in pairs in two turrets. Secondary battery, eight rapid fire and machine guns. She is surrounded on the water line by armor $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; the turret armor is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

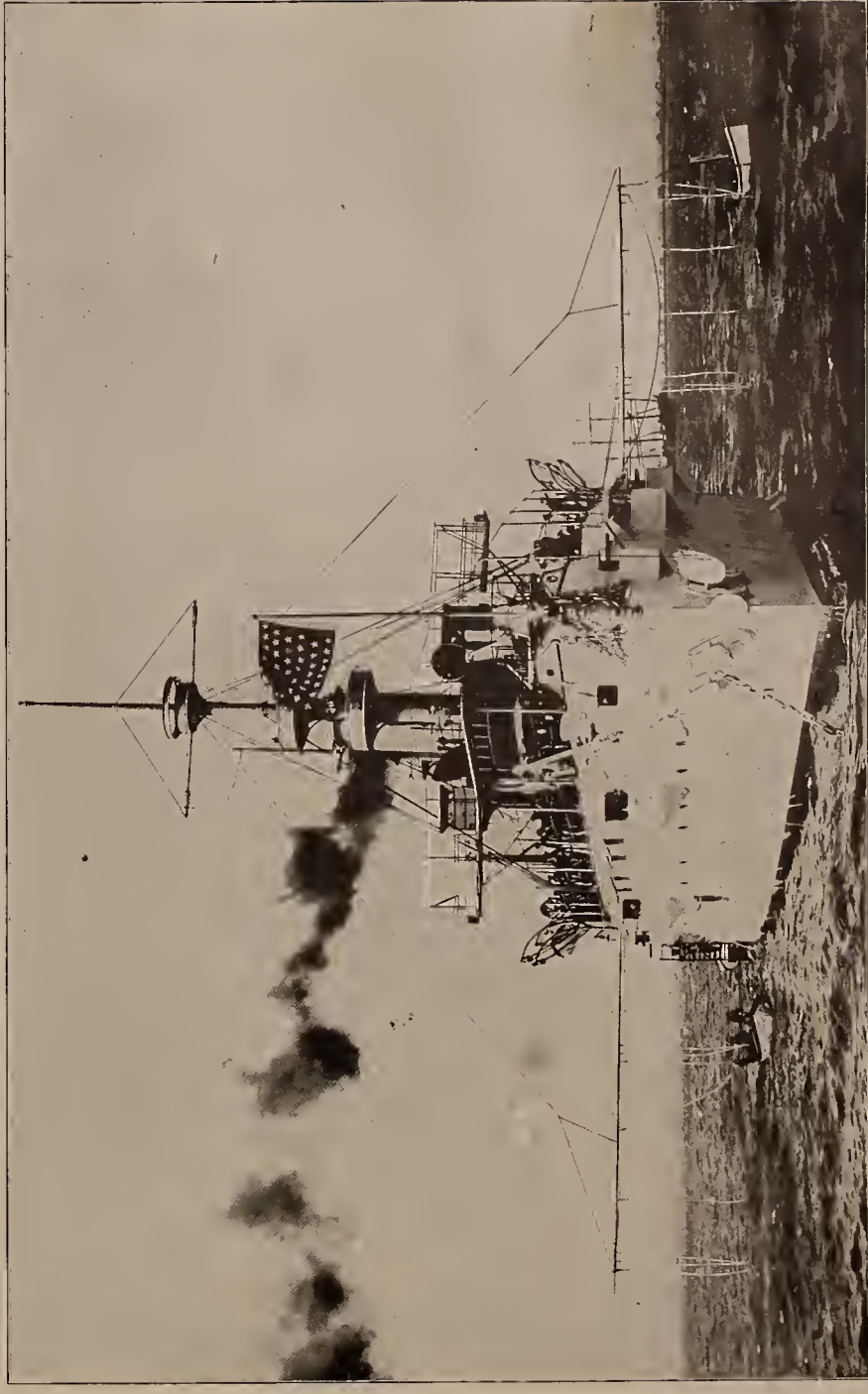


THE UNITED STATES CRUISER, CHARLESTON.—The Charleston is a second rate cruiser and was built in San Francisco in 1889. She is a type of the new war vessels built by the Government, and named after the leading cities of the country. The Charllestons length on the water line is 312 feet and she has a breadth of 46 feet. The extreme draft of the vessel is 20 feet and 10 inches, and her displacement is 3,987 tons. The horse power of the Charleston developed on the official trial trips was 6,666, and the same test showed the speed of the vessel to be 18,205 knots per hour. This speed test shows the Charleston to be a fast vessel and well adapted for cruising purposes. She has two military masts, and is furnished with a main battery and secondary battery, her armament being of the latest and most approved pattern. The main battery consists of two 8 inch breech loading rifle guns, and 6 guns of a similar type. The secondary battery is composed of 14 guns, there being four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two 1-pounders, two gatling guns, and four small revolving rifles.



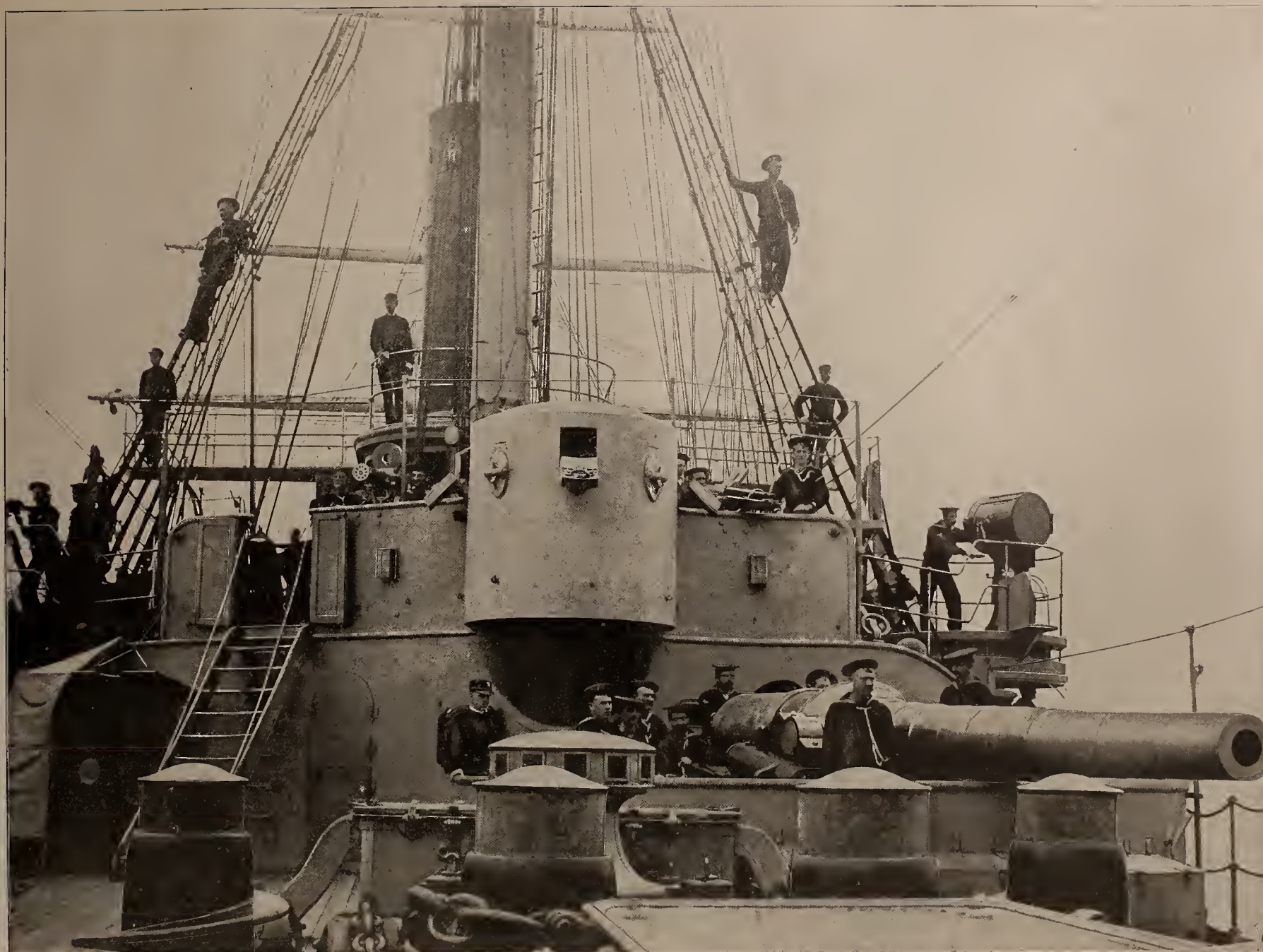
THE PHILADELPHIA.

This twin-screw protected cruiser cost the government \$1,350,000, and was commissioned July 28, 1890. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 327 feet 6 inches; breadth, 48 feet 7½ inches; draft, 19 feet 2½ inches; displacement, 4,324 tons; horse power, 8,815; speed, 19½ knots; armament, twelve 6-inch guns, four 3-pounder, four 3-pounder, and two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, three 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and four Gatlings. She carries a crew of 34 officers and 350 men.



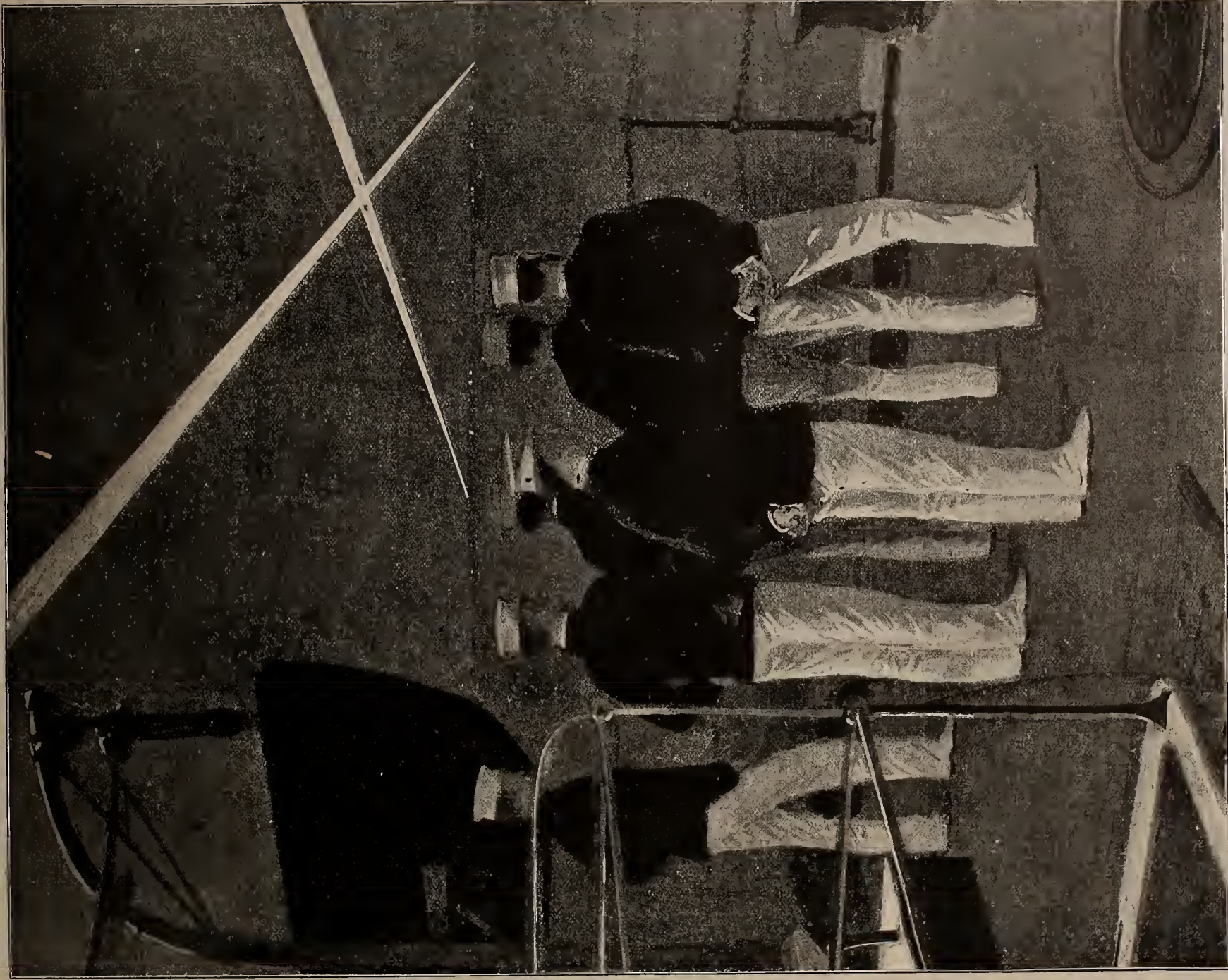
THE NEW YORK.

The twin-screw armored cruiser New York shown above is the sister ship to the Brooklyn. She was built at a cost of \$2,985,000, and commissioned August 1, 1893. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 380 feet 6½ inches; breadth, 64 feet 10 inches; draft, 23 feet 3½ inches; displacement, 8,200 tons; horse power, 17,400; speed, 21 knots; armament, six 8-inch breech loading rifles and twelve 4-inch, eight 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, and four Gatlings; thickness of armor, 4 inches on sides, on the barbettes 10 inches, and on the turrets 5½ inches. The crew consists of 40 officers and 526 men.



FORECASTLE OF PROTECTED CRUISER BOSTON.

With the advent of the electric light came the search-light as an instrument in naval warfare. Just beyond the big gun in this photograph may be seen the powerful electric search-light, now necessary to the equipment of every vessel. Great dynamos are constructed in a convenient place near the level of the water line of the vessel, and the benefits of electricity thus generated are utilized to the most advantage, both for convenience and defense. At the signal to watch for a torpedo boat, every man flies to his place assigned as a look-out, and the gunners take their place at the two eight-inch guns, and the main battery of six six-inch guns, ready to sink the boat that may have the temerity to attack them under the cover of night. This vessel took a prominent part in the destruction of Admiral Montejo's fleet at Manila, May 1, 1898, although it is one of the minor cruisers, having only 3,189 tons displacement and being only 270 feet in length, against the Baltimore's 4,600 tons displacement and 327 feet in length. Also its speed is only 15.6 knots, against the Baltimore's 20.09. Spanish torpedo boats at Manila and at Santiago de Cuba made the attempt to render service, but in each case were discovered and beaten back or sunk. The search-light has largely curtailed the theoretical value of the torpedo boat as a night-destroyer of fleets.



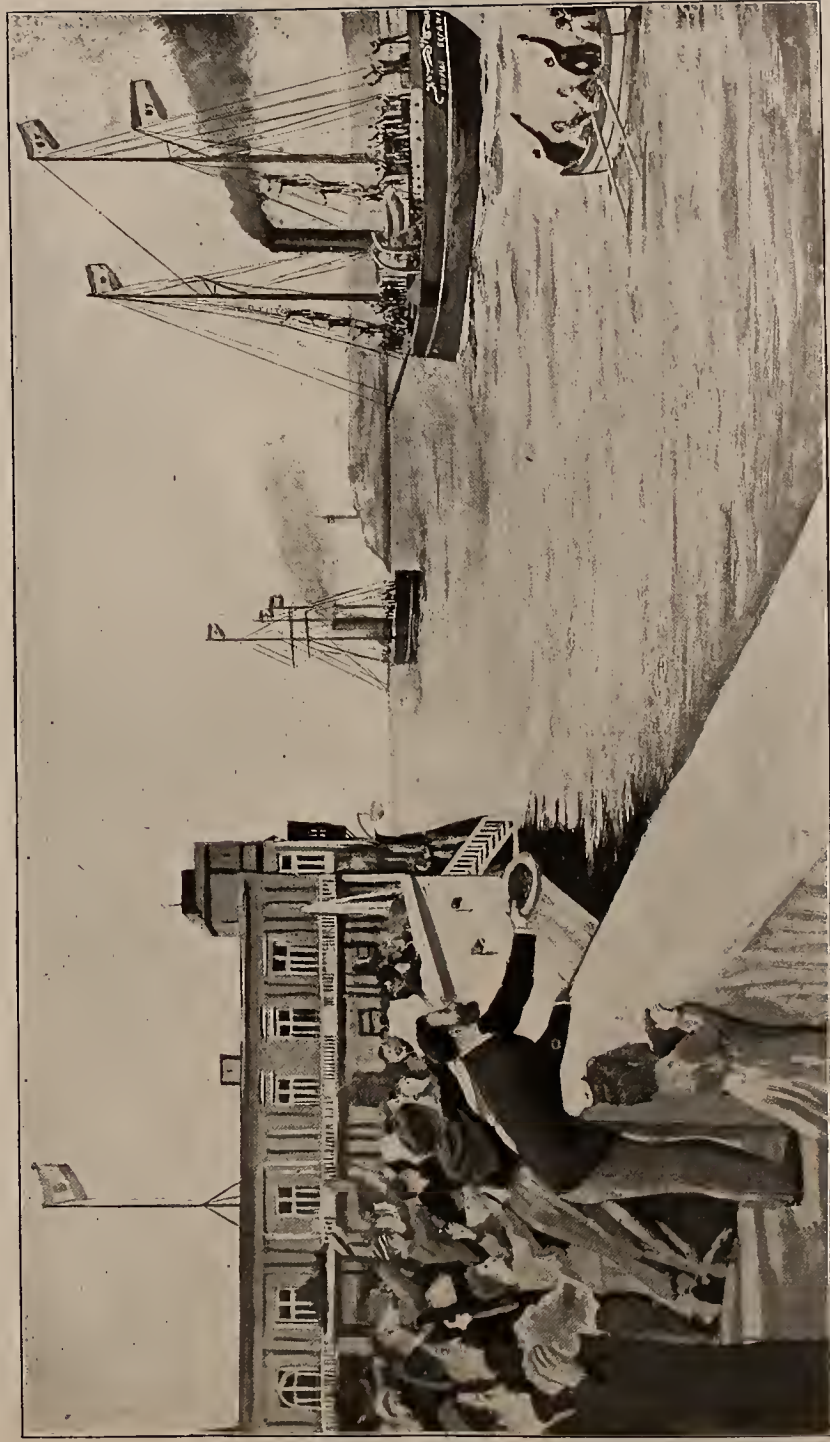
THE SEARCHLIGHT IN WAR.

Among the great improvements that mark advancement in the art of war, may be mentioned the searchlight. The advent of the electric light made this possible. It is the corresponding invention providing against the torpedo boat that was to sink the enemy's fleet at night. Cervera's torpedo boats in Santiago harbor tried to steal out at night upon the Texas, but were discovered by the constantly playing searchlight and driven back. In this photograph, a number of officers on board the Indiana are watching the play of searchlights in Havana. If the forts at the entrance of Manila bay had been provided with searchlights and the guns had been manned by efficient marksmen, it would not have been so easy to have gone through to the inner harbor. Every American Warship and cruiser is provided with one or more of these far-reaching searchlights. The electricity is generated from powerful dynamo located just below the water line in the hold. It is said that signalling may be done under favorable conditions at sea for forty miles or more, thus returning, as it were, to the primitive use of beacons, developed to the strength of searchlights by modern science.



SHIP'S MESS ON THE MAINE.

MENTION of the Maine can not be made without a shudder at the treacherous taking off of its crew, and a subsequent exultant feeling that they have been well remembered in a most righteous cause. The first thought of a visitor to the kitchen and dining apartments of a man-of-war is concerning the scrupulous neatness, cleanliness, and discipline everywhere visible. Comment has been made that the men of army and navy become mere machines lost to all original thought and action. In theory this is true, but familiarity with the lives of these men show their discipline to be the commanding restraint of will under the control of regulated duty. When operated by a commander against an enemy their combined energy and discipline make the powerful unit necessary for success. The rugged health of the men prove that wholesome food is provided and that the culinary department of the ship is kept with the exact regard for the welfare of those concerned as the general discipline shows. The cold storage is filled with food asserted to be the most healthful, and abundance is provided for any emergency.



SCENE AT A PIER IN HAVANA HARBOR.

THE two cruisers are leaving the harbor ostensibly to chase away American war ships that have appeared in the distance beyond Morro Castle. At all such events the Spanish populace grows wildly enthusiastic, rushing down to the shore and cheering till they are hoarse. But most of those naval demonstrations were for show, as none of the vessels ever ventured beyond the protection of Morro's guns. The most impossible and quixotic stories obtain ready credence with the Spanish populace, since three out of four can neither read nor write, and the newspapers can only publish what is permitted by the government.



JACK TARS IN HAMMOCKS ON THE U. S. BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

WHEN the poet wrote the "Sailor Boy's Dream," in which he said "His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind," he referred to the sleeping places of the old sail boats, since the hammocks of the "sailor boys" in war vessels now "swing loose" in close iron rooms and are attached to the heavy steel beams of thick iron-plated ceilings. But to those who are not afflicted with such æsthetic tastes as to receive pain from every infringement on their ideals of comfort and beauty, the battleship hammock is one of the most comfortable places in the vessel. The scene here given can not impress one as showing an ideal bed room, and the lack of upholstered furniture seems to indicate that comfort is not a matter of very considerable solicitation, but the sailors have no complaint to make and their rugged, healthful life doubtless contains as much enjoyment as is allotted to the average man. These hammocks not only serve as sleeping places but also as convenient retreats for rest. They are swung across ships to lessen the effect of a rolling sea; and when the men are off duty, no better lounging quarters can be found than the folds of the sailor's hammock. The landsman visiting these little rooms in a war vessel comes out with the feeling that he has escaped from a subterranean cell and breathes a sigh of relief, but the sailor enjoys it and is satisfied.



APPRENTICE BOYS AT SCHOOL.

A lot of roguish boys not particularly delighted with their work is here shown at their desks in the school room of their ship. Just why teacher and pupils should wear their hats is not explained, unless it is to ward off the occasional drop of oil that might fall from the overflowing joint of connecting rods above. The tasks of these cadets are not so difficult as those in the town or village school. Their learning comes more from the process of doing than from that of study. But they have a discipline that is unknown to the pupils ashore. It is intended to train and develop them into the strongest factor of naval machinery and the effectiveness of the American Navy is proof that the process is a success.



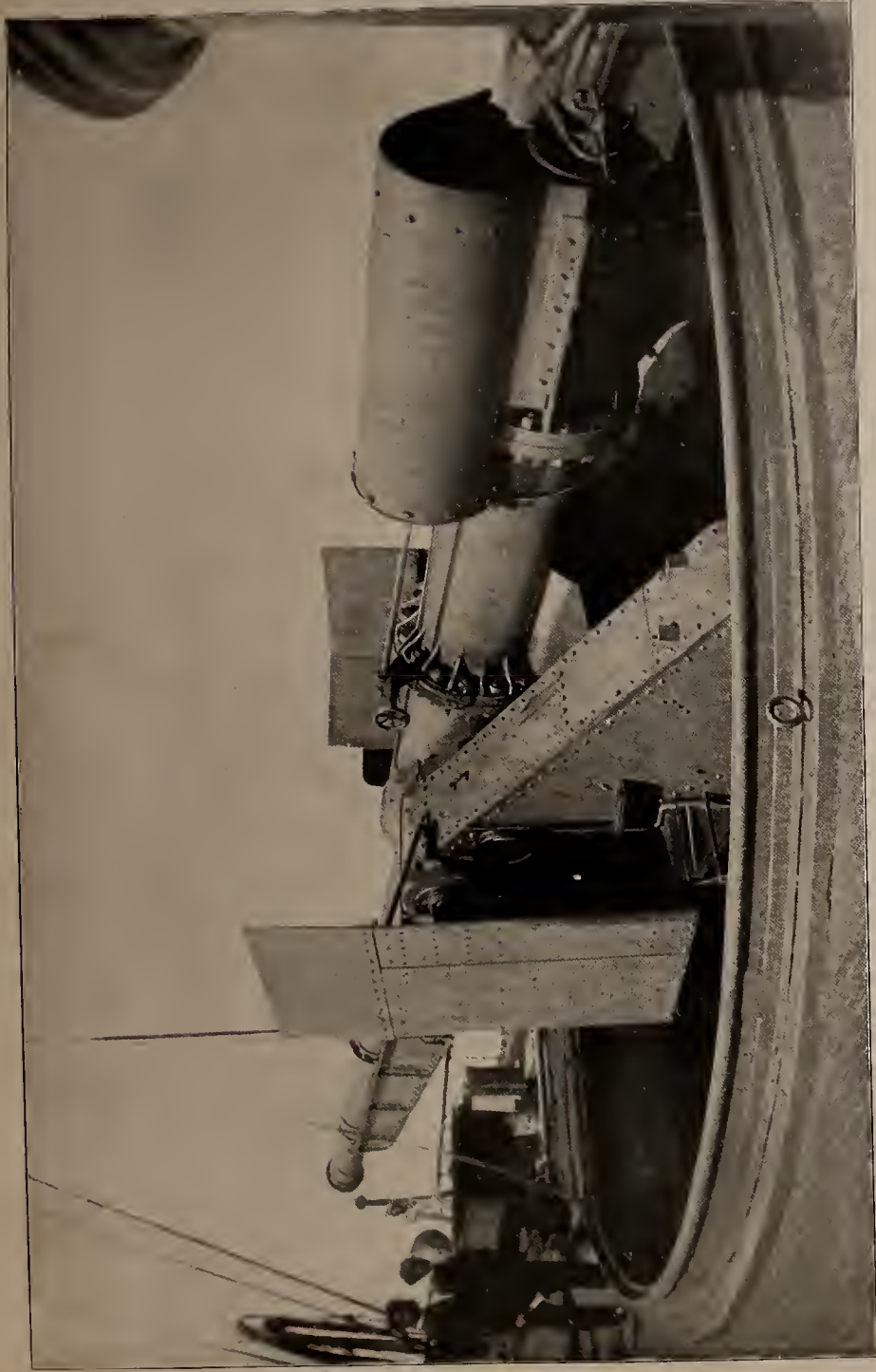
THE INDIANA.

THIS magnificent first-class twin-screw battleship is built upon exactly the same lines as the Massachusetts, described on another page of this book, and is of the same dimensions throughout, save in point of driving power, in which the Massachusetts is slightly the stronger of the two. Engines of 9,738 horse power give the Indiana a speed of 15.55 knots an hour. The Massachusetts is driven at the rate of 16.2 knots by engines of 10,400 horse power. The Indiana was commissioned November 20, 1895. Cost, \$3,020,000. Crew, 38 officers, 438 men.



THE IOWA.

THE Iowa is another of the formidable monsters termed first-class battleships, two of which, the Massachusetts and Indiana, are shown elsewhere in these pages. The Iowa cost \$3,010,000. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 360 feet; breadth, 72 feet 2½ inches; draft, 24 feet; speed, 17 knots; displacement, 11,330 tons; armament, main battery, four 12-inch and eight 8-inch guns, and six 4-inch rapid fire guns; secondary battery, twenty 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings; armor, 14 inches thick; crew, 36 officers and 450 men.



DYNAMITE GUN ON THE U. S. CRUISER BUFFALO (NITHEROY.)



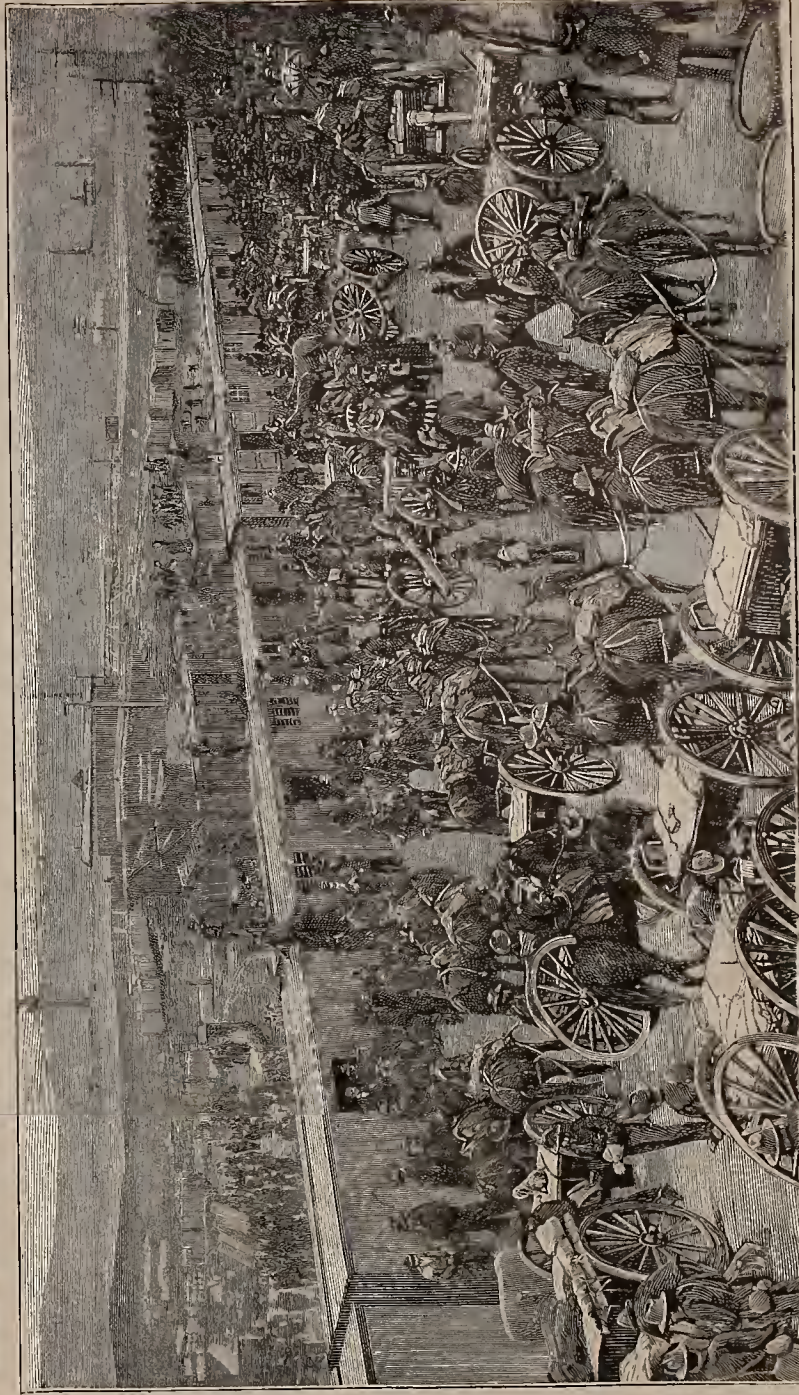
WATCHING FOR SPANISH CRUISERS.

ONE who is inclined to be seasick cannot contemplate the serenity of the man perched upon the top of the ship's mast without feelings of envy. With his glass he is searching the sea for a prize or an enemy. In this case a ship has doubtless been seen and he is sent aloft to make out what it is. To a landsman the task seems both difficult and perilous, but the sailor is accustomed to this giddy work. A very pretty romance can easily be spun by the imagination concerning the vessel he is examining with such care. Notwithstanding the stories of successful blockade runners, very few, if any, reached Havana.



19TH COLORED CAVALRY.

EVERY afternoon, about three o'clock, the horses of the colored 9th Regiment, while encamped at Port Tampa, were taken out for exercise and a bath. The troopers would slip out of their clothes and take the horses into the sea. It is a very inspiring sight to see the horses and men, all glistening with wet in the sun, come dashing into shore, sending up great splashes of spray. The horses themselves take a fierce delight in the invigorating process, and snort their delight in a loud chorus, while the men enjoy themselves like Centaurs of the sea. The exercise was also good practice for the horses that were afterward to brave the surf in landing at Bairiqui, near Santiago



ARRIVAL OF THE 3D REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY AT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

ONLY a visitor at the scene of mobilization can appreciate the enormous equipment necessary for an army of invasion. Two months passed after the call for troops before they were ready to embark on their mission of Cuban liberation. In that time thousands of car loads of supplies were shipped for the commissary and quartermaster departments, including 1400 tons of food for the Cuban soldiers assisting the army. This view shows but a minute detail of the vast interests to be kept in order for war.



THE VESUVIUS.

This vessel on the night of June 13 threw three shells containing each 200 pounds of gun cotton at a fort on a headland on the western side of the entrance to Santiago harbor. The first intimation to the fleet was that of a tremor like an earthquake and a sound similar in volume to the sudden burst of a near thunder-storm. The next morning a hole was to be seen in the rocky bluff just under the fort large enough to bury one of the largest war vessels. The projectiles are sent forth by compressed air from three 15-inch guns built in the vessel. The Vesuvius is a twin-screw unarmored cruiser. It cost \$350,000, and was commissioned June 7, 1890. Her length is 252 feet 4 inches; breadth, 26 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; draft, 10 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; displacement, 929 tons; speed, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots; crew, 6 officers and 64 men. In addition to her dynamite guns the Vesuvius carries three 3-pounder rapid-fire guns.



U. S. TORPEDO BOAT PORTER.

The torpedo boats have had little opportunity to distinguish themselves so far, since there has been no fleet for them to attack. The Porter cost \$147,000 and its supply of coal is nine tons. It is a twin screw vessel, 180 tons displacement; length, 175 feet 9 inches; breadth, seventeen feet; mean draft, five feet six inches; armament, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and three eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes; speed, 27.5 knots an hour; crew, four officers and sixteen men.



THE CONCORD.

The Concord is a twin-screw gunboat, built at a cost of \$490,000, and commissioned February 14, 1891. Her length is 230 feet; breadth, 36 feet; draft, 14 feet; speed, 16½ knots; displacement, 1,710 tons; armament, six 6-inch guns, two 6-pounder and two 3-pounder rapid fire guns, two Hotchkiss cannon and two Gatlings; crew, 13 officers and 180 men.



RIFLE PRACTICE BY THE MARINES OF THE U. S. ARMORED CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Most of the drills and many of the general practices in both army and navy seem to be more ornamental than useful. They often look like mere calisthenic exercises suitable to a village high school, and yet, it is plainly a necessary part of the education which fits the men to do the most effective work when the hour or day of actual trial comes. The success of any military or naval campaign largely depends upon what the drill master has made out of the men. Nothing has so exemplified this as the battle at Manila and the skirmishes of the marines around Santiago de Cuba.



SPANISH SCOUTS

ON THE CUBAN SHORE

How the GUSSIE
LANDED THE HORSES!

THE GUSSIE EXPEDITION.

At the immediate point of debarkation the coast is protected by a coral reef, on which the breakers exhaust themselves. The horses, men, and boats usually got capsized among the waves, and then had to wade up to the middle to the beach, through what might be termed a lagoon. The first horse, exhausted with his swim, is being coaxed into braving the uncertainties of the lagoon. The top sketch shows Spanish cavalry scouts, who came down pluckily enough to gesticulate and to revile the Yankee gun-boats. A shell generally disposed of the squad: the scouts then disappeared in the dense bush, and kept up a rapid fire with their Mauser rifles. As they used smokeless powder, it was difficult to locate them. After a daring and almost disastrous attempt to land the horses and troops, it was found that the Spaniards were in overwhelming force, and the expedition returned to Key West. The failure is attributed to spies having informed the Spaniards where the attempt to land would be made.



4. Docks on the River Pasig, looking from the Puente D'Esjana, Manila, toward the mouth of the river.



3. Business section in the center of Manila, known as the Plaza del Padre Moraga and the Rosario.



1. Warriors and women from the wild tribes in the unconquered Islands of the Philippines.

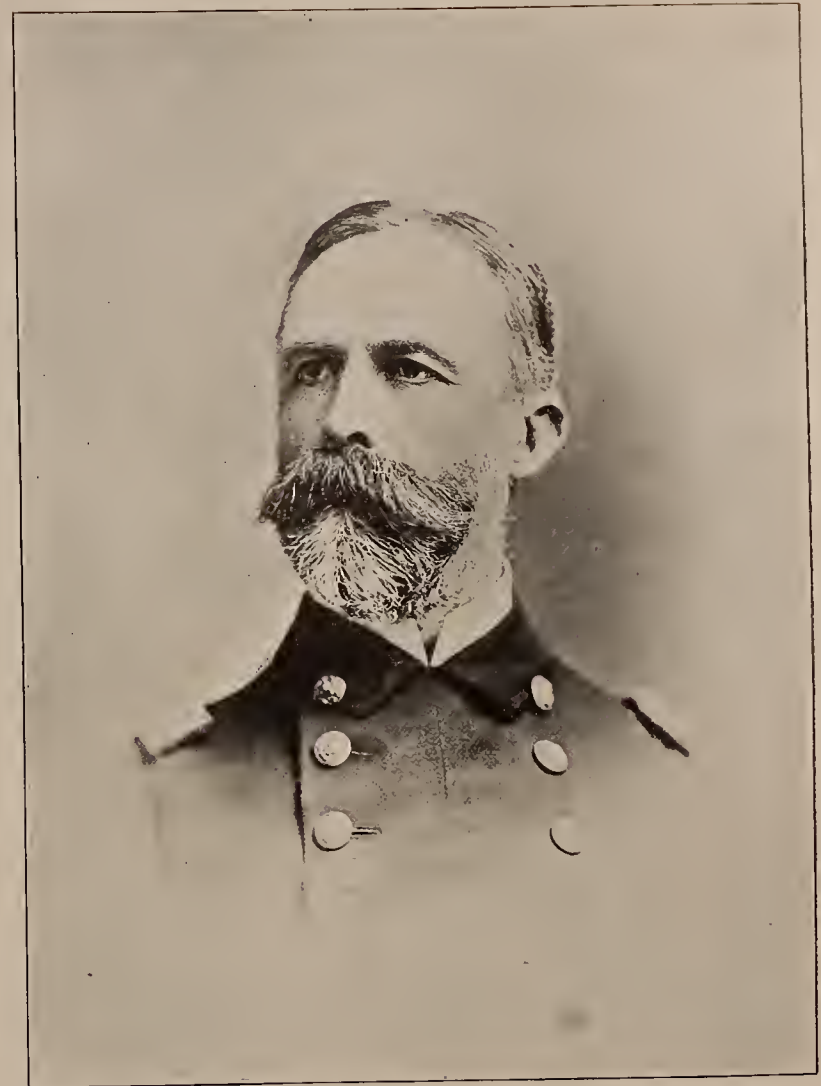


2. A river scene in the suburbs of Manila on the River Pasig.



WINFIELD S. SCHLEY.

COMMODORE WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, commander of the flying squadron, is a typical gentleman-soldier of the sea. He is a fighter and a scholar. He came out of the naval academy in 1860, and went into the war in 1861. He was in the west gulf blockading squadron for a year, and took part in all the engagements that led up to the capture of Port Hudson, from March 16 to July 9, 1863. He is a tall officer with the grace and dignity natural to the high-toned Marylander. He is cultured and a linguist. He has a fine command of French and Italian and can talk to the Spaniard in Spanish as pure as that of any grandee. His courage is unquestioned. When he was in the bay of Valparaiso he defied the combined fleet of Great Britain and Chile and kept his decks ready for action by day and night. He was satisfied that with his one ship he could have cleared the harbor in two hours, and there is no doubt that, whether or not he was correct in that opinion, he and his men would have tried it. Commodore Schley was born in 1839, but his life on the open sea has preserved him vigorous and hearty. Cool headed, alert, quick to decide, fearless in execution, he is an ideal commander of the cavalry of the sea.

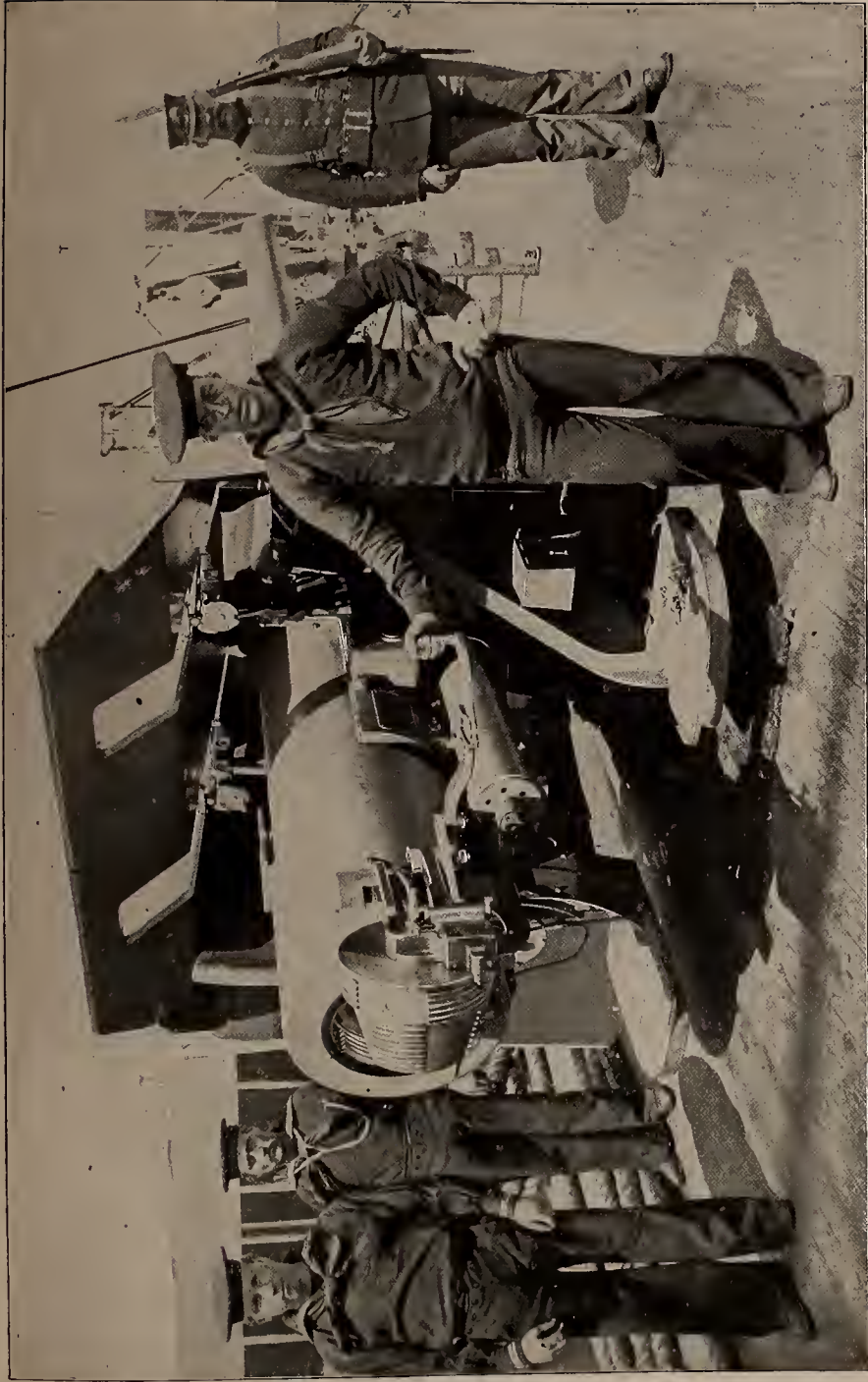


WILLIAM THOMPSON SAMPSON.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON graduated at the Naval Academy of Annapolis in 1861. He was assigned to the frigate Potomac. Later he was returned to Annapolis as an instructor.

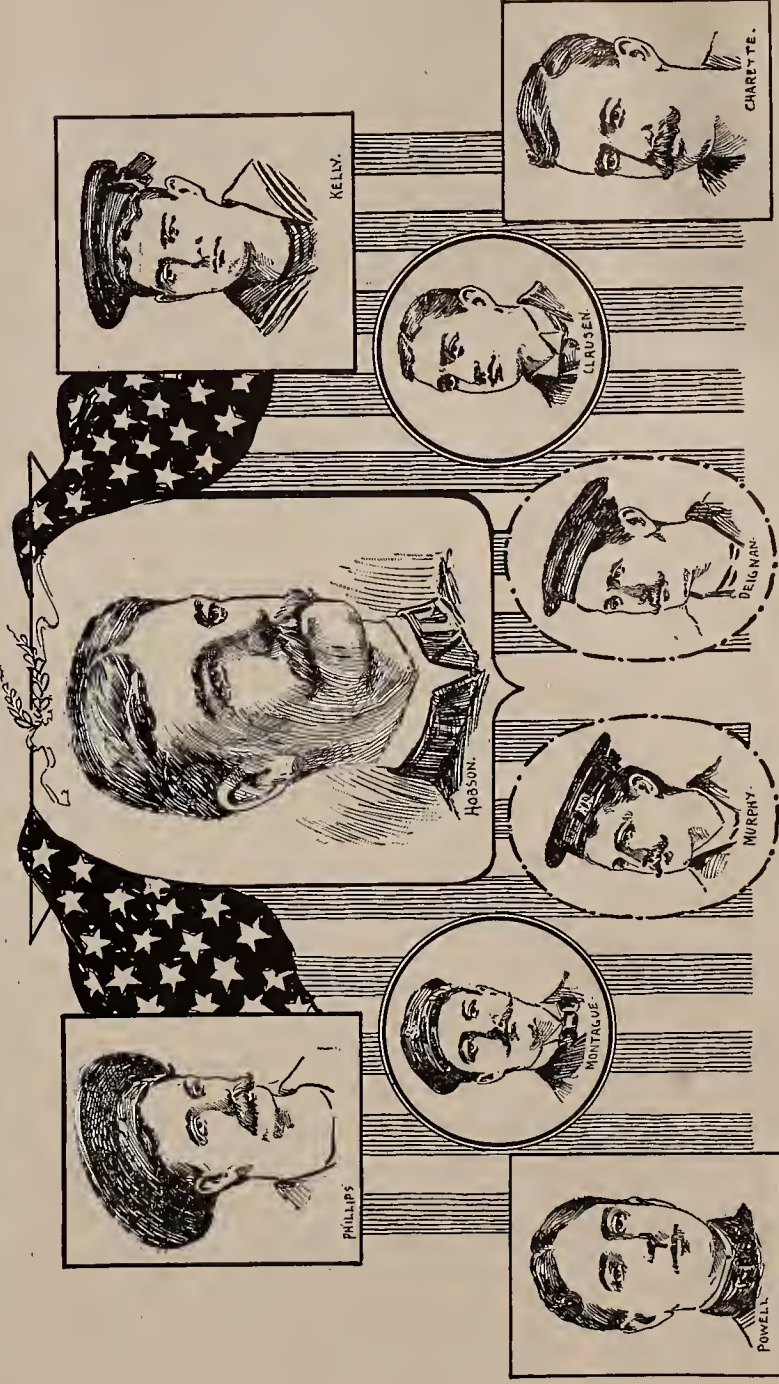
In 1866 he was lieutenant commander of the flagship Colorado of the European station, and in 1872 with the Congress at the same station. He was frequently returned to Annapolis during this time to act as a special instructor for short periods. His commission as a commander came to him in 1874, when he was placed in charge of the Alert. Eight years later he is found in the Asiatic squadron, and in 1885 doing special service at the naval observatory and a member of the international prime-meridian and time conference. With the opening of this decade he was on land again as superintendent of the academy from which he graduated, a delegate from the United States to the international maritime conferences, and commissioned captain. One year later he was made commander of the ironclad San Francisco, and in another year the first commander of the Iowa. Still another year, and he went higher—this time to be chief of the bureau of naval ordnance.

President McKinley called him to be president of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster, and from that work he succeeded Admiral Sicard in command of the North Atlantic squadron.



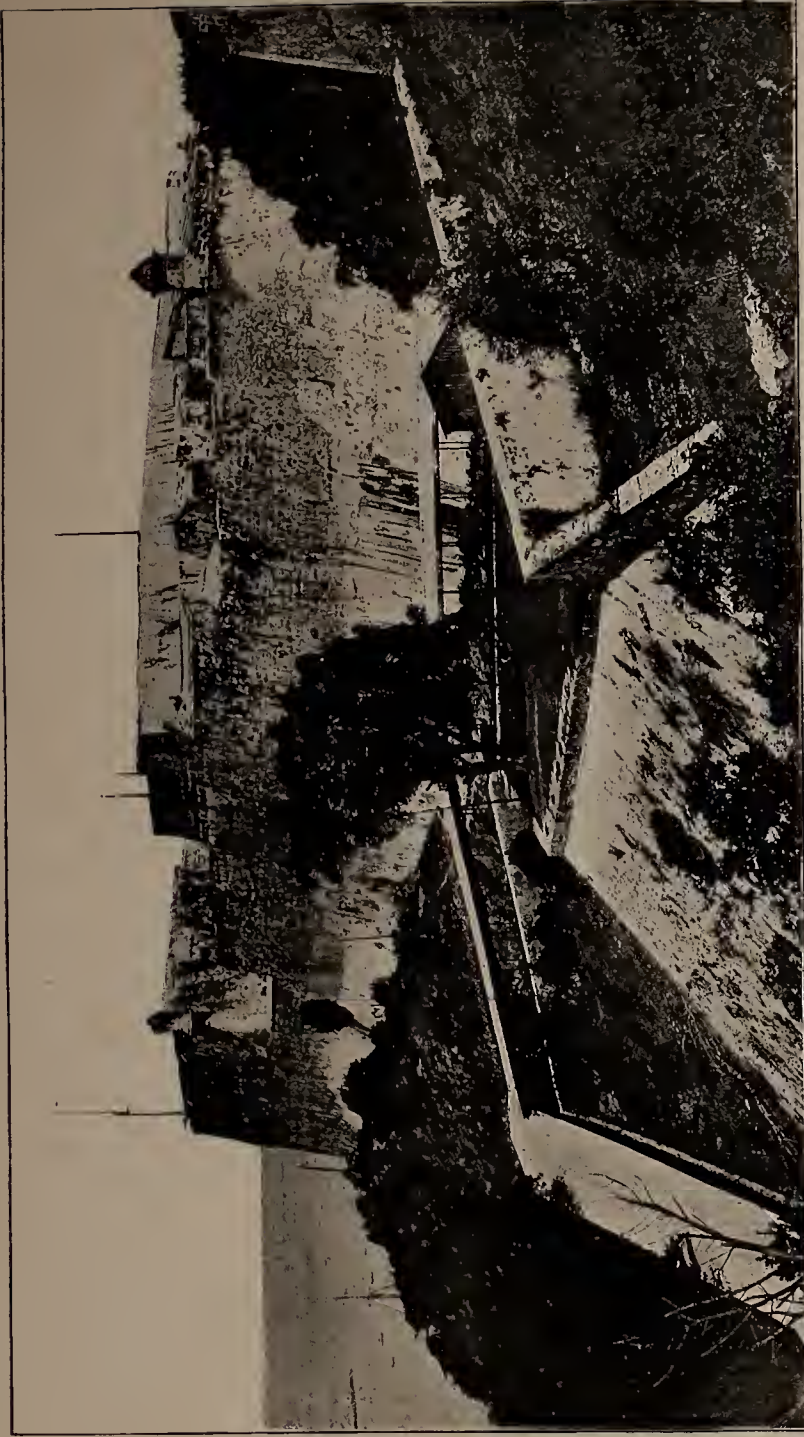
SIX-INCH GUN ON THE NEW ORLEANS, PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM BRAZIL.

This photograph gives a good idea of the mechanism of the great guns aboard our vessels. Cumbersome as they are the swing of a lever and the touch to a screw throws the ponderous gun into position for its destructive work. The powder grns have apparently reached their highest points of efficiency, future advancement must be along the line of high explosives in shells that can be thrown accurately and far from swift cruisers. The nation's naval equipment that was the jest of cheap politicians, suddenly became the chief instrument of the country's will and the pride of its power.



HEROES OF THE MERRIMAC.

These are the portraits of Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson and his gallant crew of seven who sank the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago Bay, and who will live in history as among the bravest of the world's heroes. The ninth picture in the group is that of Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell, who commanded the launch that followed the Merrimac, braving death to rescue the forlorn-hopers. Hobson, the leader and originator of the plan, is a naval constructor, with the relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade. George Charrette was a gunner's mate of the first-class on board the cruiser New York. He lives at Lowell, Mass., and is 31 years old. J. C. Murphy was the coxswain of the Iowa. Osborn Warren Deignan was born in Stuart, Iowa, and is 31 years old. He has been in the navy several years, and was one of the Merrimac's original crew. Francis Kelly was also one of the crew of the Merrimac. He is a Boston man, and is 28 years old. George E. Phillips is 34 years old, and was born in Cambridgeport, Mass. He enlisted on the Merrimac as a machinist soon after the collier was bought by the government. Randolph Clusen was coxswain of the New York, and smuggled himself on board the Merrimac without permission.



CABANAS AT HAVANA.

This fortress accommodates a fighting force of 6,000 men. Though somewhat antiquated in construction, it is still formidable when mounted with foreign guns. Before the era of thirteen inch rifles, it was impregnable. It has been the scene of many inhuman tortures, and its prisons, reeking with filth, have hidden from the world many a gruesome scene of death. It is situated inland, about 350 yards southwest from Morro Castle, and is intended more as a protection against invasion from land forces. Numerous batteries are in a line along the bay and the Spaniards freely boasted that no bombardment or army of invasion could take the city, which time had enabled them to protect with every conceivable sort of intrenchment and defense.



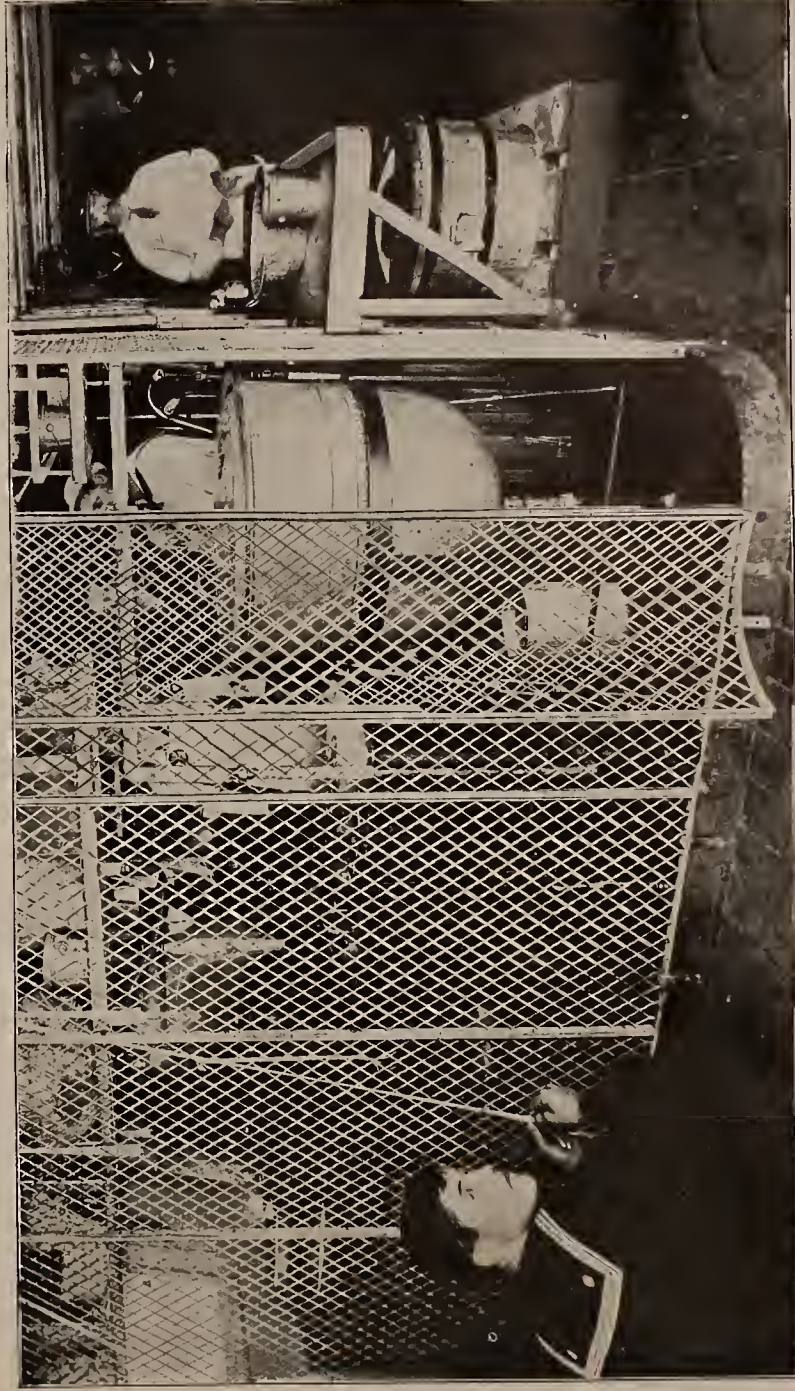
AN INSURGENT HOSPITAL, CUBA.

If anything were needed to give the observer added faith in the cause of the Cuban insurgents, it would be done by a visit to an insurgent hospital. Without skilled physicians, with but little medical supplies, and only in the rudest conditions for the care of sick and wounded, they have kept up the heroic struggle against their enemies, well supplied and almost ten to one in numbers, through one period of ten years and another of three years, till intervention came from the United States. The savagery committed by the Spaniards in destroying these hospitals and killing the inmates was only an indication of the barbarity in them which vented itself in mutilating the bodies beyond recognition of the first Americans who fell upon Cuban soil. That a nation, whose soldiery can be guilty of such uncivilized atrocity needs to be stripped of all colonial power, can not be disputed by any people of law and order. But it is the history of Spain from the time of Ferdinand and Isabella to the present day.



THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL STATION AT SANDY HOOK.

The great lighthouses and powerful electric reflectors at the entrance of New York bay, on the Jersey shore and on Sandy Hook, are interesting objects both of navigation and in times of war. From the outpost of Sandy Hook every incoming vessel is noted and the name read with the strong telescope, as shown in the photograph. This is telegraphed at once into New York City, so that those interested in the vessel may know when to expect it at the dock. In time of war, it would be difficult for an enemy's cruiser to surprise the defenses about New York.



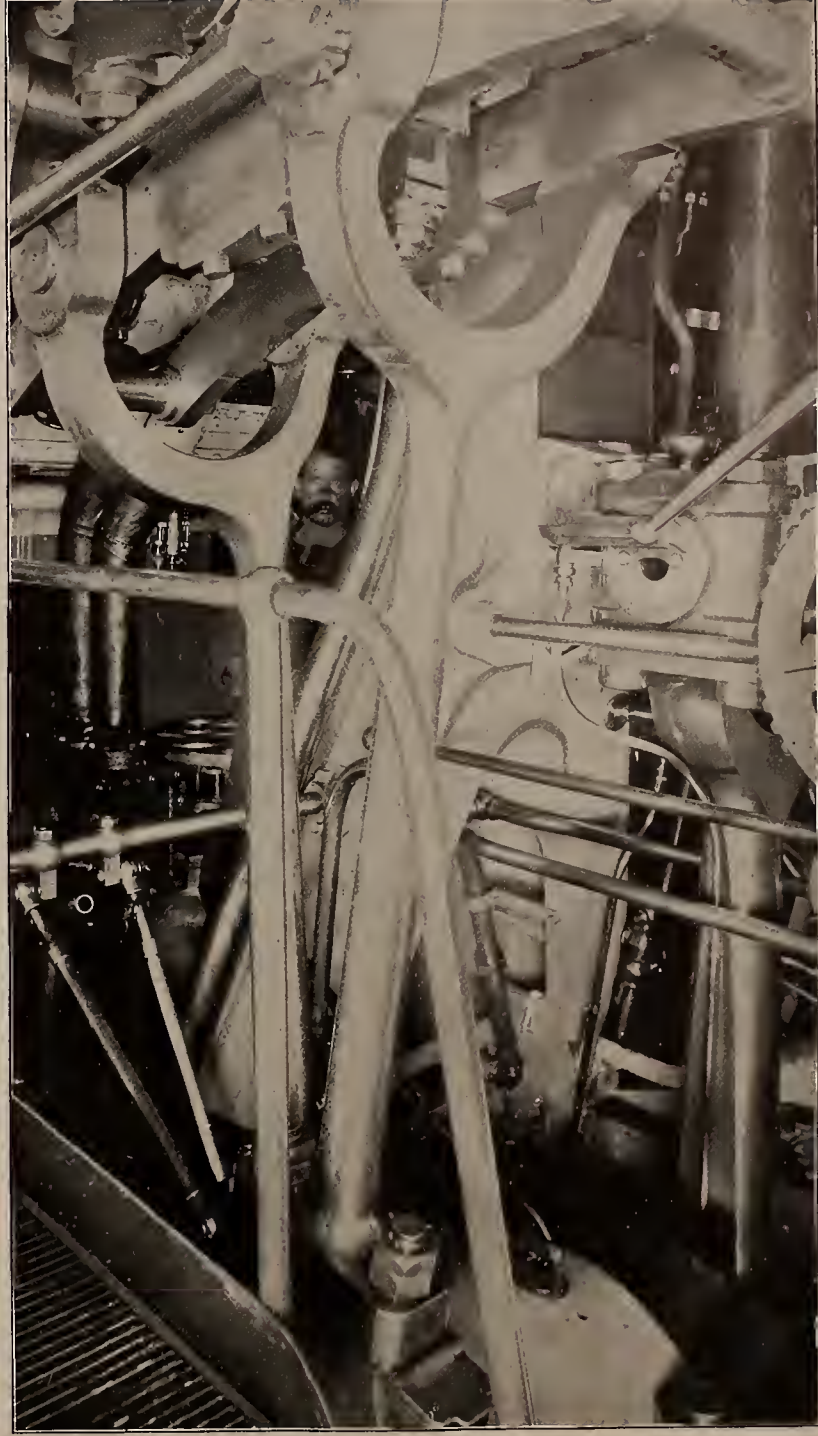
GALLEY OF THE NEW YORK.

The visitor in a war-ship is first impressed with the narrow and seemingly subterranean cubby-hole quarters of the men. A sense of compression prevails while walking the iron bound gangways where two can not walk comfortably abreast and the ceiling can almost be touched with the hands. Laundry and kitchen are alike scarcely large enough for the men to turn around in comfortably, but the economy in space is amply atoned for by the expedients and conveniences that would be the delight of a thrifty housewife. To the landsman the way in which everything, even to a tin cup, is secured against falling to the floor, seems amusing until the rolling and pitching of the ship at sea is taken into consideration.



NAVAL CADETS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HISTORY, biography and classical romance abound in the libraries of war vessels and the monotony that would seem to prevail over the lives of men at sea has no place with those who care to fill in their off hours in the pleasant and profitable pastime of reading. Books of travel are also plentiful and the chief periodicals are provided. Text books and collateral writings, covering the studies of the cadets, are plentiful for those of a studious turn of mind. Everything that can keep the men busy and interested outside of their work is provided. The discipline mental and physical is one to make the strongest individual unite in the given force.



ENGINE ROOM OF CHARLESTON.

THE ponderous machinery of the protected cruiser Charleston, whose displacement is only 3,730 tons, against the 11,296 of the Iowa, may be appreciated from the bit of detail given here. The chief wonder to the landsman is how a vessel can be made to hold up such enormous weight from the bottom of the sea. The length of this vessel is 312 ft. 7 in., breadth 46 ft. 2 in. It carries 280 men and 20 officers. While the battle rages above, the engineers ignorant of the issue that is life or death for them must patiently watch their engines fifteen or twenty feet below the water line. However huge, the machinery is as delicate as a watch and only experts could bring a vessel on the wonderful cruise from San Francisco to Florida without mishap.

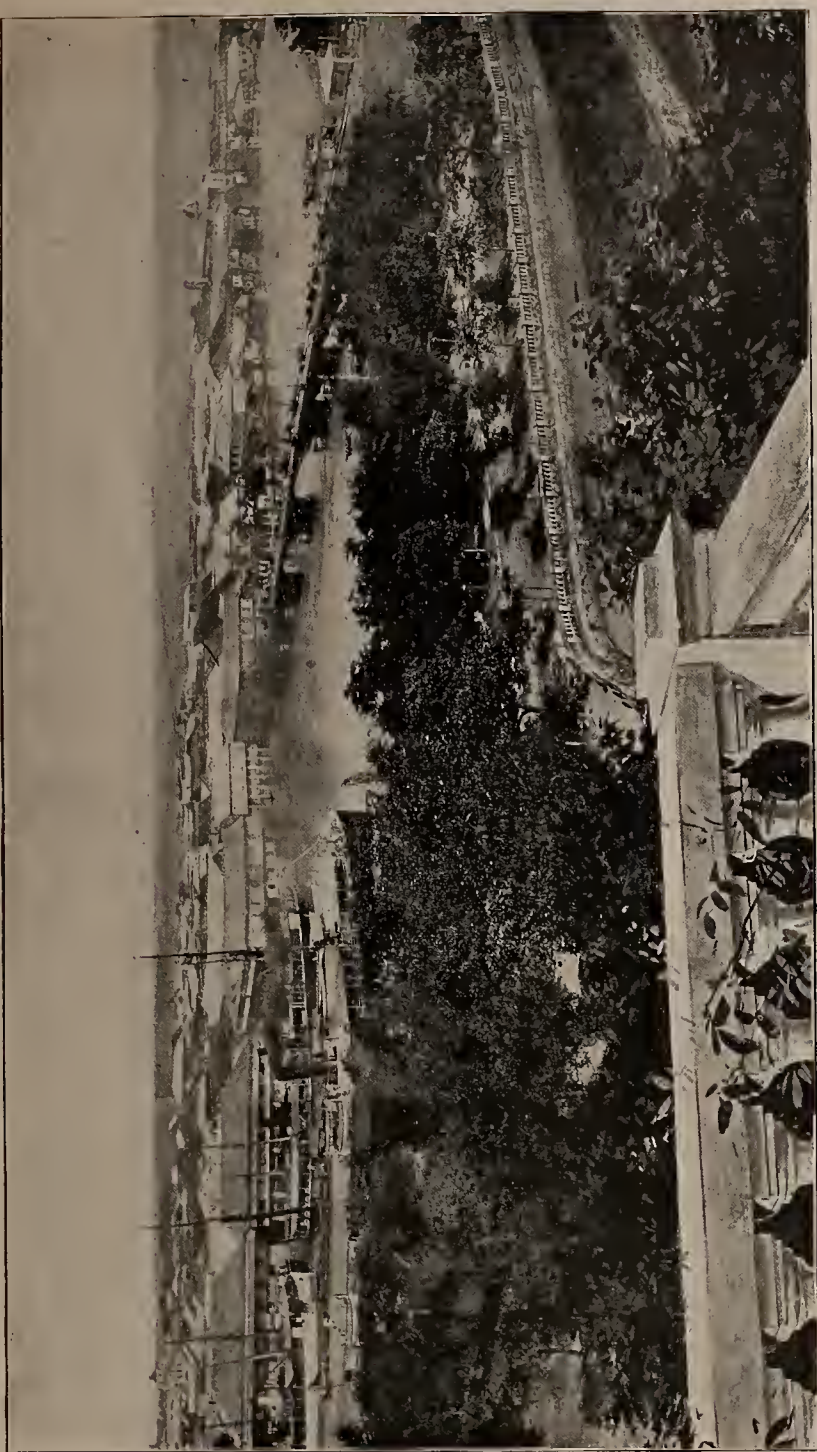
The Protected Cruiser Olympia.

The flagship of Rear-Admiral Dewey, the Olympia, Captain C. V. Gridley, is an object of particular interest, even among our war-vessels of great tonnage, owing to the important part she took in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, May 1st; and in some respects she resembles the flagship of Admiral Sampson—the New York. There is a difference of nearly 3,000 tons, however, in their size. The construction of the Olympia was authorized in 1888. She has no side armor. Her tonnage is 5,870; can carry 1,170 tons of coal; has a speed of 21.7 knots an hour, and a crew of 450 men. She has, also, a protective deck, armored, and carries the following weapons: Four 8-inch guns, ten rapid-fire 5-inch guns, fourteen 6-pounders, seven one-pounders, four Gatling-guns, one field-gun and five torpedo tubes. There is, also, a positive exhibition of genius in the various qualities which make up her efficiency as a war-vessel, especially in the judicious manner in which her heavy weights are throughout distributed so as neither to mar her speed nor increase her displacement. In the hands of Admiral Dewey, it is difficult to imagine a more desirable vessel of her size and class.

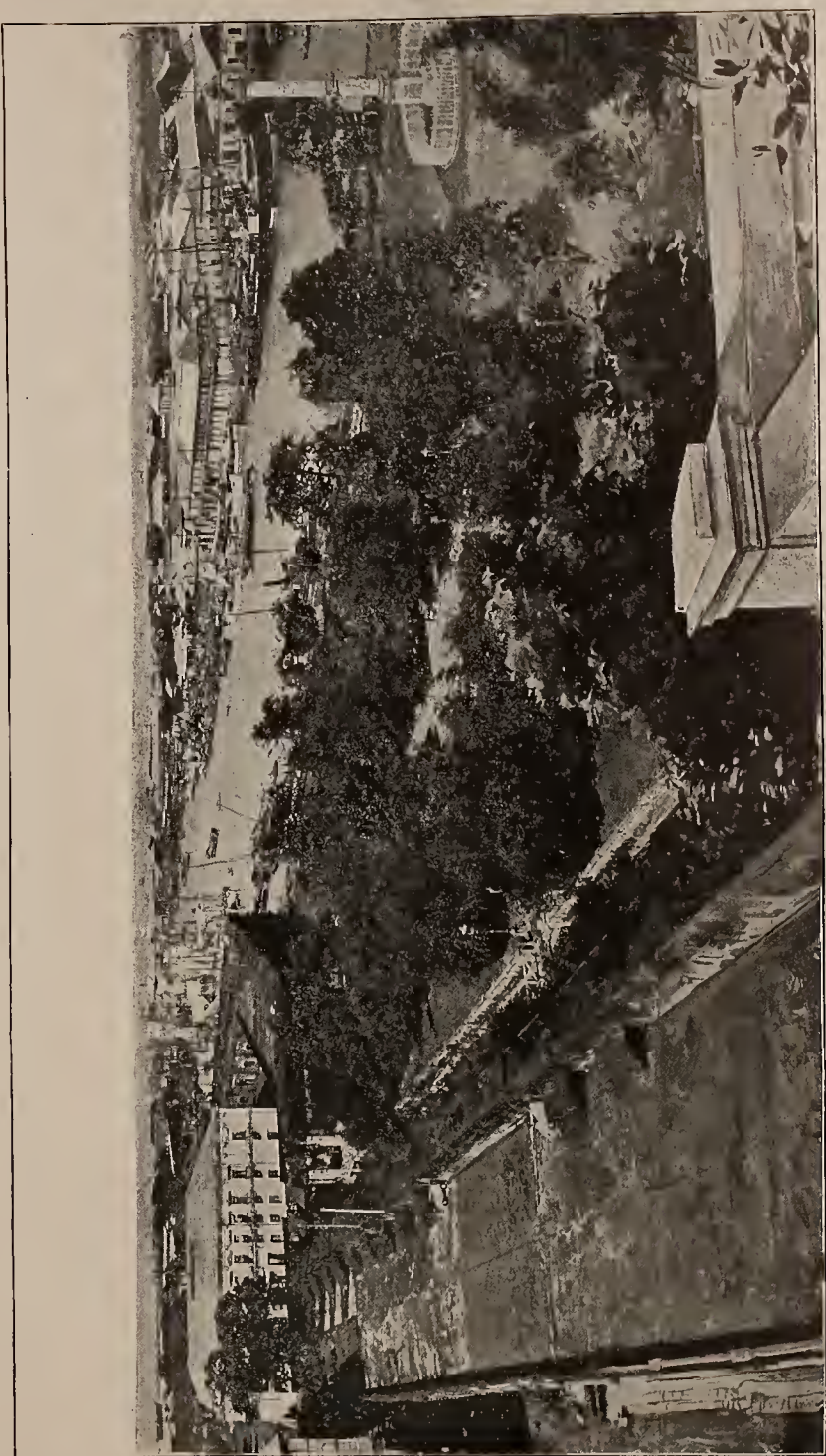


A Gunner's Gang.

The view here given of the men who have the great guns of a battleship in charge is not suggestive of a full-dress party or a dress-parade. The guns are heavy; and while it is true that they have all modern appliances for making their movements with ease and rapidity, it requires brain and muscle to properly operate them in action, especially in the exigencies of an energetic sea-fight. At such times "frills and furbelows" are not worn by those who load, aim and fire them under the commands of the quarter-deck. Every man is on the alert, has his peculiar duties to perform, and if the action is hot, the weather warm, and the enthusiasm high, clothing becomes an incumbrance, and the men carry on the battle in undress, that under other circumstances, would scarcely be allowable. The oiling and cleaning of these unwieldy weapons is not performed in fine broad cloth and "boiled shirts."



VIEW OF WEST MANILA FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PASSIG RIVER.



VIEW OF EAST MANILA FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE PASSIG RIVER.



GEORGE DEWEY.

GEORGE DEWEY, commander of the Asiatic squadron that annihilated the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, is a veteran among the naval officers of the United States. He received his first experience under Admiral Farragut, and aboard the old steam sloop Mississippi, to which he was assigned for duty April 19, 1861, eight days before Fort Sumter was fired upon.

Commodore Dewey was born in 1837, and is a native of Vermont. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in September, 1857.

When Farragut's fleet forced an entrance to the Mississippi Lieutenant Dewey was in the thickest of the fray upon the old steam sloop.

Commodore, then Lieutenant Dewey, got his first command in 1870, when he performed special service with the Narragansett.

He was placed in command of the Pensacola of the European squadron in 1895, remaining as its commander until 1888, when he became the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting with the rank of Commodore.

The duties and rank of Captain Dewey remained unchanged then until 1893, when he became a member of the Lighthouse board. He received his commission as Commodore Feb. 28, 1896, being about the same time made president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, which position he occupied until January, 1898, when he was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron, and May 1, 1898, annihilated the Spanish fleet at Manila, when he was promoted to the position of Rear Admiral.

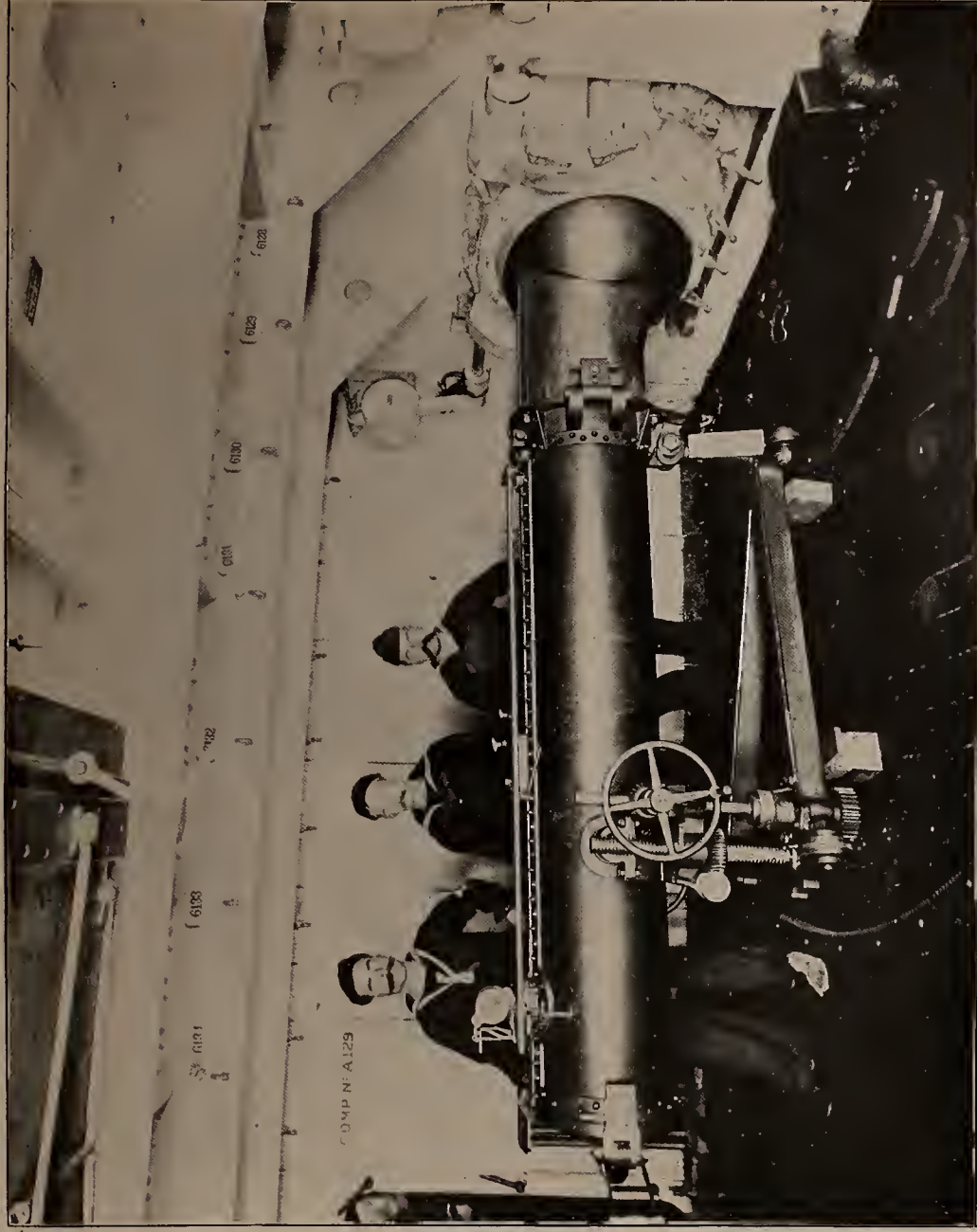


LEADER OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

GENERAL PRUTILIO AGUINALDO is a native Malay of the Philippine islands and the commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces. After Commodore Dewey's victory, Aguinaldo took the entire province of Cavite, made 1,600 Spaniards his prisoners, and captured 2,000 magazine rifles and six field guns from the enemy. The portrait which is here presented of the brave rebel chief is an excellent likeness. The photograph was taken in Hong-Kong in June, 1898. Aguinaldo's brave fight against and notable victory over the Spaniards shows him to be possessed of much military genius. His name has been a talisman for the Philippine insurgents, and his recent successes will make him all the more popular, if such is possible. The Captain-General of the Philippines set a price of \$25,000, as a reward to any one who would assassinate Aguinaldo. Before the capitulation of Manila, Aguinaldo demanded that this uncivilized method of warfare be abandoned and a strong appeal was made to his followers to observe the rules of civilization.

Torpedo Tube and Gunners.

The torpedo-boat of the present day forms a distinctive class of war-vessel never used in our navy until the war with Spain promised a lively field for its employment. It differs materially from any similar craft of former years. In 1887 one was built for the Spanish government, which had a speed of 26 knots an hour. Five years later one was built for the British navy which ran 28.65 knots, and, in 1895, a Russian torpedo-boat exceeded 30 knots an hour. That of the Maine was of the portable class, and could be hoisted in and out of the ship at pleasure. But they are not insignificant in any degree, and unceasing vigilance and prudence have to be continually exercised by their crews to prevent the possibility of internal disaster. Our illustration represents the gun-deck of a torpedo-boat and the few, but gallant fellows who have charge of the craft, its armament and its deadly explosives.



Group of Petty Naval Officers.

As in the national army there are numerous non-commissioned officers, sergeants, corporals, drum-majors, etc., whose sphere of duty is rather useful than dignified, so in the navy we find boatswains' masters'-mates, gunners, etc., who figure on board ship as a similar class. Look at the illustration before us. See there, a group of men, sturdy in build, intelligent in whatever pertains to their respective station—men who can work when work is necessary, whose hands are by no means of a tender sort, who can spring into activity and energy at the captain's call, and save the ship or bravely perish with her if the emergency demands such a sacrifice. Such were some of the gallant fellows who were destroyed in the Maine. And there are more of them in our navy—men who have been through adventure, and manifested their bravery and patriotism in every danger. We can afford to respect them.

Head.

Chief Petty Officers - Maine.

Ship Firing Salute.

Etiquette among sea-going craft requires certain forms of politeness to be observed whenever occasion requires. The ships of one nation's navy observe the prescribed code when they politely salute with flags and cannon the war-vessels of other countries between whom there is peace. In our own navy, the Secretaries of the War Department sometimes visit the Admiral's flag-ship on a specific mission. Up go the colors of the fleet, sometimes the yards are manned, and the cannon are pronounced discharged in accordance with rank of the visitor. In passing the ship of a sister nation in a foreign harbor, there is a punctilious dipping of flags and a proper acknowledgment of recognition. The observance of these specific salutes is a picturesque affair and pleasant to behold. Besides, it breaks the monotony of sea-life in a dull port.



Protected Cruiser Raleigh.

Among the stalwart war-vessels in Admiral Dewey's fleet at the great sea-fight off Manila, May 1, was the Raleigh, a protected cruiser, commanded by Captain J. B. Coghlan. She dates back to 1888; has a hull built of steel, with a deck armor varying from 1 inch to 2½ inches. She has a displacement of only 3,213 tons, but is propelled by engines of such high power as to give her a speed of 19 knots an hour, and on this account her value in such a squadron as the Asiatic must be above the average of larger, but slower cruisers of her class. When fully manned, she carries 312 officers and men. Her weapons of warfare consist of one 6-inch and ten 5-inch rapid firing rifled guns, eight 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and two Gatlings.

1. SPANISH GUERRILLAS FIGHTING FROM THE CUBAN UNDERBRUSH. — This picture is reproduced from a photograph in "La Ilustracion Espanola y Americana."

2. KIND OF BRUSH FROM WHICH THE SPANIARDS FOUGHT AT GUANTANAMO. — This view of the style of brush which grows in Cuba is from a photograph taken at the beginning of the Cuban rebellion, by Don Rafael Rosello, correspondent of a Madrid paper. The American camp on the shores of Guantnamo Bay is bordered on three sides by this thick growth, which only at rare places allows the sunlight to reach the ground, and it was from inside such protection that the Spanish Mausers sent their lacerating bullets by night and day. And it was into the thick of this flesh-tearing vegetation that our naked marines rushed to attack the Spaniards when the Mauser bullets whistled around Camp McCalla while some of its occupants were bathing in the bay.



THE CAMP BLACKSMITH.

Nor that spears are to be changed into pruning hooks or swords beaten into plowshares, but that wagons need mending, gun-carriages must be repaired, and horses shod. The blacksmith shop is as simple and primitive as the culinary department. Nevertheless, both for convenience and lightness serve their purpose admirably. The old story goes that for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of the shoe the horse was lost, for want of the horse the king was lost, for want of the king the country was lost. So indeed trifles that appear very unheroic are necessary to the machinery of war. Men may be ready to fight at once, but an effective army can not be built in a day any easier than a city.



EIGHT BELLS.

LUNCHEON may be served to the captain wherever he is found. A friendly beam may be used as a table, and the sole dining-room equipment be contained in a kitchen pan. In this view the intricacies of ropes and cables are well illustrated. Sailor's knots have been forever famous for inexplicable contortions, and the novice would soon find himself at as much loss to know where to place the many ropes as he would a miscellaneous lot of pieces from a clock. But, on a man-of-war, the men have the discipline of clock work and at the command of the officer everything in the ship's equipment finds its place and is put to instant use in the part it holds in the ship's mechanism and government.



GUN DECK ON THE BROOKLYN.

THE sailor is also a soldier. That he can fight as well on land as on sea is well attested by the naval landing-forces about Santiago de Cuba. The hand-to-hand conflicts that once took place on board the war vessels are no longer possible and so rifles are now needed only when the men are to be sent ashore. As they guard the interests of their country wherever one of their countrymen is to be found over the world either on land or on sea, it is necessary for them to be as expert and courageous with their army rifle on unprotected shores as in manipulating the ponderous guns behind the heavy steel plates of the war ship. Greater extremes in the martial service of one's country can not be found than that of the soldier in the fort on the Western plains and that of the sailor on the floating fortress of the seas.

Fancy Dress Ball Aboard Ship.

Recreation is as much a feature on our American war-vessels as the sterner discipline of everyday duty, and the truth of the old adage—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." So in every well regulated battleship certain times and places are set apart 'tween decks for relaxation from the sterner duties of the service. The accompanying scene introduces the reader to one of these hours of pleasure—a burlesque, fancy dress ball improvised by the working crew. The picture is a study in which grotesque humor predominates. The fancy dresses seem to have been gathered from female friends in port, for no women participate in the "circus" before us, and the toilets, masks and characters assumed are quite as ludicrous in effect as in the wildest vaudeville performance on shore. As for the dancing, liveliness and exhibitions of main strength supersede the usual grace of the shore-ball, and "the fun grows fast and furious" while it lasts—that is, until the drum beats to quarters, when manliness, bravery and sobriety resume their wonted sway, with renewed energy.



A Hospital Crew On Shore.

Naval surgeons, assistant-surgeons, stewards, nurses and their assistants, attached to our large war-ships, form a distinct class in the service of the country. In times of peace, their duties are principally confined to the "sick-boy," looking after those members of the quarter-deck and the forecabin who may be taken ill or meet with some serious accident while in the performance of duty. Every modern acquisition for a sick room is provided by the government, and the invalids are as carefully attended, and restored to health and soundness as comfortably and as surely as if they were in the civil-service hospital on shore. But in the time of battle, when men, maimed and bleeding, are rapidly laid low, the surgeons and their assistants have no sinecure position on board ship. The scalpel, the lancet, and the surgical operation are all in full play; and many a poor fellow, too brave to complain, has reason to bless the government that so tenderly provides for him the assistance that he needs. The group in the picture is an interesting one, indicating the material of these important personages in our naval service.

The Monitor Amphitrite.

In 1874 the government ordered the construction of six diminutive warships, officially described as "iron low freeboard coast defense monitors." One of these, the Amphitrite, is exhibited in the accompanying engraving. The other five of these effective monitors are the Miantonomah, the Monadnock, and the Terror—all twin-sisters of the Amphitrite—each of which has a displacement of 3,999 tons; the Puritan, with a displacement of 6,060 tons, and the Monterey, now on the Pacific coast. The Amphitrite is built of iron, and propelled by twin-screw engines of the pattern of 1870—direct-acting inclined compound. Her indicated horsepower is 1,600, giving her a speed of $10\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. Her officers and crew number 182. The Amphitrite was built for offensive and defensive warfare, and carries (in her turrets) four 10-inch guns, weighing each 25 tons, and discharging a shell weighing 500 pounds with a velocity of 2,000 feet a second, and capable of penetrating 16.82 inches of steel at the distance of 1,000 yards. She has also eight smaller guns. At present she forms part of Admiral Sampson's North Atlantic Squadron, under command of C. J. Barclay, and has already performed good service in Cuban waters.



Protected Cruiser Columbia.

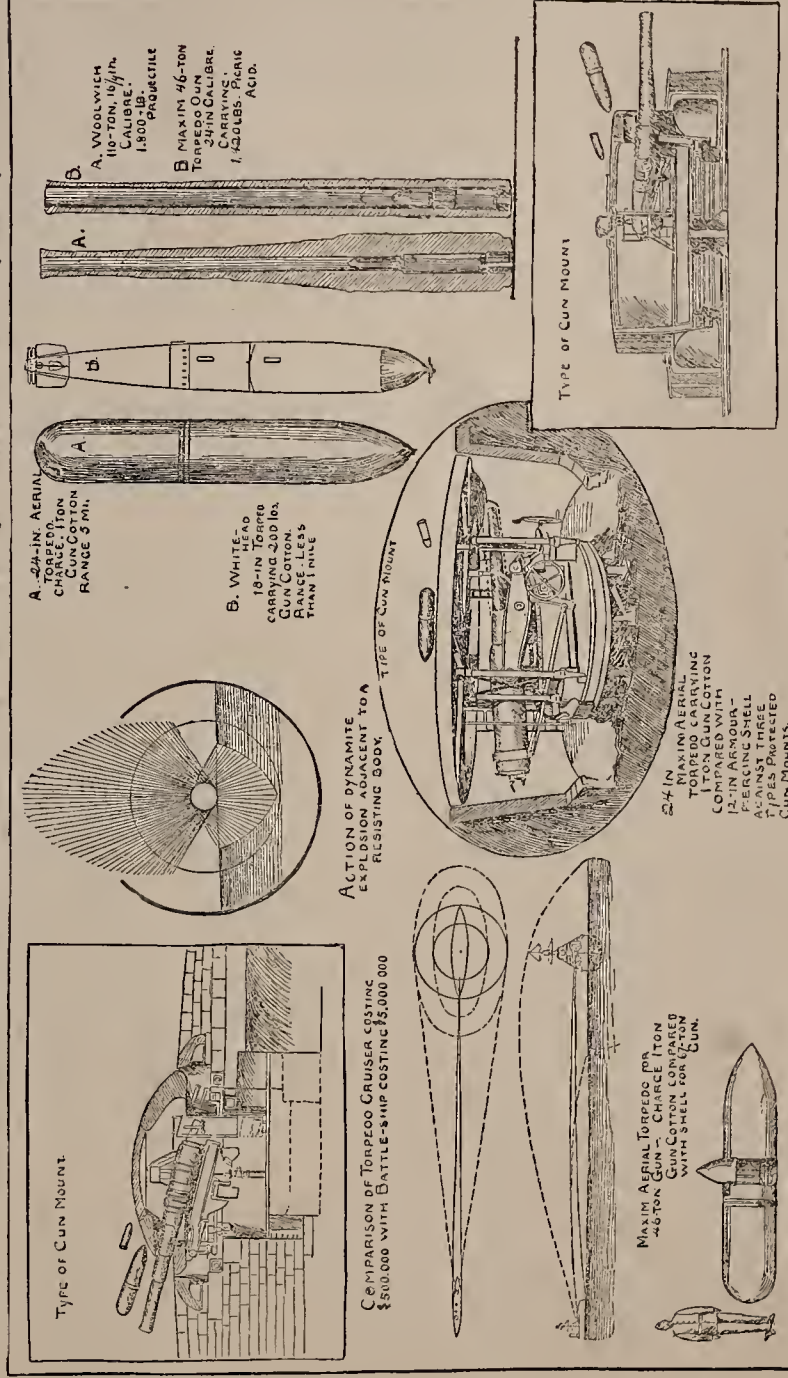
The Columbia, Captain J. H. Sands commanding, is a strong element in the effectiveness of Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron, now in Cuban waters. She differs from the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn in her qualities of greater speed and lighter guns and armor. She was originally designed for a destroyer of an enemy's commerce; has a length of 412 feet, and an indicated horsepower of 18,599. With these facilities she attains a speed of 21.9 knots an hour. The armor on her hull is but 3 inches thick; on her deck, from 3 to 6 inches. Her coal bunkers store 1,670 tons. Her displacement is 7,375 tons. Her armament reveals one 8-inch and two 6-inch slow-fire, and eight rapid-fire 4-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, four 15-pounders, two Colts, one field-gun, and four torpedo tubes. In full sea-going service she carries 550 officers and men. Some doubts having originally existed that she would not be able to maintain a continuous high speed on a trip across the Atlantic, the Secretary of the Navy ordered her to cross from Southampton (Eng.) to New York at full speed. July 26, 1895, soon after noon she left the English port, and arrived at Sandy Hook a week later, having made the run of 3,000 knots at an average speed of 18.41 knots an hour, under natural draught during the trip. This test settled the dispute.





MATANZAS.

This scene is from the poorer quarters of Matanzas, one of the chief cities of Cuba. It is about seventy-five miles east of Havana. The harbor is excellent except during northeast gales. The name means "slaughtering," and came from the numbers of wild cattle slain there for the markets at Havana. The style of the houses is after the manner of Cadiz, from whence the early settlers came. The population has been given as 87,000, but recent estimates mark the number as nearer half that given. As its prosperity depends upon the sugar trade, the city has been prostrate since the beginning of the Cuban war. Here, on the 28th of April, the first guns of the Spanish-American war opened on Fort Morillo, where a mule, since famous in the humor of Spain, was said to be the only casualty.



AERIAL TORPEDO GUN, THE MOST FORMIDABLE WEAPON OF WAR EVER CONSTRUCTED.

Hudson MAXIM, an expert, like his brother Hiram, who invented the magazine gun bearing his name, is also an inventor in heavy ordnance and high explosives. A cruiser to carry his torpedo guns, he says, would cost only \$300,000. He declares that for the cost of a single battle ship, therefore, there could be built ten fast cruisers, carrying an armament of torpedo guns which would be more than a match for any fleet. The gun is of the 24-inch variety, weighs forty-six tons, and has a range of nine miles, with a projectile carrying half a ton of high explosive. The amount of damage which would be wrought by the explosion of half a ton of gun cotton on the turrets of a battle ship, for instance, cannot be mathematically defined, but it is agreed that the destruction, even though not fatal to the ship, would be very expensive. If the concussion did not smash the steel wall it would certainly throw the guns within it out of action, kill all the gunners and spread ruin generally. The effect on earthworks or land fortifications would be even more terrific. The inventor of this gun claims that it is superior to other dynamite guns not only in the greater quantity of high explosive that it can throw, but also in its range.



1. The trocha across a road leading out of Havana. 2. Block house on the trocha. 3. Supply house on the trocha. 4. A reconcentrado, the man to be saved. 5. Scene near El Caney. 6. An American Sailor, the man to do the saving.

whom is entrusted the operation of the ship, is the most important of all. In the excitement of battle, where they could see the results of their action, but now they are lost amidst ponderous machinery in the ship's hold, not knowing what is happening in the world outside. Such a condition requires supreme patience as well as great bravery. Their conduct and discipline are among the best in the world, a bit of deserved praise which is freely given by naval visitors from other nations.

First-Class Battleship Oregon.

Considerable anxiety has recently been felt concerning this important member of our naval family during her passage from the Pacific Ocean to join Admiral Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters. Her construction was ordered by the government in 1890, and she was built by the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco. She is a sister ship to the Indiana and Massachusetts. Great care was taken to increase her speed to a high maximum, which now averages 16.8 knots per hour. Her displacement is 10,288 tons. Her coal-bunkers carry 1,594 tons of fuel. She is manned by 473 officers and crew. Her armor is very extensive, and varies in thickness from $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches to 18 inches; that of her turrets is 15 inches. Her fighting implements are as follows: Four 13-inch and eight 8-inch rapid-fire guns; four 6-inch, slow-fire guns; twenty rapid-fire 6-pounders, six 1-pounders, four Gatlings, two field guns, and three torpedo tubes. With her great strength, protection, speed and armament, she will be a valuable addition to our Atlantic Ocean fleets, and when an opportunity is given, there is no doubt the world will receive a good report of her powers.



Second-Class Battleship Texas.

This is the first-built of the new reformed navy which was authorized by our government in 1886, but was not constructed until in 1889. At that time the type of the Texas was popular in naval circles, but several modifications of her class were introduced in her construction. She is not a large vessel, her displacement only reaching 6,315 tons. She has, however, powerful engines and propellers, which insure to her a speed of 17.8 knots an hour. She is capable of carrying a coal-supply of 850 tons. When fully manned, she has a complement of 389 officers and crew. Her armor, on hull and turrets is 12 inches thick; on deck, 2 inches. Her armament covers two 12-inch and six 5-inch slow-fire guns; six rapid-fire 1-pounders, four 37-mm. Hotchkiss, two Gatlings, and two torpedo tubes. She is now attached to Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron in Cuban waters, under command of J. W. Philip. The Texas bears the reputation of being an "unlucky" vessel, and has probably suffered more from accidents and untoward circumstances than any other of our war-ships; yet there is nothing in the construction or her armament that need create a public fear that she will not prove her excellency as a fighter when brought into contact with an enemy at fair odds.





PORT OF ILOILO, PHILIPPINES.

THE town of Iloilo, next in size to Manila, is unfortified, and would be the next to fall after Manila. One war ship, with a few troops, could do the work. There would be no opposition worthy of mention after the fall of these two places. It has a good harbor, and could be developed into a rich seaport for trade with the Ladores and Caroline Islands. The archipelago of the East Indies could be made of incalculable value to civilization if their resources were brought out by European thrift and intelligence. At this writing it is not known what the final disposition of the Spanish possessions in the East Indies is to be.



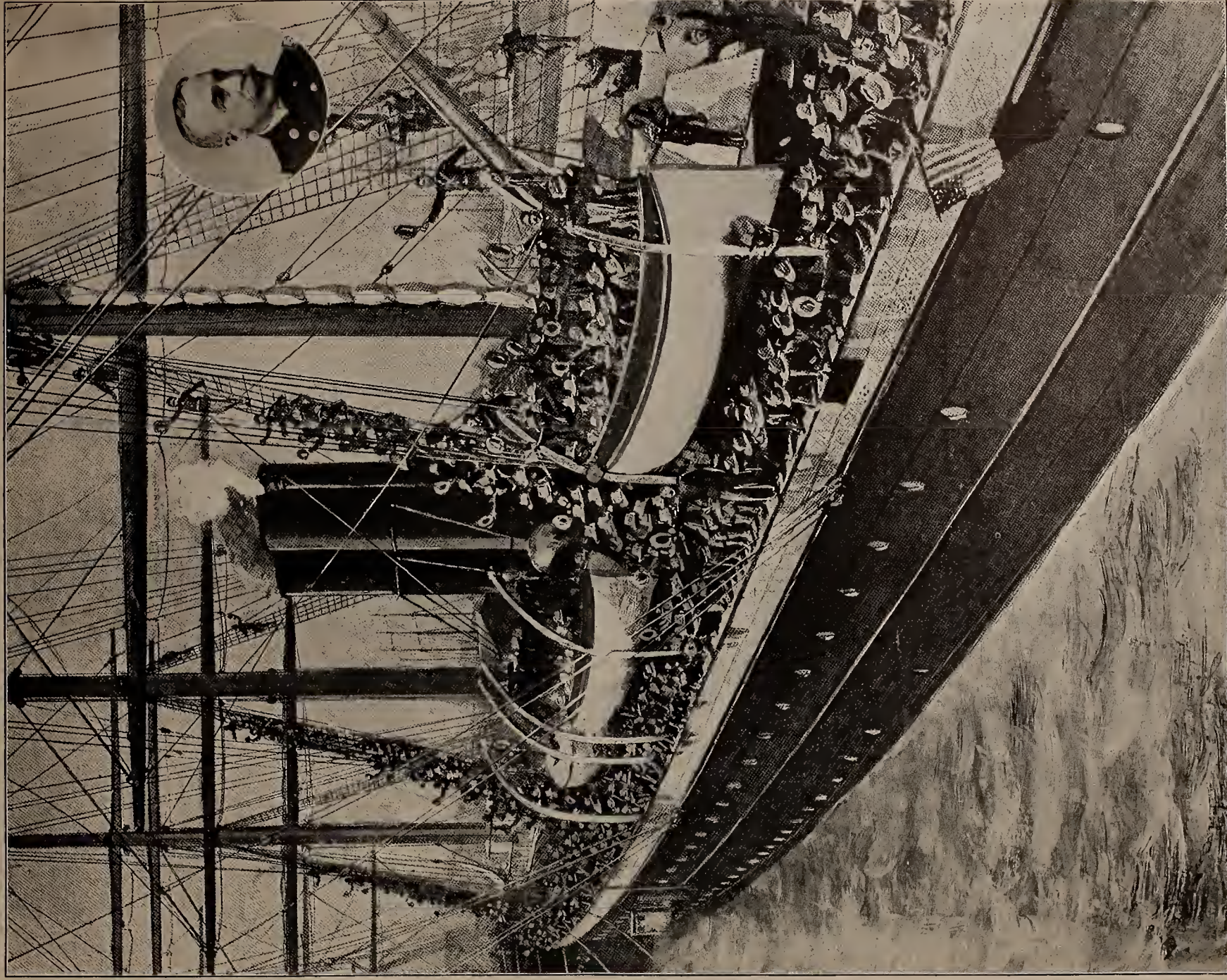
GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES was born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. His life was spent in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the civil war. He commenced his military life in September, 1861, as Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers. His promotion began almost as soon as his regiment took the field, and in May, 1862, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. He was then ordered to the front at Richmond, and took a prominent part in the campaign that followed. For bravery at Antietam he was promoted to the Colonelcy the following September. In 1866 he was made Brigadier General, and for the succeeding five years he was in command of the Department of the Columbia. In 1886 he succeeded General Crook against the Indians in Arizona. He was in command of the Department of the Missouri from September 20, 1890, until the retirement of General Schofield, whom he succeeded. At the opening of the Spanish-American War he was kept at Washington to advise with the President and the Board of Strategy, until negotiations were opened for the surrender of Santiago Province, when he went to the front. His warm commendation of General Shafter's work shows him not to be self-seeking.



SACRIFICIAL STONE.

THE Sacrificial Stone is a cylinder of porphyry, two and three quarters feet high, eight and one-half feet in diameter and twenty-seven feet in circumference. It was found in the southwest corner of one of the cathedrals of Mexico in 1791. Its surface bears reliefs nearly an inch high. In the centre is a circular basin, one and one-half feet in diameter and six inches deep. Around this are seven rings, bearing signs. Around the rim are thirty figures, representing warriors holding men and women, supposed to be the victims of sacrifice, by their hair. The date of the stone is 1484. It is extremely interesting, but can scarcely be called beautiful. The general religious idea of all the American aborigines was much the same, but it is only conjectural as to the uses this huge monolith served. Its symbolism seems to indicate that it was used as an altar for the sacrifice of human beings.



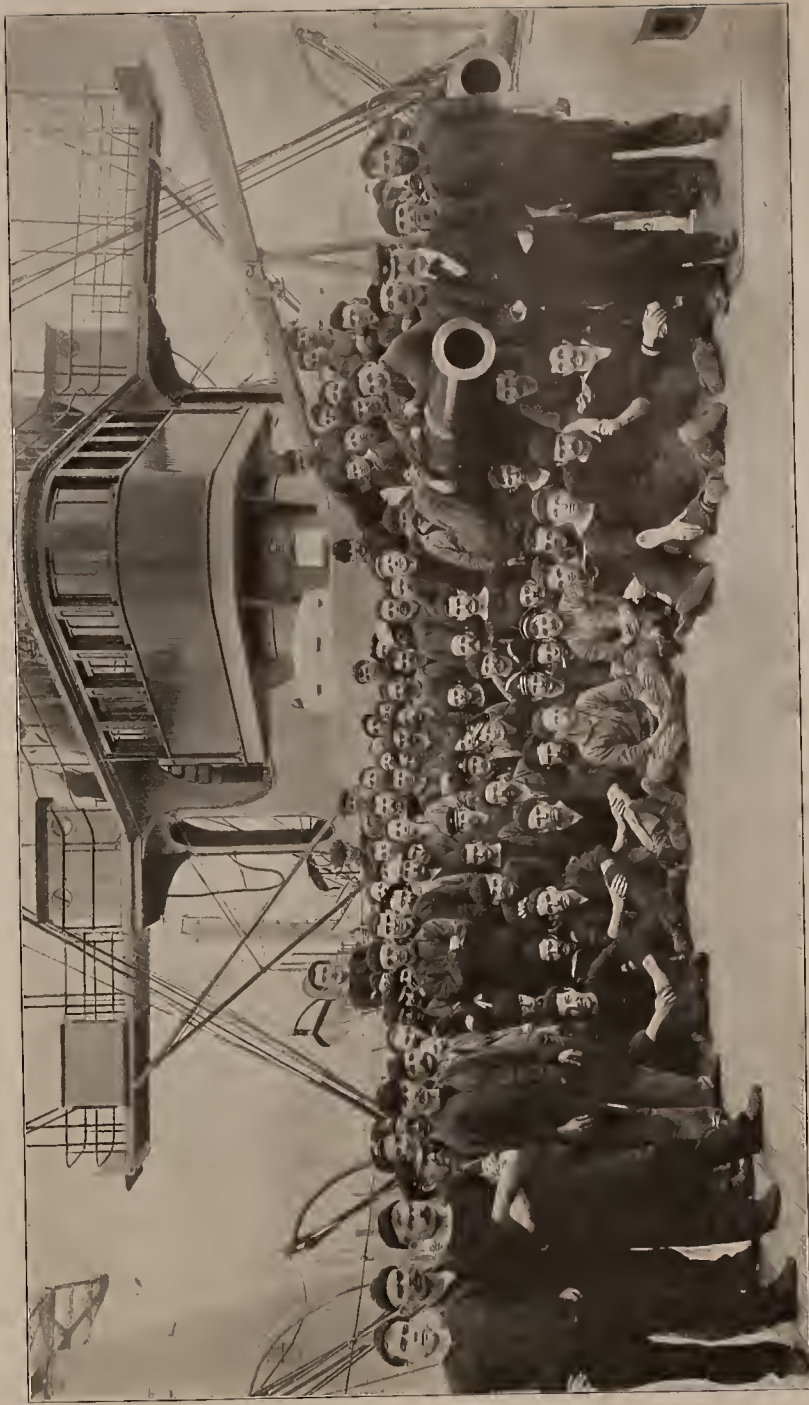
GOING TO HELP DEWEY.

It is rarely that a man has the opportunity to do a deed which at once makes him a national hero, gives him front rank among the naval commanders of history, and takes his country at once out of the political policy of a century and make it one to be reckoned with in the affairs of the world. This feat Commodore Dewey did when turned loose on the Spanish fleet of the Pacific. Sunday morning, May 1, 1898, he destroyed the Spanish fleet of eleven vessels in the Bay of Manila between the hours of 5 A. M. and 12 M., with one hour intermission for breakfast. Twenty-five days later the S. S. "City of Peking" pulled out from the wharf of San Francisco with the first load of supplies and men for the master of Manila, 6,500 miles away. Going to help Dewey was a patriotic action in which every man was proud to share. During the following month arrangements were completed for sending 20,000 soldiers under General Merritt for the subjugation and occupation of the island, General Merritt being authorized captain-general of the Philippines. The problem of government for him is a new one for Americans, and only a cool, level-headed man of affairs could be entrusted with such important work. History for America is rapidly being made, and the future may hold many surprises and changes. Events may compel an entire reversion in the aspect and conduct of America's foreign affairs.



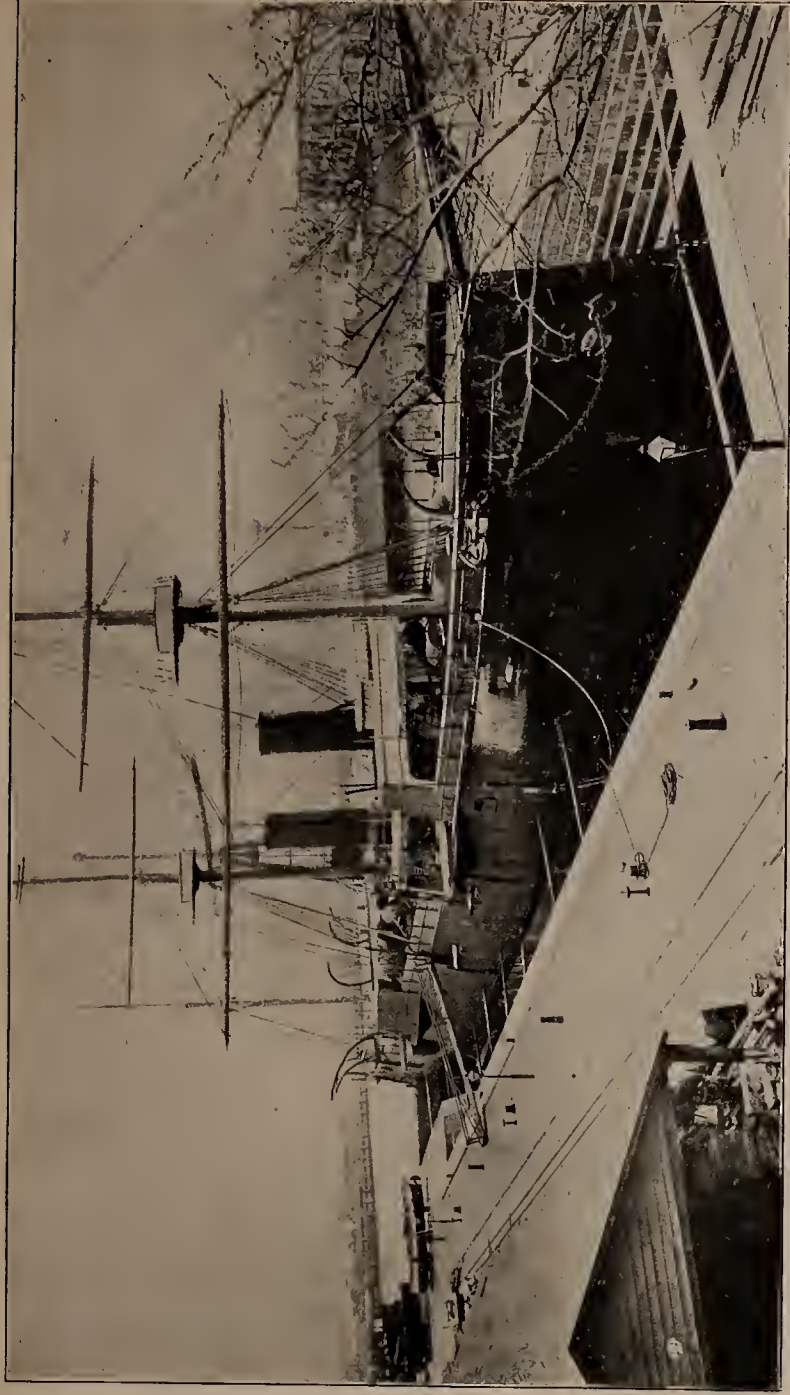
SIX INCH GUN ON THE NEW YORK.

WITHIN and without, the surface of every gun is kept as bright and clean as scrubbing and polishing can make it. Every cog and every wheel shines with constant rubbing. It is this scrupulous neatness and attention to details that made our marksman-ship so deadly to the Spaniards in the battle at Manila. Enough steel was thrown every minute at our fleet in the battle that sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom of Manila bay, to have sunk at once our entire fleet; but, as Captain Evans of the Iowa said, "The Spaniards can't hit anything smaller than the sea." The superb mechanism and consequent effectiveness of recent gunnery is in striking contrast to that of guns made no farther back than the civil war. This contrast can be seen in our companion illustration of "The gun that sunk the Alabama."



SHIP'S COMPANY OF THE NEW YORK.

ANY curiosity that one might have as to the types of men composing a ship's company, can be satisfied by an inspection of faces seen in this picture. Apart from the view of the observation bridge, pilot house and the big guns, the group of sailors to whom is entrusted the operation of the ship, is the most interesting study. As late as the war of 1812, before steam superseded sails, the place of work for these men was on the outside in the midst of the excitement of battle, where they could see the results of their action, but now they are lost amidst ponderous machinery in the ship's hold, not knowing what is happening in the world outside. Such a condition requires supreme patience as well as great bravery. Their conduct and discipline are among the best in the world, a bit of deserved praise which is freely given by naval visitors from other nations.



CHICAGO IN DRY DOCK.

THE "CHICAGO" was regarded at the time of her building as a very formidable vessel, of which the American people were proud, for she was the largest member of the original White Squadron, cost more money, and her speed was a fraction greater than her sister ships, the "Atlanta" and "Boston," but she is exceeded in points of size, power and speed by all the vessels of her class since constructed. The Chicago is 325 feet in length, 48 feet 2 inches in breadth, has a displacement of 4,500 tons, and draws 19 feet of water. Her engines are of the type of compound overhead beam, of 5,084 horse-power, operating twin screws, and her maximum speed is 15.10 knots. Her armament comprises four 8-inch, eight 6-inch, and two 5-inch breach-loading rifles in the main battery; and nine 6-pounders rapid-fire, four 1-pounder rapid-fire cannons, two 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannons, and two Gatlings in her secondary battery. She is protected by steel plates one and one-half inches thick on the slope and flat of deck, and she carries a crew of 33 officers and 376 men. Her cost was \$889,000.



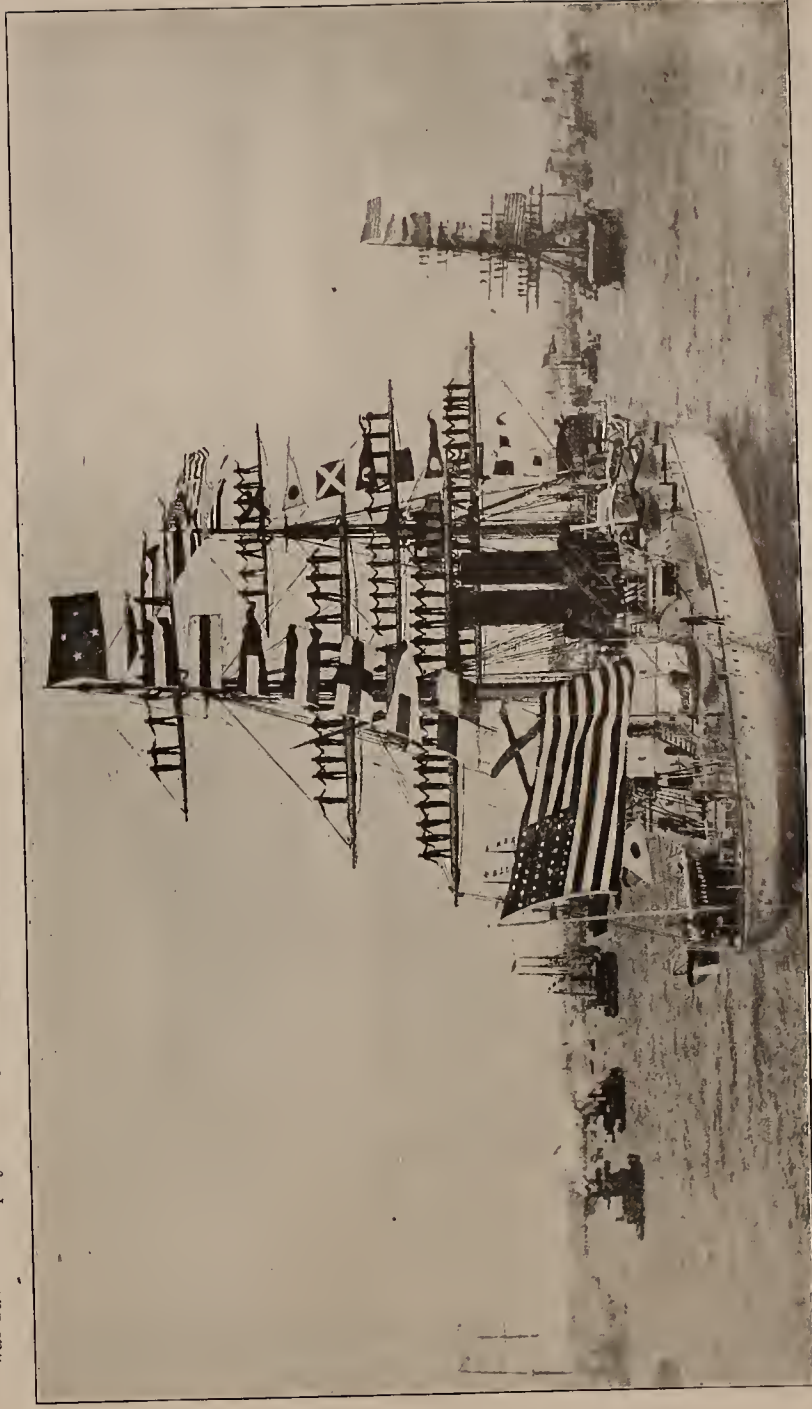
AIMING THE BIG GUN. "FIRE!"

THIS photograph gives a good idea of the method of aiming and firing the guns that sink the enemy's ships and defeats the enemy's nation. Marksmanship is as valuable as naval strategy, and the man who aims the gun often holds his country's honor and safety in the accuracy of his work more than the admiral of the fleet. Practice makes perfect in this as in other things requiring skill. The surprising difference in the execution done between the contending fleets at Manila may be attributed almost solely to skill in handling the guns. It is true that Admiral Dewey constructed the attack, but his gunners were the ones to consummate the fatal execution of the enemy's fleet.



STOWING AWAY HAMMOCKS.

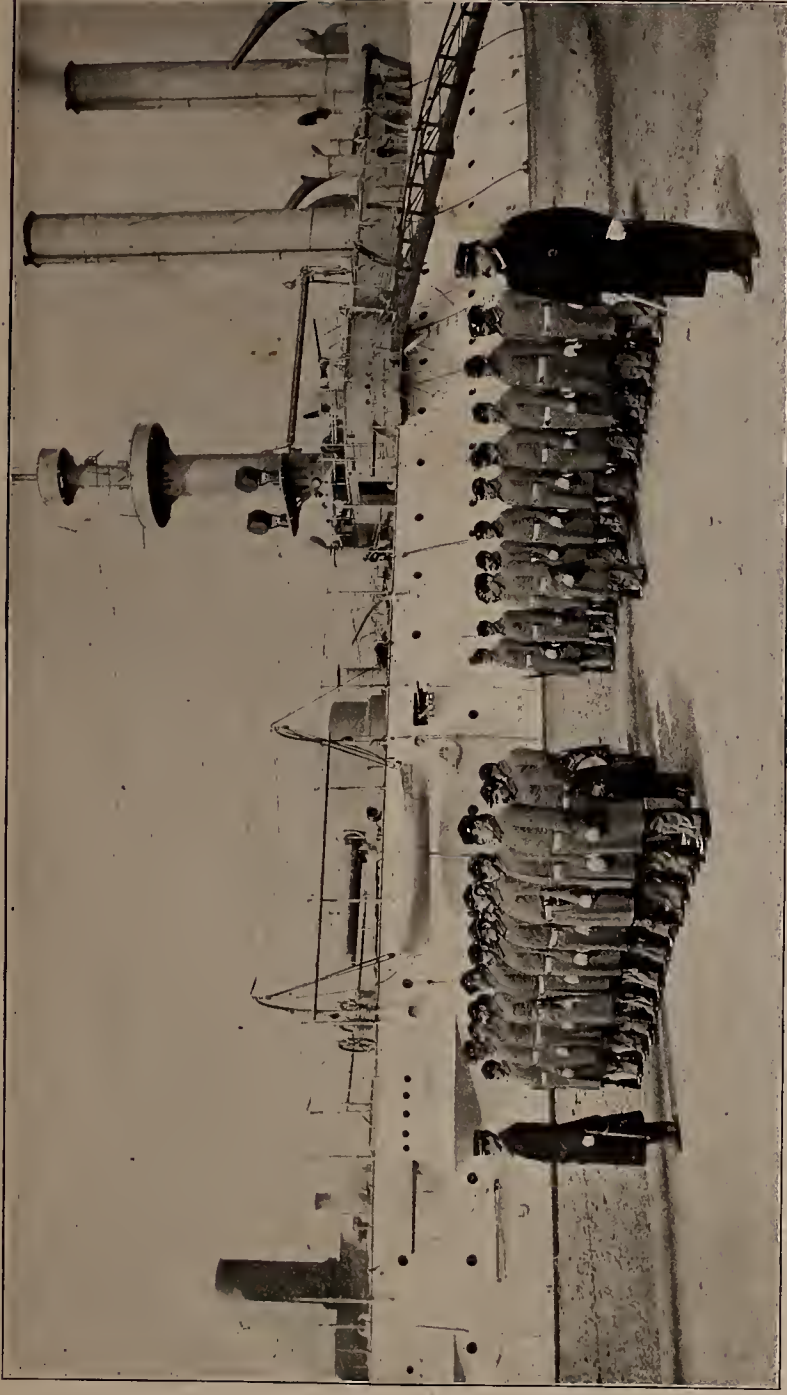
As is alleged of woman's work, the sailor's work is never done. The necessity of using every inch of space on a war vessel does not admit of such sleeping rooms as might seem most comfortable. Instead the sailor's hammock can be suspended in divers places and then stowed away so as to involve a minimum of space. As there are many men to be kept busy, each has his special work to do and therefore it is quickly and neatly done. An American man-of-war is always scrupulously neat and always ready for instant action. Discipline makes accident nearly impossible and their ships nearly invincible. The army and navy in war have been aptly and truly termed fighting machines.



THE U. S. STEEL CRUISER BOSTON MANNING THE YARDS.

This beautiful and dextrous display took place at the Washington Centennial in New York harbor, April 29, 1889. The vessel is a protected cruiser; single screw; commissioned May 2, 1887; length, 271 feet 3 inches; breadth, 42 feet 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; draught, 16 feet 10 inches; displacement, 3,000 tons; speed 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots.

Main battery, six 6-inch and two 8-inch breech loading rifles. Secondary-battery, two 6-pounder, two 3 pounder and two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, two 47 and two 37-millimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and two gatlings. Thickness of protective deck, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the slope and flat. 19 officers; 265 men. Contract price, \$619,000.



COMPANY DRILL IN COLUMN SECTIONS OF THE MARINE GUARD ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

THAT the expansion and encroachment of foreign powers with their great armies and fleets make it necessary for the United States, even in its geographical isolation, to protect its interests by an adequate navy, is no longer a debatable question. That the energies of this great republic can not be confined to the resources of the interior, but must find adequate and equal opportunity in the fields of the world with other nations both as a right and a duty of progressive civilization, can not be denied. In the light of the Spanish-American war, these facts have awakened the population of America to its vital interests in the necessary effectiveness of the navy. The belief prevails that an army can be made whenever one is required, but the navy can not be thus brought forth, and the interests of the republic clearly show that its naval equipments must be second to none.



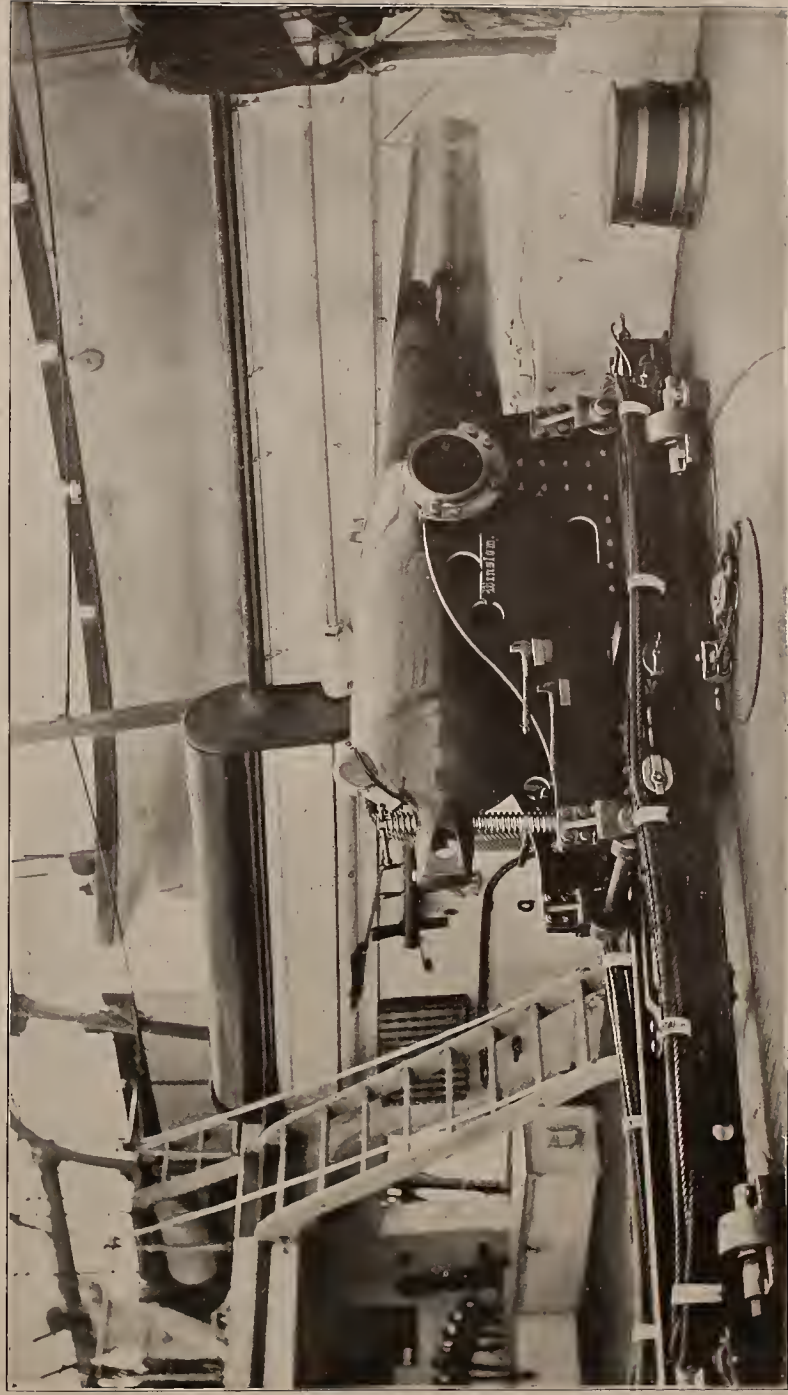
HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

THIS harmless little fish-like vessel is believed to be one of the most formidable war vessels ever made and likely to exert a powerful influence on naval construction. The experimental tests from its mooring at Port Stern indicates that it can remain totally submerged ten minutes or more, long enough to go a mile or to tear holes in the hulls of a whole fleet of ships by use of its destructive torpedoes. Its mechanism is simple and its operation under water as easily manipulated as when at the surface. Its length is 55 feet, diameter 10½ feet, displacement 75 tons. The hull is made of steel. The motive power is a gas engine when the vessel is at the surface and a storage battery when the boat is submerged. The little conning-tower is the only point exposed to the fire of the enemy and that is so small and well protected as to be practically unassailable. The expedients of this kind suggested by ingenious inventors have so far not fulfilled their promise, except in the case of Eriesson's Monitor in the civil war. But the latest tests by John P. Holland, the inventor of this boat, in the Atlantic Club basin, off Bay Ridge, New York, seems to prove that it is capable of all that is claimed for it.



DISPENSARY ON THE INDIANA.

THAT the modern battleship is a miniature world is one's conviction after having visited departments covering almost every need of society. But when it is not known how long it may be necessary for a vessel to be out at sea, even an apothecary shop for the compounding of medicines is a wise precaution. In time of peace, the surgeon's time is well filled in taking care of the accidents and looking after the sick. In time of war he has efficient assistance, since it is the demand of economy as well as humanity that the indisposed and the wounded receive the best medical and surgical attention. Every appliance known to modern science equips every ship.



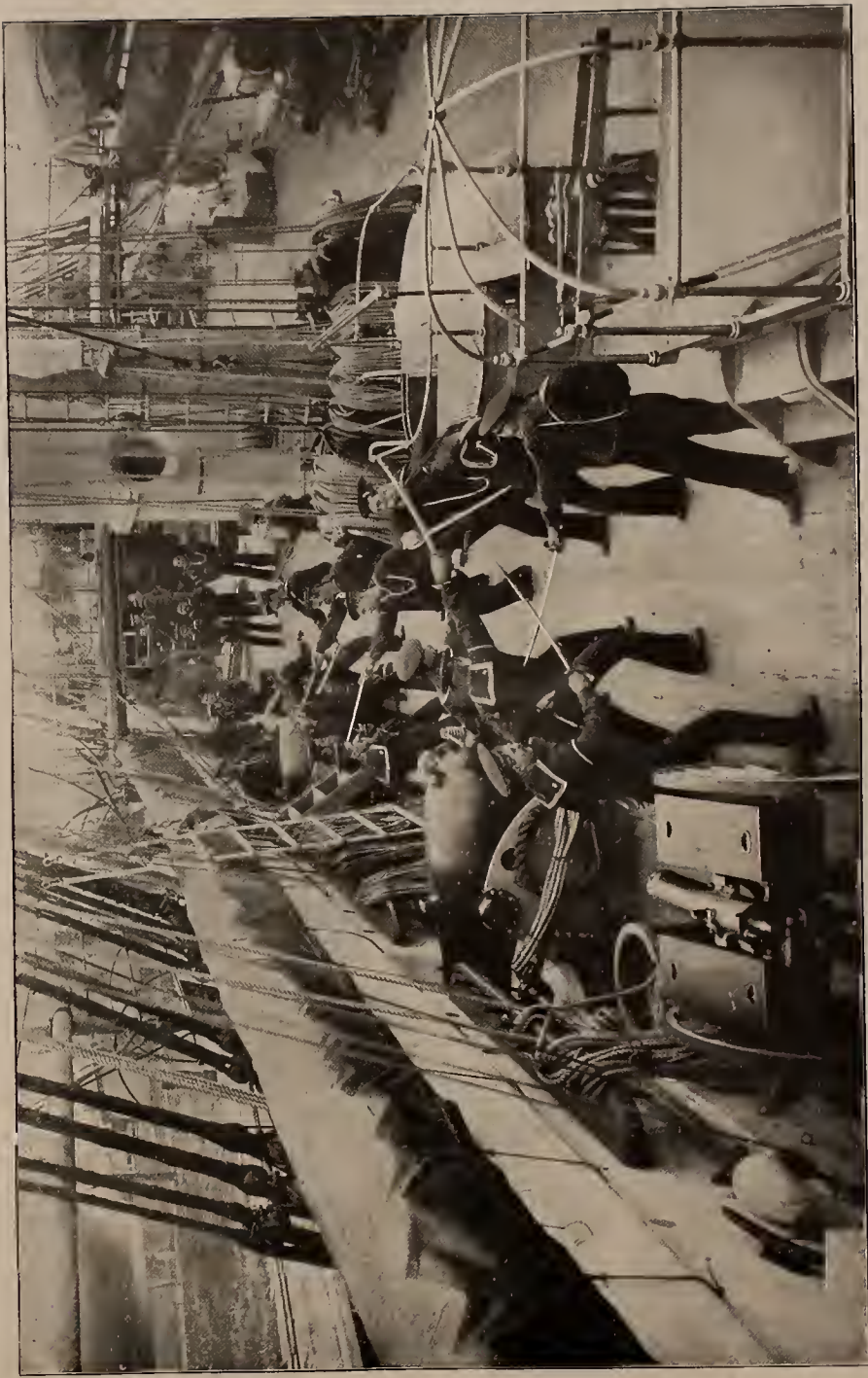
GUN THAT SUNK THE ALABAMA.

A little study of this scene in contrast with any view of a gun of recent construction on our war ships, will show the marvelous advancement made since our civil war in the mechanism and effective operation of the big rifles when the Alabama left England through the indifference of the British government, which later cost the English nation \$15,500,000; that privateering vessel roamed the seas at will, until American commerce was almost annihilated. At last our vessels cornered the rover at Cherbourg. France, and in the memorable battle that followed the gun shown in this view threw the solid shot which sent the noted cruiser to the bottom of the sea. Heretofore, the attention of the people has not been directed to naval affairs and the great strides in the way of effectiveness is destructive. Gunnery was not generally known.



MARINE GUARD ESSEX.

“TELL it to the Marines,” is a saying indicating that a condition of credulity and ignorance once prevailed among the men aboard ships to the derision of their brethren on land. However, a mighty change has taken place and the champions of liberty on the sea have challenged the fullest admiration of all lovers of liberty on land. They no longer rank with galley slaves. Their training is second to none of those engaged in their country's service. When the dress parade gives way to battle for life and country, there is no uncertainty in what they will do. The men who have been so severely trained know their duty and do it.



SWORD EXERCISE.

IN olden days when a sea fight was chiefly determined by boarding ships and deciding the contest by a hand to hand conflict, without quarter, on the decks, swords and knives were the chief factors in success, but in modern times when 13-inch guns, fired with the accuracy of a frontiersman's rifle, are brought into play, the sword seems to be a feeble instrument of ancient times. However, such exercises as are here shown, develop alertness and train the men to quick perceptions that are a very valuable part of their training.



PERRY'S VICTORY AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE—PAINTING IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.—The famous painting illustrates one of the most important naval engagements, between the British and the United States in the War of 1812. The painting shows the commander of the United States fleet, Perry, shifting his flag from the flagship Lawrence, to the Niagara. The British had concentrated their longer range guns on the Lawrence and after a few hours, out of 101 men and officers, only eighteen were not disabled and all her guns were rendered ineffective. The Niagara lay half a mile to windward. Perry made the passage in an open boat, and under heavy fire from the enemy. After taking command of the Niagara the battle was soon won by the Americans. When Perry saw that victory was secure he wrote with a pencil on the back of an old letter, resting it on his navy cap, the despatch to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop." The combat had lasted three hours with a loss of 130 on both sides. It took place near the western extremity of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT WASHINGTON

Is on an eminence called Capitol Hill in the eastern portion of the city. The corner stone was laid by Washington, September 18, 1779, and the first session of congress was held here in 1800. The south wing was finished in 1808, and the interior of both wings was burned by the British in 1814. The reconstruction of the wings was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1827. The extension, which was completed in 1867, was commenced in 1851, when President Fillmore laid the corner stone and an address was delivered by Daniel Webster. The old building, now the central part, is 352 by 121 feet, with a portico 160 feet wide of 120 corinthian columns on the east and a projection of 83 feet on the west. The extension consists of a north and south wing, each 142 by 238 feet. The rotunda is a circular room, rising 180 feet, the entire height of the interior of the dome. The senate chamber is in the north extension, and the hall of representatives in the south extension. The supreme court room is on the east side of the north wing of the central building. The house of congress has not been an object of greater public interest since the Civil war than when it was considering the liberation of Cuba.



THE WHITE HOUSE—WASHINGTON CITY.—The White House is well known as the residence of the president of the United States. The executive mansion is located in the western portion of Washington City, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, one and one-half miles from the capitol. It is two stories high, 170 feet long, and 86 feet deep. There is a large portico on the north, supported by eight Ionic columns, and a semi-circular colonnade on the south, of six Ionic columns. The material of which it is constructed is freestone, painted white. Hence the reason for the name of "White House." The corner stone was laid in 1792, and the building was first occupied by President Adams, in 1800. It was burned by the British in 1814, and in 1815 Congress ordered its reconstruction. It was occupied again in 1818. The grounds lie between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, and extend to the Potomac river. There are 75 acres, of which about 20 are in one enclosure as the president's private grounds. These grounds are beautifully laid out in landscape gardening and fountains, and are famous for their beauty. At the White House are held all the presidential receptions and social functions.



President McKinley, twenty-fifth in the line of chief executives of the United States, had the honor of signing the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, which is virtually the death warrant to Spanish sovereignty in the Western World. President McKinley was elected November 4, 1896, at a time when the struggle for Cuban Independence was well under way. The condition of affairs which he has been destined to confront are graver than any of his predecessors have had to contend with since the time of Lincoln, and their ultimate outcome, involving as they do the destinies of a people battling for freedom, are likely to be fraught with the most important results to the patriots of Cuba and the people of the United States.



General Fitzhugh Lee, an ex-Confederate officer and a former Governor of his native State, Virginia, who has proved himself to be both a soldier and a statesman, has earned the tributes of the entire nation by his courage, judgment and firmness in protecting American interests in Havana during the dark days of Weyler's despotic sway and the trying ordeal attendant upon the destruction of the *Maine*. In his testimony before the Senate Committee, General Lee clearly fixed the responsibility for the *Maine* disaster upon Spanish officials acting in sympathy with General Weyler, by whose orders the mine was laid which was subsequently used in blowing up the *Maine*.



THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This structure, which is for the accommodation of the three departments of the government named, is immediately west of the White House. The structure is built of granite and is of the Roman-Doric style of architecture. The main building is 471 feet long and 253 feet wide, and including wings and steps it is 567 by 342 feet and 128 feet in height. The work on this great building was begun in 1871, and the southern portion was occupied by the State Department in 1875, the War and the Navy Departments moving into their respective portions of the building later. This building is six stories in height, and is one of the beautiful and imposing structures of the National Capitol. It is a hive of industry and is filled with a myriad of clerks engaged in carrying on the business of these three great departments of the government. During war the force is nearly doubled, not only to fill the requirements of the emergency of war, but to prepare information needed to officers and the people on all subjects involved.



THE RED CROSS AMBULANCE WAGON.

THE humanitarian side of war, under international agreement is more recent than most suppose. Henri Dunant, a young Swiss, who had served in the Italian wars was at the bloody battle of Solferino. He wrote a small book on the suffering and loss of life from the unattended wounded, which he called "the Souvenir de Solferino." He advocated the idea that all warring nations should regard the sick and wounded as neutrals. The Swiss Federal Council called an international convention to consider the matter. The first conference was held in Geneva in October, 1863. Sixteen governments were represented. The matter was fully discussed and another conference was called to meet August 8, 1864. The sixteen again met and fourteen signed the articles of agreement which declared for "the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field." Since then forty nations have signed the agreement. The sign used to denote the non-combatant neutrals engaged in caring for the sick and wounded, is a crimson cross in a white square. The sign is in compliment to the Swiss republic, as it is their national emblem. During the United States civil war, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions did similar work in the hospitals and on the field. The "American Amendment" was added by Clara Barton when she organized the Red Cross Society of America. It operates in famine, flood, fire, and pestilence as well as in war. Henri Dunant the originator of the Red Cross organization is given a pension by both the Russian and Swiss governments.



ON A STRETCHER.

THE very precise attitude of the red cross boys shown in this group indicates that they have not come with a dead hero from a bloody battlefield, but are posing for the photographer after a sham fight. Nevertheless, it is such discipline that makes real heroes when the roar of deadly guns is making a truly bloody battlefield, and the youth who is simulating wounds and death may be actually suffering the agonies of death. It is safe to suppose that in such an hour the snap shot of a camera would not find so correct a military attitude. However, the looks of those manly youths inspire the confidence that they will acquit themselves well under all circumstances whether of parade or war.



A COMPANY'S CAMP.

AFTER a hearty supper and at the setting of the sun the company may be ungrudgingly indulged in the restful indolence that is so recuperative after a hard day's drill. Such a life as is depicted in this photograph does not have much of a martial aspect. It looks more like a vision of peace, but it is the peace that is preparing for the day of battle. Veterans can remember when days in camp during the Civil war were as delightful as a summer outing, and again when the privations of war made the endurance of the soldiers a constant heroism. These white cities of the army lack in the luxuries of lavish metropolitan residences, but they afford compensations in rugged health that the other cities cannot offer.



THE COMPANY'S COOKS.

It is a saying that the English soldier fights best on a full stomach, but the beleaguered garrisons of many a siege have shown men to fight most desperately when hungry. However, nothing requires more bravery than subsistence on scanty food during forced marches and hard fighting. In camp or in field, the commissary department has been found to be the most essential feature toward success. John Smith nearly three centuries ago declared that they who would not work should not eat, but ages before him the military commander found that those who do not eat can not be expected to fight. Therefore, pans and huckets and cooks play as valuable a part in war as guns and soldiers. In this photograph the tables and chairs indicate that these soldiers are not encamped before the breastworks of a deadly enemy.



COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The corps of men serving the rations to the regiment are composed of a sergeant from each company. Their duties are to deal out the required food supply and to keep a strict account of all rations received and served. There is not a very heroic occupation, but, as a noted commander says: "An army moves on its stomach." At least it is well known that an army can not move until the stomach is provided for any more than a modern fleet can sail away whose coal bunkers are empty. When the equipment of the inner man is well attended to by the commissary, the outer man by the quartermaster, and the movement of the man by the drill master, there is produced a fighting unit which, in the sum, makes a footing on which the championship of liberty and the safety of the nation may stand.



ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

This old city, lying on the east coast of Florida, occupies a peninsula formed by the Matanzas river on the east and the St. Sebastian on the south and west. St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States, a fort having been built here by the Spanish under Menendez in 1566. The streets of St. Augustine are generally narrow, and in the center is a public square called the Plaza de la Constitucion, on which are situated the custom house and the postoffice. The postoffice is a remarkably handsome structure, and was formerly occupied as a residence by the Spanish governor. The old city of St. Augustine was built from coquina rock, a conglomerate of small sea shells quarried on Anastasia island and dried in the sun. The old Spanish wall, which extended across the peninsula from shore to shore, and protected the city on the north, is now in ruins. One of the objects of interest in St. Augustine is the old fortress of San Marco, now Fort Marion. It is built from coquina stone, and has room for a garrison of 1,000 men. It was completed in 1776, having been built entirely by Indian slaves, and more than a century being occupied in its construction. In this old Spanish city and in Tampa were most of the refugees from Spanish oppression in Cuba, and here many of the filibustering expeditions were planned and sent out to aid the insurgents.



OLD SLAVE MARKET IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.—This photograph shows an interesting reminiscence of the early days of slavery in the South. Within this inclosure took place the regular slave sales in the city of St. Augustine. There are many points of interest around St. Augustine, which was first established by the Spaniard, Menendez, in 1565. The point shown in the photograph is one of great interest to visitors, and this relic of the days which brought on the great conflict of the Rebellion is looked at with interest by thousands of visitors. If this old building could speak, it could doubtless tell many pathetic stories. Soon after the discovery of America the Spaniards began to enslave the natives, and Columbus himself was engaged in the Portuguese slave trade. The demand of the American colonists soon began to lead up to a heavy slave trade in the American colonies. The opposition to slavery in the United States was apparent from the beginning, and many eminent men opposed it at its inception. Societies were formed to promote the gradual abolition of slavery, and the agitation was kept up until the result was the war of the Rebellion, which forever settled this question in the United States.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—This scientific establishment was organized by an act of Congress in 1846, which carried into effect certain bequests of James Smithson, an English physicist. Smithson died in Genoa, Italy, in 1829, and at his death he bequeathed to his nephew 120,000 pounds, which, in the event of the death of the latter without heirs, was to revert to the Government of the United States to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. In 1835 this nephew died without heirs, and in 1838 the proceeds of the estate, amounting to over half a million dollars, were deposited in the United States mint. A spacious building was erected containing a library, museum, gallery of art, and lecture rooms. The cost of these improvements was about half a million of dollars. An immense amount of valuable scientific work is carried forward by this institution. The library is the largest in the United States, and is being added to each year. The museum, which has been enriched by the fruits of governmental expeditions and the contributions of individual explorers, has attained a magnitude and completeness seldom surpassed in its collections and illustrations of natural science.



NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.—This photograph represents the great National Museum at Washington, which, with its rich collection, is one of the prominent and interesting places of the national capitol. The building was erected by the government in the year 1869, and, by the terms of the congressional bill authorizing it, it was to be called the "National Museum." The building is located directly east of the Smithsonian Institution, and was constructed after plans suggested by Professor Baird, who had, before submitting them, made a most careful examination of the best structures of this kind in all parts of the world. It is a spacious and roomy building, containing seventeen large exhibition halls, and in addition to these there are 130 rooms, which are used for various other purposes. After the growth of the collection in the Smithsonian Institution had reached such proportions that that building began to be crowded, the National Museum was used as the general repository of all geological and industrial collections of the government. It is rapidly becoming one of the greatest and most attractive museums in the world. The collections are interesting and instructive, and are being added to rapidly.



WASHINGTON CITY, RESIDENCE SECTION.—The residence section of Washington city contains many beautiful streets, for it is pre-eminently a city of beautiful and aristocratic homes. The photograph above shows a portion of the residence section of Washington. The streets and avenues in the better portions of the city are splendidly kept, and this is one of the attractive features of the city. There are a number of squares beautifully laid out, containing fountains, trees and shrubbery, and in the vicinity of the capitol especially a number of magnificent statues have been erected. In Washington there are twenty-one avenues named after the States of the Union, which cross the streets diagonally, the principal of which radiate from the Capitol, White House or Lincoln Square each to the Capitol. The permanent seat of the Federal Government was selected by Washington in 1791, and commissioners were appointed to lay out the city. The Government was established here in 1800. In 1814 the British took possession of the city and burned the public buildings. Washington was under municipal government from 1803 to 1871, when a territorial government was organized for the entire district.



SUPREME COURT ROOM, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The above photograph represents the interior of the United States supreme court room, where meets the highest judicial tribunal of the country. This room is the one formerly used as the hall of representatives. It is located in the south wing of the central building of the Capitol building, between the rotunda and the present hall of the House of Representatives. The supreme court room is the most stately and beautiful apartment in the Capitol building. The room is semi-circular in shape. It is ninety-six feet long and fifty-seven feet in height. It is used as a receptacle for the historical statues which Congress in 1864 invited the States to contribute. Each State was asked to contribute two of these statues. In addition to these the room contains other statuary and paintings. The supreme court consists of one chief justice and eight associate justices, all appointed by the president for life. The supreme court has jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States; causes affecting consuls, of ambassadors and jurisdiction; controversies to which the United States is a party.



VIEW OF BUSINESS SECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—This interesting photograph shows a panoramic view of a portion of the business section of our national capital. The city of Washington now contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and is a city fraught with historic interest to every American. It is a magnificently built and an aristocratic city, having as it has so many distinguished residents. Washington was incorporated as a city by an act of Congress, May 3, 1802. In 1871 the charter was repealed, but the territory formerly within the corporate limits continues to be known as the city of Washington. It is fourteen miles in circuit and covers a little more than nine and a half square miles. The greatest length of the city, from Rock creek to the eastern branch, is four and a half miles, and the greatest breadth of the city is three and three-fourths miles. The front of the Potomac river measures four miles, and that on the eastern branch three and a fourth miles. This city is built on undulating land, and beyond the limits is a circling range of wooded hills. The streets, with the exception of those designated as avenues, are laid out at right angles.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The marble cap-stone, with its apex of aluminum, which completed this monument to Washington, was set on the 6th of December, 1884. The final dedication of the monument took place on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1885. The erection of this monument was begun by the Washington National Monument Society in the summer of 1848. The original design was by Robert Mills. The original foundation was 80 feet square at the base and 23.3 feet thick. The shaft was started 55 feet at the base with 15 foot walls, having a facing 15 to 18 inches of white marble. The association carried the work on slowly till 1856, when at that time \$300,000 had been expended and the obelisk had been carried up to a height of 156 feet. In 1877 the society conveyed all its property to the government, and in 1878 work was recommenced by strengthening the foundations, the area of which was enlarged to 16,000 square feet. This work was finished in 1880, and work on the shaft proper was begun again. The shaft is 555 feet, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. The total cost of the work was \$1,187,710.31; weight, 43,633 tons.



PEACE MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington is pre-eminently a city of statues and monuments. In the grounds surrounding the Capitol a large number of these are situated, which have been erected in honor of famous men and great events. Among these, standing in the shadow of the Capitol, is Peace Monument, shown in the photograph above, which was erected to commemorate the close of a great struggle and celebrate the advent of peace in our country. In this vicinity there are a number of squares handsomely laid out, containing fountains, trees and statuary. In LaFayette Square, north of the White House, there is a bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson by Clarke Mills; in Judiciary Square, a statue of Lincoln by Lot Flannery; in Rawlin Square, a heroic bronze statue of General John P. Rawlins by J. Bailey. On April 14, 1876, a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Thomas Ball, was unveiled in Lincoln Park. This statue was erected by the contribution of the colored people of the United States. In an unnamed circle north of the White House is a colossal bronze equestrian statue of General Scott.



VIEW ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—This photograph shows a section of one of the most interesting streets in the national capital. Pennsylvania avenue is the great business thoroughfare of Washington, and extends diagonally across the city from northeast to southwest, covering the entire distance from Rock Creek on the northwest to the Anacostia, or eastern branch of the Potomac river, on the southwest. Pennsylvania avenue is interrupted by the Capitol and the White House, between which it forms the main avenue of communication. This great avenue between the Capitol and the White House has a width of 150 feet; in other parts of the city its width is 130 feet. All the other avenues in the city, twenty-one in number, are also named after various States of the Union. Pennsylvania avenue crosses every principal street in Washington diagonally. At the point where Pennsylvania avenue intersects New Hampshire avenue is Washington Circle, which contains a splendid equestrian statue of Washington by Clarke Mills. Pennsylvania avenue is over four miles in length, and boasts of many magnificent buildings. It is handsomely paved, and its extreme width adds to its imposing appearance.



SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The national Soldiers' Home was built for the purpose of furnishing a home for disabled soldiers of the Regular Army. The building which is shown in the photograph above, is situated about three miles north of the Capitol building and is beyond the city limits of Washington. This institution was established in 1851. The grounds surrounding it comprise 500 acres. General Winfield Scott, during the war with Mexico, levied on the City of Mexico \$300,000 pillage money. Of this amount there remained in the treasury \$118,790, which Congress afterwards appropriated to aid in the establishment of the Soldiers' Home. This sum was added to by fines, stoppages against soldiers and a tax of twelve cents a month, until the fund has reached the sum of \$800,000, and the Government holds over \$1,000,000, derived from forfeitures of deserters and from unclaimed money due soldiers. The main building is of white marble and has a frontage of 200 feet. A bronze statue of General Scott, by Launt Thompson, erected in 1874, is located on the brow of the hill, about a quarter of a mile from the main building. The summer cottage of the President is located near the main building.



FIELD OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—This photograph shows one of the historic spots of America, the field where the bloody battle of Gettysburg took place. On this ground, on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863, the Union Army of the Potomac under General Meade and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee fought the decisive battle, which marked the epoch of the decline of the confederacy. This ground is annually visited by thousands of American people. The quiet valley and the green hills beyond, now sleeping peacefully under the warm southern sun, show but little signs of the fierce conflict, with its bloody July days thirty-one years ago. Here and there are reared little white monuments to mark particular spots occupied by parts of the two armies on these days. The Union loss at Gettysburg was 23,150, of whom 2,854 were killed, 13,713 wounded, and 6,643 missing. The Confederate loss has never been officially stated, but by the best estimates it was about 36,000, of whom about 5,000 were killed, 23,000 wounded and 8,000 unwounded prisoners. The white monument in the foreground was erected to show the position held by Pickett's Virginia veterans.



UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.—The United States Mint at Philadelphia was established by an act of Congress in 1792. The first machinery, as well as the first metal used, was imported. Since that time a number of branch mints and assay offices have been established in various parts of the United States, but the principal mint is still retained at Philadelphia, and its general appearance is well shown in the photograph above. When gold or silver is received into the mint to be coined, each deposit is kept separate during the process of melting and assaying, until the precise value is determined. The charge for refining and separating silver from gold varies from 1 cent to 6 cents an ounce. When the metal is alloyed ready for coining, the ingots are rolled into thin strips by powerful, but accurately constructed rollers, and from these strips the coins are made. The entire process is an intricate and costly one, and requires a large amount of carefully adjusted machinery. The greatest care is exercised in every department. The coining press which is used in the U. S. Mint is constructed after the plan of the French lever press, invented by Thonellier.



THE OLD LIBERTY BELL AT PHILADELPHIA.—In 1751 the province of Pennsylvania ordered from its colonial agent in London a bell for the State House. This bell, which is shown above, has since become one of the great historic relics of America. The order was that the bell should be cast by the best workmen, and should have an inscription on it stating that it was ordered by the Assembly of Pennsylvania for the State House at Philadelphia, and underneath the famous inscription, "Proclaim liberty through all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. Leviticus xxv. 10." The bell arrived in 1752, but was cracked almost immediately, and was recast by a Philadelphia firm, and hung again in 1753. This old bell was rung on all important occasions in the early history of the nation. On August 27th, 1753, it was first rung to call the Provincial Assembly together, and at noon on July 8, 1776, it rang out the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence. The last tolling of the bell was on July 8, 1835, over the funeral of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.—The most prominent object of historical interest in the city of Philadelphia is Independence Hall. Independence Hall signifies generally the whole of the old State house, but more specifically it is the large eastern room of the lower floor. The building was begun in 1732 and was completed in 1735. Within the walls of this historic old structure the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. It was here also that LaFayette held a great public reception in 1824. In 1830 a movement was commenced to restore Independence Hall to its original condition. Portraits of the great men of the Revolutionary war were procured, and historic relics were placed there for permanent preservation. Independence Hall is open to visitors. The building is situated in the center of a line of ancient buildings called "State House Row," on Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth. In the east room is still preserved a collection of historic relics of the Revolution. There may be seen the chair on which John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence.



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.—Faneuil Hall is one of the landmarks of Boston and all New England. Around this famous old building cluster memories of the struggles and triumphs of the earlier colonial days. The building, as originally completed in 1742, comprised a market house on the ground floor, and a town hall and other rooms, which was in addition to the original plan above. In 1805 the building was enlarged by the addition of another story, and was also increased in width. It has been aptly named the "cradle of liberty," because within its historic walls during the Revolutionary period were held many meetings of the colonial patriots, and at every period during the history of Boston it has been the headquarters of every movement of popular reform in which the people of that section became interested. Within its walls have been discussed every great question that has affected the interests of Boston, New England and the United States. Within its walls have been heard the voices of Adams, Hancock and Warren, the great political leaders who flung defiance at the British; the words of Marquis La Fayette, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and others of the greatest and most noted men that have been known in the history of America.



INTERIOR OF FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.—The above photograph shows a portion of the interior view of this famous hall, the name of which is so linked with the early history of our colonies. It was named after Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant, who died in that city in 1743. After the project of erecting a public house in Boston had been discussed for some years, Mr. Faneuil offered, at a public meeting, to build a suitable edifice at his own cost as a gift to the town; but, so strong was the opposition to market houses that, although the meeting passed a vote of thanks to the generous donor unanimously, his offer was finally accepted by a bare majority of seven votes. The erection of the famous building was commenced in Dock Square in September, 1740, and was finally completed in 1742. The historic structure was completely destroyed by fire in 1761, but two years later it was rebuilt by the city of Boston. The interior of Faneuil Hall is adorned with portraits of eminent Americans, conspicuous among which is an original painting of Washington by Stewart. Among other paintings are a full length portrait of Peter Faneuil, Healy's picture of Webster's Reply to Haine, and portraits of Samuel Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Abraham Lincoln.



CONCORD MONUMENT AND BATTLE GROUND.—The photograph represents a scene in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, near the town of Concord, where the brave "minutemen" so early took up arms against their English oppressors. The monument is erected in memory of the patriots who fell in the battle fought at that place on April 18, 1775, on which occasion a detachment of eight hundred British troops marched from Boston upon Concord. The British took possession of a large part of the town, and began destroying arms and provisions. The British were driven back to Lexington by the Provincials, who kept up an incessant and deadly fire upon the fleeing soldiery. As early as 1767 the people of Concord made themselves conspicuous for their opposition to the measures of the British government, and, so far as the deliberate purpose of the Americans was concerned, the Revolution was begun by the determination of the militia officers to march upon North Bridge at Concord, and the first order to fire upon royal troops came from Major Buttrick on this historic spot. In 1835 the granite obelisk shown in the photograph was erected. It is twenty-eight feet in height, and was raised on the spot where the first British soldiers fell.



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The old city of Cambridge, a suburb of Boston, covers an extensive area of level ground, and is laid out in broad streets and avenues, lined with magnificent elms and other shade trees. The most notable among all these is the Washington elm, shown in the above photograph. Beneath this historic tree, in 1775, Washington assumed command of the American army, and began that struggle for independence which laid the foundation of our magnificent country of to-day. The tree is probably of native forest growth, and is still vigorous, and bids fair to stand many years hence to mark one of the most famous spots in all America. Before the tree stands a small, plain granite tablet; inscribed on it in gilded letters is a legend stating that George Washington took command of the American army under this tree on July 3, 1775. This old elm is situated near the classic precincts of Harvard University. Within the life of this rugged elm that struggle of the colonies for independence terminated successfully, and a little over a century of unparalleled progress has elapsed.



WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL ARCH, NEW YORK CITY.—This memorial arch is in Washington Square at the beginning of Fifth avenue. The movement which resulted in its erection was begun in the celebration, in 1889, of the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration as president. On this occasion a temporary arch, which was part of the street decorations of the occasion, spanned Fifth avenue. The structure was much admired, and arrangements were made to perpetuate it in white marble. The square piers supporting the arch are sixty-four feet wide, and the distance between the inside walls of the two piers is thirty feet. From the ground to the center of the arch space is forty-seven feet, and the entire height of the structure is seventy-seven feet. On the north panel of the attic is the following inscription from Washington's inaugural address: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God." \$123,000 was expended in the erection of this structure. The corner stone was laid May 30, 1889, and the work was finally completed in April, 1892.



BROOKLYN BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

IN 1829 a corporation was first organized to build a bridge from Brooklyn Heights to Maiden Lane, to cost \$600,000. The project was revived from time to time, but finally in 1869 the work of actual construction was begun, and the bridge was finally completed, and opened to general traffic in May, 1884. This bridge is regarded as one of the great achievements of modern engineering. The central span across the river is 1,595 feet long and 135 feet above high water mark. The four cables upon which the bridge is suspended are bound to anchor chains, and then pass through twenty-five feet of solid masonry, and then come out through the walls of the anchor on water side eighty feet above high-water mark. They are then carried over the top of the towers, and in the middle of the river span they drop to the level of the road-way. The total length of the bridge is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and is eighty-five feet wide. Along the East River are miles of docks at which transports are loaded for coast commerce. Near this bridge are the docks of the transport lines to Cuba and other West Indian ports.



EAST RIVER DOCKS, NEW YORK CITY.

This view is taken on the East river, which is a deep and swift tidal stream about twenty miles in length, connecting New York harbor at the Battery with Long Island Sound at Willet's Point. East river is an avenue of vast commerce, and its ferry boats and great steam boats plying to and fro present a busy and animated scene. The piers and wharves of the East river docks are for the greater part unsightly and irregular. They are built of wood upon piles. A bill was passed by the New York legislature in 1892, involving the construction of large two story pavilions on the pier ends, the design being to devote the lower stories to commercial purposes, and to form upon the upper floors fresh air gardens, with music, flowers and sea views, but little progress has been made. It is at these docks where supplies were loaded on board transports used for the Spanish-American war.



LAFAYETTE STATUE.

This statue of the distinguished Frenchman who lent his services to America in the war of the Revolution, stands in Lafayette Square, north of the White House in Washington. In 1874, at the invitation of Washington, he revisited the United States, and, after a brief stay in Mount Vernon, he visited Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany and Boston, and was received everywhere with the warmest testimonials of affection and respect. On his departure, in December, Congress appointed a solemn deputation of one member from each State to take leave of him in behalf of the whole country. In 1824 Congress requested President Monroe to invite Lafayette to again visit the United States, and his progress through the country resembled a continuous triumphal procession. He visited in succession each of the twenty-four States. However, the proximity and race affinities of the French and Spaniards, with the facts that they held vast amounts of Spanish bonds, and the French press was subsidized in the interest of Spain, kept the sympathies of the French people chiefly with the Southern neighbors during the Spanish-American war.



GROUP OF OSAGE INDIANS.—This interesting portrait shows a number of the prominent members of the Osage Indian tribe, which is now located on its mission in Indian Territory. They are of the Dakota family, and were originally allies of the Illinois. They are a warlike tribe, and at the beginning of this century carried on a deadly strife with the Sacs and Foxes, but peace was made in 1804. Since that time they have gone through a series of wars with the Cherokees and other tribes, and for many years spent their time in plundering, with no inclination to agricultural or peaceful pursuits. In 1870, the tribe, reduced to 3,150, accepted an act conveying their lands in trust to the United States, and providing for their removal to Indian Territory. This reservation was between Kansas and the Creek country, and they were placed here under the Society of Friends. A school was established on the reservation, and pupils were maintained at the Osage mission school in Kansas. The tribe received interest on \$300,000, and the interest on \$110,000 was applied to education. Some educational works have been issued in their native language.



TYPE OF INDIAN.

The Navajoes are the most northerly band of the Apache Indians, inhabiting the table lands on the San Juan and Little Colorado. They are by far the most civilized tribe of the Athabascan stock, having acquired many arts from the semi-civilized Indians of New Mexico. They cultivate the soil rudely but extensively. They live in conical huts constructed of poles covered with branches. Like all the Apaches, they have warred with the Mexicans since an early date, and when they came within the territory of the United States, they made a series of treaties, only to break them, and kept on killing and plundering, until in 1863, when Col. Kit Carson, in a winter expedition, conquered them and drove them from their fastnesses to the Pecos River. In 1868 they were removed to their old territory, and a reservation of 6,130 square miles assigned them. The Navajoes wear a dress of their own weaving, generally of bright colors, and the warriors wear a deer-skin cap with feathers. His picture is given here as a study of aboriginal types of southern origin.



GOVERNMENT ARSENAL BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—The accompanying illustration shows the first permanent building that was constructed by the government at the great national arsenal near Rock Island. Rock Island is situated just east of the city of the same name. This island is the property of the United States, and is about three miles in length, covering an area of 960 acres. It is covered with fine forest trees, and has graded avenues and handsome drives. During and previous to the Black Hawk War, it was the site of Fort Armstrong, a series of block houses, and during the War of the Rebellion an extensive prison for the detention of confederate prisoners was constructed upon Rock Island. The arsenal and armory located at this place is designed as the Central United States Armory. It consists of a number of immense stone workshops, with a store house in the rear of each, in addition to officers' quarters, magazines and offices. Work was commenced on the buildings in 1873, the building shown above being the first permanent structure that was completed. The government has expended large sums of money in the construction of the buildings, and in beautifying the island with drives and roadways.



BATTERY AT FORT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.—Above is shown the battery of the United States military station, near Omaha. The field pieces, which constitute the battery of the Western military posts, generally consist of light artillery that can be depended upon in case of Indian trouble. Fort Omaha is situated about four miles northwest of the prosperous Nebraskan metropolis from which the fort derives its name. This fort is the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, and a regiment of troops is stationed here. The place is rather a picturesque one, with officers' and soldiers' quarters constructed of brick, and with a pleasant and well shaded lawn. The military system of the United States being based largely upon volunteer armies, the standing army, or regular army, in times of peace consists of practically only a few thousand men, who are mainly used for garrisoning a small number of permanent fortifications and military stations, and for preserving order among the Indian tribes of the West. Life at one of these military stations in the West is, in times of peace, one of extremely dull routine, except when an occasional Indian outbreak gives the garrison a season of active life.



PRIMITIVE SCENE IN U. S.

THE engraving shows one of the huge structures occupied by the Pueblo Indians at Laguna, in what was once Spanish territory. It affords a parallel study to the primitive scenes of Cuba and the Philippines. These buildings are usually of sun-dried brick, or adobe. They are generally very large, containing several stories. In some of the Pueblos the whole community, amounting to from 300 to 700 souls, are domiciled in one of these great buildings. More than twenty of these many-storied, many-chambered communal homes are scattered over the territory of New Mexico, three of the most important of which are adjacent to Isleta, Laguna, and Acoma. Isleta and Laguna are ten miles and sixty six miles, respectively, beyond Albuquerque, and Acoma is reached from either Laguna or Cubero by a drive of a dozen miles. The aboriginal inhabitants of the Pueblos, an intelligent, complex, industrious and independent race, are anomalous among North American natives. They are housed to-day in the self-same structures in which their forefathers were discovered, and in three and a half centuries of contact with Europeans, their manner of life has not materially changed. Pueblo architecture does not possess the elaborate ornamentation found in the Aztec ruins. These houses are sometimes seven stories and contain over a thousand rooms.



OLDEST HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES AT SANTA FE, N. M.—While the city of St. Augustine, Florida, is generally credited as the oldest city in the United States, the City of Santa Fe, N. M., was an Indian village many years before the settlement of St. Augustine. It is not known when Santa Fe was first settled by the Spaniards, but it has been the capital of New Mexico since the year 1640, and when first visited by the Spaniards (about 1542) the town was a populous Indian pueblo, or village. The old house shown in the photograph is one of the remains of the early days of Santa Fe, and, although the exact date of its erection is not known, it has been standing for probably more than five hundred years, and was at least erected by the Indians before the first settlement was effected at St. Augustine. Its walls of rude masonry are still in a fair state of preservation, notwithstanding its great age, and it is one of the interesting relics of this historic section. Santa Fe was captured in 1680, and the principal buildings were burned by the Indians, who drove the whites from the country. It was recaptured by the Spanish forces in 1649, when the inhabitants returned.



THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Under the coinage act of 1873 mints were in operation at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, and Carson City. The Philadelphia mint was established in 1792. The machinery, and the first metal used being imported. The first money coined by authority of the United States was copper cents in 1793. Silver dollars were first coined in 1794, and gold eagles in 1795. The bureau of the mint of the United States is in charge of the director of the mint, who is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The officers of each mint are a superintendent, an assayer, a melter, and a refiner, and for the mint at Philadelphia an engraver, this work being done at that place for the other branch mints. The mint at San Francisco was established in 1854, and is a handsome and well-built structure. The production of the original dies at Philadelphia, cut by the engraver's hand is a work of great labor, and it would be impossible in this manner to supply the dies necessary for the coinage of the country. The original dies, carefully finished and hardened are used to strike copies in softened steel.



SAN FRANCISCO AND THE GOLDEN GATE.

SAN FRANCISCO occupies the extremity of a peninsula, and has an area of twelve square miles. It is bounded on one side by the bay of San Francisco, and on the other side by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. The Golden Gate, which is shown in this engraving, is a narrow passage way on the outer coast range, through which the vessels pass into the harbor of San Francisco. The entrance to Golden Gate does not exceed a mile in width at one point. The city stands on the east slope, and at the base of high hills. In 1847 in front of the city was a cove, extending half a mile into the land and a mile wide, between Clark's Point and Rincon Point. This cove has been filled in, and where large ships could anchor in 1849 are now paved streets. The greatest enthusiasm that ever aroused the people of this city was shown on the day when the first vessel crowded with soldiers left the bay for the far away Philippines. "Going to help Dewey" was the phrase that sent a thrill to the hearts of every one who witnessed that historic sight.



JUNEAU AND DOUGLASS ISLAND, ALASKA.—Juneau is a small village which owes its existence largely to the mines on Douglass Island. On the east shore of Douglass Island, opposite the village of Juneau may be seen a collection of Indian huts and a number of Indian canoes drawn up on the beach. Here a big flume which is used in mining operations crosses the deep gorge and extends down to the water. Across the narrow channel is located the Treadwell mine on Douglass Island. Here one of the largest quartz ledges known in the world over 490 feet wide, crops out on the surface and is crossed by three walls. An island gold field is a rarity in mining annals but all Douglass Island is said to be seamed with quartz lodes, and it is ridged with high mountains from end to end of its twenty mile boundaries. It was 87 years after Vancouver's survey before the prospectors discovered gold, but the miners have retained the old nomenclature and the island is still Douglass Island as Vancouver named it in honor of his friend the Bishop of Salisbury. Juneau is yet only a straggling village although it was the first settlement in this section. It was named after one of the early miners.



OLD CASTLE, SITKA, ALASKA.—The building shown in this engraving, which is called a castle, was in reality originally a sort of a fortress. The town of Sitka was founded by Baranoff, the first Russian Governor of Russian America, a few years after his original settlement at Starri. There still remain many traces of the Russian occupancy of Sitka, principal among which is the old Baranoff castle above. The structure is a plain block edifice, which stands on Katalin's Rock, contiguous to the old Greek church. This building is the third structure which was erected on this site by the Russians, the first one having been destroyed by fire and the next by an earthquake. There were a number of other structures built during the time of the Russian occupancy of Sitka. Since the time of Baranoff, the castle has been remodeled, but has now passed on to partial decay, as have the remainder of the old yellow buildings of the Russians. Sitka, during the time of the Russian occupancy, was a place of considerable luxury, but the relics of the extravagance of the early governors have practically all passed away now. The club house is a ruin, and the race course has been entirely obliterated.



VILLAGE OF ST. PAUL, ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA.—The little island of St. Paul, in Behring Sea, is the most important sealing point in that territory, and at St. Paul island, Walros island and Pribilof island, a little group of islands four hundred miles from the nearest Alaskan coast, practically all of the seal catch of the world is made every year. St. Paul island is 1,400 miles northwest from Sitka, and 2,250 miles northwest from San Francisco. St. Paul island is a dreary and desolate spot, where only comparatively few people live every year, and the little village of St. Paul, shown in our engraving, contains all the inhabitants of the island. It is a curious far out of the way place, and is visited only by the sealing boats, and by the United States revenue cutters, which make one or two trips there annually to inspect the seal fisheries and to look after other business in connection with sealing in the Behring Sea. St. Paul is the largest of the seal islands and has an area of thirty-three square miles, with a shore line of forty-two miles, of which sixteen and one-half miles are "hauled over" by fur seals. The inhabitants are Aleuts who dwell in the comfortable houses shown in the photograph and are employed in sealing.



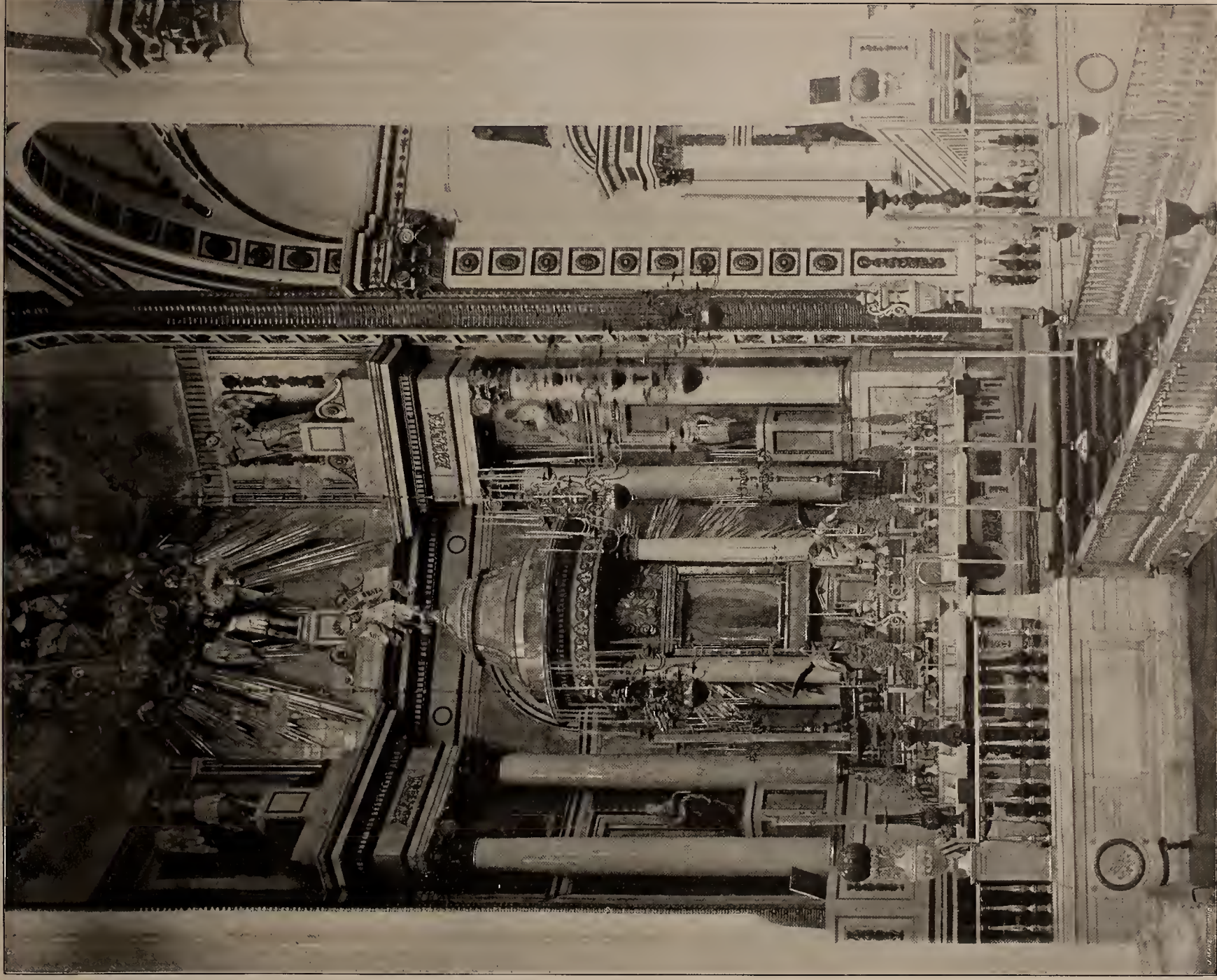
HOUSE BUILDING IN MANILA.

THE accompanying photograph shows a native house in the Luzon in progress of construction for a family of considerable means. The ordinary building methods in the Philippines are very primitive, the majority of the houses of the natives being constructed of poles, thatched with leaves and bound together with vines. Nails in the construction of the majority of the houses are an unknown quality. In Manila, the capital of Luzon, there are a few magnificent stone buildings, with much architectural pretension, but the primitive house shown in the engraving, is a fair sample of the majority of the best native residences of the island. Easter week there are always fires; and, it is said that thousands of houses are set on fire every year to keep up the price of thatching material. A fire always burns everything up to vacant lots or to palm groves. There is a so-called fire department but the man having the key to the engine house is usually away; and, even when the key is at hand, the oxen that pull the antiquated American fire engine are rarely ready.



CATHEDRAL OF MANILA.

ECCLESIASTICAL taxes that caused the natives to be so furious against the priesthood in the Luzon, have made it possible to erect cathedrals in country places that would adorn metropolitan cities. In amazing contrast to the poverty and squalor about, this cathedral strikes the eye like a beautiful picture of an architectural oasis in a desert of adobe and thatched huts. The great dome and graceful towers, surrounded with tropical verdure, make a scene never to be forgotten. The cost of this building was nearly \$800,000. Many fine specimens of stone carving are to be seen in its structure. It represents the style of architecture in vogue for cathedrals during the last century, and is a fine type of lavish expenditure placed on houses of worship in Spanish territories. As an independent republic or as a part of the United States, the cost of maintaining these cathedrals could not be drawn from State funds, and voluntary contributions from private resources being inadequate, they must inevitably fall into neglect and decay.



INTERIOR OF CATHEDRAL.

TYPICAL of the lavish expenditures of money on constructing cathedrals and their magnificent interiors, in comparison to the poverty-stricken people without schools, this photograph carries a burning lesson. Every one is built out of the sweat of ignorance and poverty upon ground hallowed by miracle and divine command. On the ground occupied by this cathedral, magnificent enough for the millionaires of some great metropolis, there was a thousand years ago a sanctuary dedicated to the "Mother of Gods." When the Spaniards came they destroyed the sanctuary and the causeway. The missionaries substituted a new object of worship for the old; "in the place of the heathen mother of gods, was put the Christian God Mother." A remarkable story is told of the establishment of this church and the dedication of its name. It is said that a glorious lady appeared to an Indian and requested him to tell the bishop that she wished to have a temple built where she stood. She caused her image to appear on the Indian's blanket, which, when he showed it to the bishop, proved to be a perfect likeness of Senyora de Guadalupe, the virgin of a village in Spain, famous in Church annals. Among the other treasures which the interior of this beautiful chapel contains may be seen this same portrait of Senyora de Guadalupe.



ZACATECAS, MEXICO.—Zacatecas is a small mining town. The surrounding hills are supposed to be full of silver. It is said that mining was begun here in 1516 and it is estimated that a product of fully eight hundred million dollars has been taken out already. In 1886 there were about fifteen thousand miners at work in and about these hills. The town lies eight thousand feet above the sea. The houses of Zacatecas lie like grain in the hopper of a mill. With hills on every side, the low, flat-roofed, square buildings rise in terraces up the steep declivities, having the appearance of blocks fastened to an inclined plane. There seems to be no room for growth, unless it be up the mountains, or down the one valley toward the plain of Guadalupe. The visitor to Zacatecas is impressed with the resemblance to the cities of Palestine. The flat-roof style of house is of Moorish origin and came to Mexico from Spain, where the Moors held dominion for eight hundred years. Back of the town is a curious shaped mountain that looks very much like a buffalo. That is the name of it, the "Bufa," the Spanish word for Buffalo, so named for its resemblance to this animal.



STATUE OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

If history presents any evidence of the "irony of fate" it is symbolized in this statue by Harriet Hosmer of Queen Isabella of Spain offering her jewels in order to equip Columbus for the voyage in which he discovered America. The kingdom which was made by her marriage with Ferdinand grew mighty, and then waned under unholy conquest, while a people grew up into a great republic on the new shores her devotion had made possible to European colonization, and gave the final stroke to the entire dispossession of Spanish ownership in all their discoveries in the new world. But, more than that, the student may search history through, and no greater sympathy can be called forth than that of pity for the national and individual rapacity and tyranny which lost almost a hemisphere of territorial domain. Not even European Turkey is so illiterate as this purblind and bigoted people of the Iberian peninsula. Their illustrious Castilian Queen placed within their grasp an opportunity infinitely greater than any nation known to history ever had, and it has been lost through a conquest and government unparalleled in its avarice and inhumanity.



INDIAN TYPES.

THE Incas, the Aztecs, and the Pueblos were each the center of a peculiar civilization. The Incas loved luxury, the Aztecs display, and the Pueblos their families. Owing to their insular life, the Caribs of the West Indies were not advanced in any arts or sciences, and many of them were savages pure and simple. The Aztecs were more advanced in astronomy than their Spanish conquerors, and were ten days nearer the right time in the calendar years. The Pueblos seen in this illustration are of the Moqui tribe. Their love of home life distinguishes them from other aborigines whom the Spaniards overran in America. Being of a peaceful nature, it was much easier for the Spanish priests to get a foothold among them and thus prepare the way for Spanish possession, with the subsequent occupancy by the soldier and the tax-gatherer. Much interest is attached to this tribe from their very curious snake dance. Three days in every year is given to the capture and death of rattlesnakes. An immunity from the poison of their fangs is given to each person engaged in the death dance, and the rattlesnakes are handled with impunity. This antidote has been guarded with such religious carefulness that its ingredients have so far remained the secret of the medicine trio, which consists of the medicine man, his neophyte, and the oldest woman of the tribe. When one of these three dies, the other two at once elect his successor.



NATIVE WATER CARRIERS.

It is quite curious to note the strength of national customs. The Spaniards never made wells if they could set up a tub to catch rainwater, or carry the water needed from some reservoir, lake stream or spring. The occupation of water-carrying is one that prevails wherever there is Spanish territory. Those shown in this photograph are most characteristic of Guanajuato, Mexico. They are called aquadores. Around the fountain may be seen whole regiments of aquadores in line waiting to fill up. Each man has a great cask, usually made of leather, and oftentimes as large as the carrier. The water comes from springs in the mountain range above, and is stored in reservoirs by a series of dams across the ravines. This storage water system constitutes the most remarkable water works in Mexico. Breaks in these dams have occurred with great disaster to the city of Guanajuato. One is recorded in the year 1760, and the latest in 1885, when a vast amount of property and many lives were lost.



TYPE OF LATIN-AMERICAN CITIES.

SEE one Spanish city and you have seen them all, is the comment on the sameness of architecture prevailing wherever Spanish builders have constructed a house, a cathedral, or a city. The capital of Mexico is the representative city of the Spanish-American people. It was founded by the Aztecs in about the year 1312. The tribe had wandered for more than seven hundred years in search of the prophetic sign by which they were to know where to make their final home. This sign was discovered on an island in Lake Texococo in the valley of Anahuac. In 1519 Hernan Cortez, the daring conqueror of Mexico, found a city of 300,000 people; as Cortez and his followers were considered by the natives to be descendants of the sun, who, according to a current prophecy, were to come from the east and subvert the Aztec empire, his work of conquest was easy. History bears no greater record of wanton destruction than the story of the subjugation of Mexico, the capital of the Montezumas, by the Spanish conqueror. The history of the city is substantially the history of the country. For more than five and a half centuries it has been a capital where successively cacique, conqueror, viceroy, emperor, dictator or president has made and executed the laws of the land. The city is rich in museums, parks, libraries and magnificent churches. Population about 500,000.



CITY OF QUERETARO, MEXICO.—The City of Queretaro is located in one of the smaller divisions of the Republic bearing the same name. The State is about half the size of Massachusetts and about as prominently connected with the great events of Mexico as those of Massachusetts are with those of the United States. In Aztec tradition the people of this region were spoken of as noted for their valor and for their fidelity to their vows. The city is said to have been founded by the Otomites in 1400. The town is noted for the number and richness of its churches. Queretaro has seen two sieges. Hidalgo and his associates in 1810 attempted a strike for freedom and the town had to suffer for his disloyalty. In 1867 Maximilian and his forces were shut up here and Gen. Escobedo, with the Liberal army besieged the city. On the 19th of May, the Emperor was captured and the crosses on the hills tell the result. Queretaro is called the opal station. It is said that it is always about A. D. 1640 and four o'clock in the afternoon at Queretaro; but there is always a lively opal business. The time to buy of the vender is when the conductor calls, "all aboard" and the man knows now or never—you can get one hundred opals for five dollars or again one opal for five hundred dollars in Queretaro.



PROGRESSO, YUCATAN.—This interesting city, which is the chief port of Yucatan, a Mexican province on the Yucatan peninsula, is situated on the Gulf of Mexico on the northern shore of the peninsula. It is peculiarly located on an extremely long, narrow, sandy peninsula. It stands half way on the northern coast line of the peninsula, and leaves a narrow roadstead, or waterway, between the main land and the peninsula proper. Progreso is the port through which the business of Meridia, the capital and principal city of Yucatan, is carried on. Meridia is located twenty-two miles from Progreso, and is an interesting city, containing a grand cathedral and other fine buildings. A railway is built from Progreso to Valladolid, through Meridia, and carries on a considerable traffic. Progreso is an extremely old city, and is an interesting point for the traveler. The climate at Progreso is extremely warm, and the annual ravages of the yellow fever at this point are very great. The trade that is carried on through the port of Progreso, quite a part of which is with the United States, amounts to several million dollars annually.



CATHEDRAL AT CITY OF MEXICO.—This great Cathedral is in the form of a Latin cross, and over the central arches rises a magnificent dome, decorated by the most celebrated artists. The dimensions of the church are length, three hundred and fifty-four feet, width, one hundred and seventy-seven feet, height, one hundred and seventy-nine feet. There are five naves, six altars, and fourteen chapels. The massive railing about the entrance to the choir is a curiosity in metal as well as art. It is made of a composition of gold, silver and copper and came from Chiua. Along the passage from the choir to the altar are sixty or seventy small figures made of the same brilliant metal, which serve as light bearers. The pulpits and the huge holy-water basins are of onyx. Of the fourteen chapels, seven are on each side. In one of these is the tomb of Iturbide. Of the six altars the most beautiful is the altar of the Kings. Below this rest the remains of some of the viceroys and of the four patriots, Hidalgo, Aldama, Allende and Jimenez who were executed in Chihuahua. The Cathedral stands on the site of the Aztec temple, which was destroyed by Cortez. It was begun in 1573 and finished in 1667. The towers were finished in 1791, at a cost of \$300,000.



CHURCH DE LA CRUZ.

MIRACLE and religious tradition are the chief wonderment of the ignorant devotees of Spanish-American people. Every church house is founded upon a miracle. The typical scene here shown is a good example. It is said that a native chief by name Fernando de Tapia, had a vocation to go and convert the people of Queretaro to Christianity. Coming to the city he proposed to the people that they should select champions to meet an equal number to be chosen by himself, and promise to abide by the results of the fight between the champions. This was the agreement. The fight raged for hours and hours, the champions being cheered by every conceivable demonstration that could be made. Suddenly in the sky above appeared visible to every eye the form of the blessed Santiago St. Iago-St. James and near him a red cross. This vision ended the battle, and the people of Queretaro yielded and begged the services of the priests. They erected a stone cross on the spot where the fight occurred and in due time the church of the Santa Cruz arose in its place.



A MEXICAN PULQUE GATHERER.—This photograph represents a Mexican drawing pulque, which is the staple drink of the common people of Mexico. The Mexican boy in the photograph is extracting pulque, or juice, from the plant by means of a long gourd, which is used as a siphon by extracting the air from the gourd with the mouth. Pulque is produced from the Mexican maguay, or century plant. There are a great many varieties of this plant, which grows on the high plateaus of Mexico. It flourishes best at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and near Vera Cruz and Pueblo there are large fields of the maguay. It is not really a century plant, its average life being only twelve or fifteen years. It has enormous leaves, eight or ten feet long and six inches thick, in which the juice is stored. Flowering is prevented by cutting out the heart and stem of the plant. This forms a reservoir at the base of the leaves, which receives the sap. It is sweet when first gathered, and after fermenting twenty-four hours forms the pulque. One plant yields from 100 to 150 gallons of pulque. What beer is to the German, pulque is to the Mexican.



A TROPICAL CYPRESS BRAKE.

THE subject of this photograph is a beautiful southern scene, where the cypress tree, a variety of the pine, flourishes in the low wet lands of Cuba, Mexico and the Southern States. The foliage of the cypress is a delicate light green, which falls in autumn, after turning to a bright, tawny color. The trunk of the cypress is very thick, often from twenty-five to forty feet in circumference at the base, and attaining sometimes to a height of 120 feet. The branches are slender and elegantly pinnate. The roots of the large trees, especially, in situations exposed to inundation, have strange looking, conical perturbances called cypress knees, which rise above the soil to a height of two feet, and are sometimes four or five feet thick. The wood of the cypress is very highly esteemed for timber, and as it is absolutely imperishable under water, it is largely used for foundations of buildings, and for piling in wet localities. In the swamps of the South immense numbers of fallen cypress trunks are found at considerable depth, and in a perfectly sound condition, notwithstanding the great length of time that they must have been submerged.



CYPRESS SWAMP.

CYPRESS grows in most of the southern countries on river bottoms and in submerged swamps. The trees are girdled a year or two before they are felled, so that the wood may season, and consequently become so light that it will float. When cut the trees are floated out, full lengths, through passages which have been made by clearing away bushes and other obstructions. The butts of the trees are hollow, and, as illustrated, several feet of this butt are left in the stump. The men who work in the cypress swamps become very expert, and in narrow canoes, which would dump the novice into the water on the slightest move, can stand and swing an ax all day. To wade in the mud of the swamps up to the waist, in an atmosphere loaded with miasma, and with a strong suspicion that one's nearest neighbors might be reptiles, would not be a pleasant occupation for those unused to it, but the swamper when obliged to do it, takes it as a matter of course, and raises no objection. Cypress is rapidly gaining favor in the northern markets as a finishing lumber. When subjected to dampness its durability exceeds that of any other native wood.



TYPICAL SCENE IN THE COTTON FIELDS.

This typical southern scene represents a plantation common to the southern states, Cuba and Mexico, during the cotton picking season. Lines of pickers, generally Negroes, male and female, with wide-mouthed sacks suspended from their shoulders or waists, pass between the rows of plants, and gather the fleecy cotton from the open pods. Each person will pick an average of from 200 to 300 pounds per day. The cotton plant rises from eighteen inches to two feet in height during the first year of growth. It is usually cut down annually, but if allowed to grow it will attain a height of five or six feet. The flowers are bright yellow, each petal being marked with a purple spot near the base. The flower is succeeded by a fruit which gradually becomes dry, and then bursts into three or four valves, when the cotton wool is seen issuing from it in all directions. The picking is generally done by hand, and should be commenced in July or August, as soon as the matured cotton is well opened. The cotton, first picked, before the autumnal rains have dirtied it, and the October frost turned it yellow, is the best, and must be ginned and packed by itself, to command the best price in market. After having been picked the cotton is dried, and separated from the seeds.



GILL ENG. CO. N.Y.

Morro Castle stands at the entrance to Havana Harbor and is supposed to guard the chief city of Cuba—the “Queen of the Antilles”—from attack by the sea. It is an ancient structure of historic interest, but is not considered especially formidable, as its guns are much inferior in weight and equipment to those which the cruisers and battle-ships of our navy carry. The harbor defenses are strengthened, however, by land batteries which line both shores of the harbor and extend for some distance along the coast on each side of the harbor's entrance. Naval experts assert that the batteries could be silenced by the American fleet and the city of Havana reduced in two hours. The heavy work of bombardment would fall on the battle-ships and monitors, while the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* would be used to clear the harbor of hidden mines, in order to accomplish which, shells, each containing 500 pounds of dynamite, would be fired so that they would drop in the harbor and explode, their concussion, in turn, exploding the mines. Morro Castle has been for some time used as a military prison by the Spanish. In the picture, the steamship *Olivette* is shown outward bound and loaded with American refugees.



The Spanish Royal Family consists of the Queen Regent, Maria Christina, an Austrian princess and widow of King Alfonso the XII. ; Alfonso the XIII., and the Infantas Maria-de-las Mercedes, born in 1880, and Maria Theresa, born in 1882. The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France. The Princess Eulalie, an aunt of the young king, visited the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and was the recipient of many social attentions. An effort has been made in certain quarters in the United States to awaken sympathy for the Spanish cause by claiming that Americans are ungallant in making war upon a widowed queen and an infant king. Sentiment of this kind, however, is entirely misplaced, and would be much better bestowed if expended upon the thousands of starving women and children whose pitiful cries for help are ringing in the ears of the American people from the desolate island which lies but sixty miles from our coast. The United States has given Spain every opportunity to withdraw from Cuba, or to make such concessions there to common humanity and decency as would enable the Cuban and Spanish forces to determine the question of Cuba's freedom in accordance with the recognized methods of modern warfare. Brutal savagery cannot longer be tolerated by this country, simply to perpetuate the decadent Bourbon dynasty in Spain.



Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, seems to be as unfortunate as the number "13," which forms part of his title, is popularly supposed to be. He was born May 17, 1886, and is therefore nearly twelve years of age. His throne is threatened, not only with the revolt in Cuba and the Spanish possessions in the Philippine Islands, but with revolutions at home, the most dangerous of which emanates from a party known as the Carlists, who recognize the second cousin of the young king, Don Carlos, the Pretender, as their rightful sovereign. Don Carlos is a refugee in Belgium, where he now watches the progress of events in the Spanish possessions.



Governor-General Blanco succeeded General Weyler as Governor-General of Cuba when the latter was recalled to Spain, virtually at the demand of the United States upon the representations of Consul General Lee, and although General Blanco has done but little to alleviate the suffering in the island, it is but justice to say that the probabilities are he would have done more had it been possible for him to have done so. General Blanco's position in Havana is a very precarious one, owing to the fact that many of the officers under him are sympathizers with General Weyler, and are eager for revenge because of the latter's recall to Spain.



General Weyler, who succeeded General Martinez Campos as Governor-General of the Island of Cuba, will live in history with such fiends in human shape as the Roman emperors Caligula and Nero, and the savage Hun, Attila. The order of reconcentration, which General Weyler issued, required that all non-combatants should assemble in the cities of Cuba and not pass beyond the military lines, even to cultivate their farms, upon penalty of death. The result was, according to official reports made to the United States Government, 400,000 men, women and children died of starvation and disease in little over a year. For this Weyler is directly responsible.



Captain Charles D. Sigsbee will rank in naval annals with Farragut and Perry, and other commanders who defended the honor of their country's flag in the most trying ordeals. We feel that an apology is due Captain Sigsbee for placing his picture by the side of that of Weyler, but it was done for the purpose of contrasting the features of the gallant American with that of Spain's villainous emissary, by whose order, or at least with whose knowledge and consent, the *Maine* was destroyed, as was clearly established in Consul General Lee's testimony before the Senate Committee. Captain Sigsbee has been given command of the cruiser *St. Paul*, recently of the American Line.



General Woodford, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, has been active in the events which have recently been transpiring and which have finally resulted in the ultimatum sent to the Spanish Government on April 20th by President McKinley. General Woodford was intrusted with the delicate duty of presenting this important document to the Spanish Prime Minister, Sagasta, but before he could do so his passports were sent to him, whereupon he immediately closed the American Embassy and started for Paris. General Woodford has worked hard to prevent a rupture, in accordance with the wishes of the Administration.



Prime Minister Sagasta has proven himself to be an adept in the art of diplomatic delay, and by his clever moves has more than once almost succeeded in placing the United States in a dangerous position during the course of the American-Spanish controversy. He succeeded Canovas, who was assassinated, and he is doing everything he can to support what the Spaniards call their "honor," thus allaying popular wrath at home and at the same time enlisting the sympathy of other European governments. Like a good lawyer, he has made the best of a very bad case, but without appreciable benefit to his country.



Lottery Playing is another feature of Havana life. The lottery companies are chartered by the Government and their drawings are anxiously awaited by the thousands who invest each time a drawing is announced in tickets which they hope will bring them a fortune. Lottery tickets are sold in Havana at street stands as openly as newspapers or periodicals are in this country. Spain is one of the few countries of the world whose Government continues to license this demoralizing form of gambling. It will be remembered that a few years ago the Louisiana State Lottery was driven out of the United States and forced to take up its official residence in Honduras. The profit to the managers of an institution of this kind is shown by the immense sums which the Louisiana State Lottery annually expended in order to retain the great privilege of doing business in the United States. "Thousands of dollars were given by this company annually to charity and other thousands were expended upon the levees or embankments of the Mississippi River in order to curry favor with the people of the State, but public opinion in this country was too great to longer tolerate the presence of the lottery octopus.



A Cuban Girl.—It is pleasant to turn from the subject of torturing dumb brutes and gambling to that of Cuban womanhood, one of the fairest types of which is reproduced from a photograph as above. The picture was taken in the courtyard of a Cuban residence, and the fair señorita is shown surrounded by a wealth of tropical vegetation which makes a picturesque and appropriate background for this striking and characteristic scene. The lace mantilla which she wears is the only head covering which the Havana women wear when they stroll in their gardens or promenade upon the Prado carefully chaperoned by some elderly relative. The mantilla, as worn by the Havana women, is a symphony in lace, being coquettishly thrown over the head, its ends folded like a scarf about the neck and shoulders, half concealing the charms of its graceful wearer. It must not be supposed, however, that the Havana women are unfamiliar with the dainty bonnets and tasteful hats of their Northern sisters, for the contrary is quite the case. The latest Paris fashions are imported direct by the Havana shopkeepers and disposed of at truly American prices to the wives and daughters of the wealthy sugar planters.



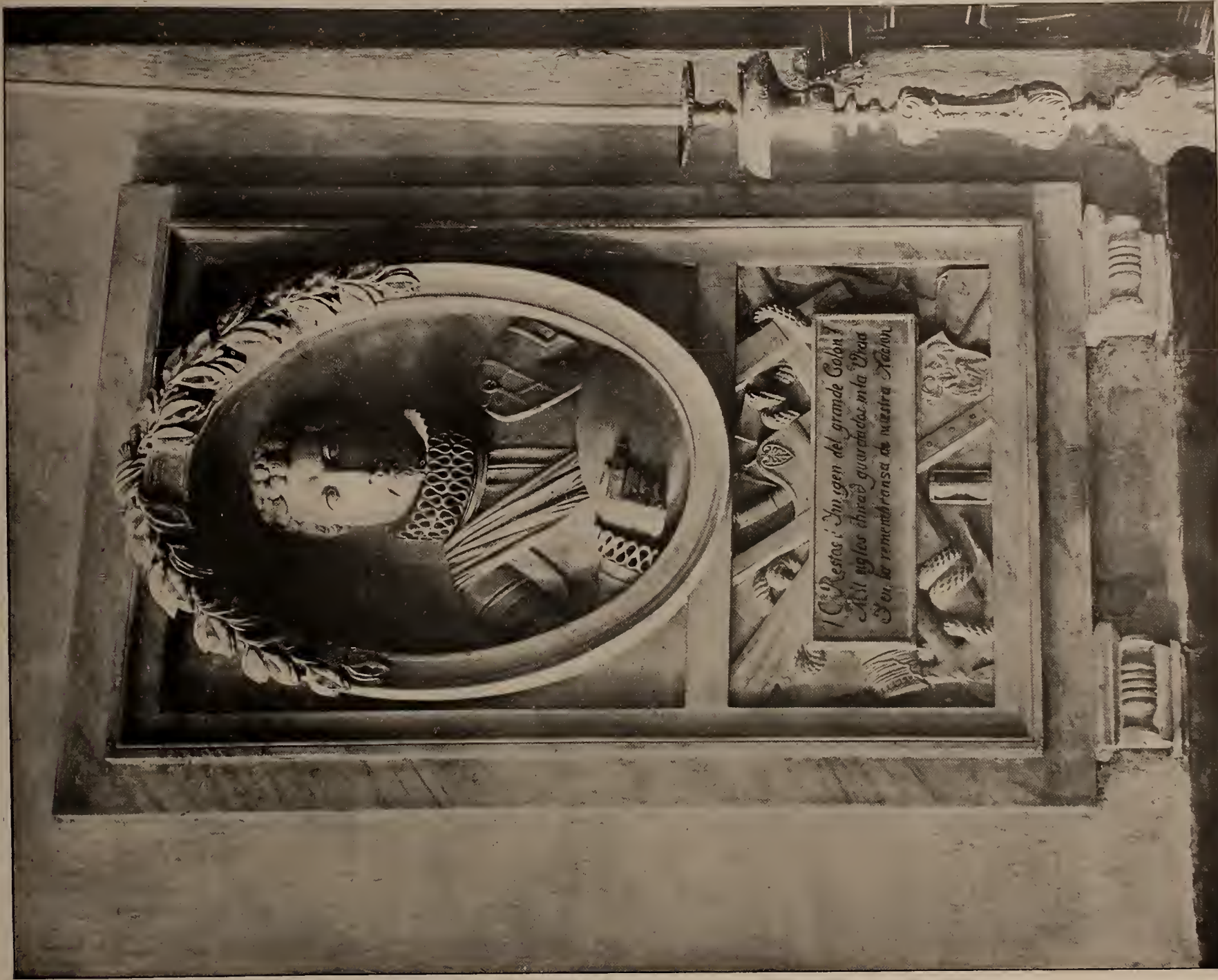
A Bull Fight to the mind of the average Spaniard is the highest form of intellectual and physical recreation. Just as baseball is a National American game, so bull-baiting is the National Spanish pastime. These brutal and degrading contests are conducted under Government supervision and are a relic of the barbarism which characterized the decadent "civilization" of the Roman Empire in the times of Nero, when hundreds of wild beasts and innocent Christians were slaughtered in the vast amphitheatres to make a "Roman holiday." Sunday is the day usually selected for bull-fighting, and thousands of spectators gather to witness the sickening spectacle. The animals selected for this wretched torture are usually bred especially for the purpose, but it sometimes happens that a bull refuses to fight and seeks to escape, whereupon the audience howls and hisses in rage until the Banderillos have goaded the animal into desperation, when as likely as not he will plunge his horns into the trembling side of some poor horse ridden by a Picador. In the illustration, the Matador is shown in the act of plunging his sword into the wounded bull, thus delivering the death-blow.



The Hotel Inglaterra is the principal hotel in Havana and is headquarters for Americans sojourning in the city. It is pleasantly situated opposite the Central Park. The building next to it is the Tacon Theatre. Consul General Lee resided at the Hotel Inglaterra during his stay in Havana and was sitting on the porch on the night of the explosion of the Maine, from which he saw the brilliant flash which illuminated the heavens and which was immediately followed by the two explosions, one of which preceded the other by about ten seconds. Senator Proctor also put up at the Hotel Inglaterra on the occasion of his recent visit to Havana, whither he went to make a personal investigation of the deplorable condition of the starving Reconcentrados and to look into other phases of the Cuban situation. The Tacon Theatre has been the scene of many anti-American demonstrations on the part of Spanish adherents, in which it is scarcely necessary to say that the faction of which former Governor-General Weyler was the leader was always the most noisy.



A Window in Havana is a closely barred affair and gives a decidedly prison-like aspect to the fronts of the houses. All the windows on the lower floors of the wealthier class of private residences are guarded in the way shown in the picture. The idea seems to be a relic of architectural style introduced in Spain by the Moors and which has long survived their conquest. Seen behind the bars of the air windows, the women of Havana look like birds in a cage, and in reality they are almost as closely guarded, for the freedom which prevails in our own country with regard to the prerogatives of the gentler sex is wholly unknown in Spanish and Latin-American countries. Courtship is conducted in Havana under the strict surveillance of the mother of the young lady, and it is only possible for the ardent wooer to lay siege to the heart of the girl of his choice through the closely grated windows of her residence. Notes are exchanged, slipped from hand to hand between the bars, and occasionally a moonlight serenade is indulged in by the lover, who thereby disturbs the nightly repose of the entire household in his effort to convey to the object of his affections the sentiments of his heart.



GILL ENGELMAN

The Tomb of Columbus is in the Cathedral of Havana, where the remains of the immortal discoverer repose, sanctuaried in a magnificent mausoleum. The inscription upon the slab beneath the bust of Columbus reads as follows :

" O remains and image of the great Colon,
A thousand ages thou wilt be preserved in this urn
And in the remembrance of our nation."

Although the discovery of America was made by a fleet which sailed under the Spanish flag, the great discoverer himself, as every schoolboy knows, was not a Spaniard, but was an Italian by birth, the city of Genoa in Italy claiming the distinction of being his native place. As a matter of fact, however, the suburban town of Chianari, a few miles from Genoa on the shores of the Mediterranean, has been proven to be the birthplace of Columbus. In passing it may be said that the island of Cuba was discovered by him on the occasion of his first voyage in 1492. His brutal treatment by the Spaniards subsequently, shows that there were Weylers in those days as well as these.



The India Palms which line the approach to the "Quinta De Palatinos," at the Cerro, are justly famous as among the most beautiful in the environs of Havana. Their trunks are tall and straight and rise to the height of sixty or seventy-five feet without a branch to mar the symmetry of their appearance, until at the top they burst into a plume of waving foliage. Their appearance, at a distance, calls to mind the lines of the poet Kernan, who speaks of—

"Oases, with their plummy palms, carved green against the skies."

The country residence to which this avenue of Palms leads is twelve miles from Havana and is one of the justly celebrated show places of the Capital. It was formerly the property of the Count of Palatinos, but is now owned by Madame Rosa Albreu, Countess of Palatinos, who resides in Paris. There are many magnificent estates in Cuba, of which this is a fair type, but it will take much time and much money to restore them to what they were before the inauguration of the struggle for Cuban Freedom.



SPANISH MISSION NEAR SANTIAGO.

THE history of the Spanish missions is usually one with the story of occupation and settlement. A corps of priests was with every expedition of discovery and every army of conquests. Planting the cross on the occupied territory was part of the ceremony of possession. The Spaniards were at once the most religious and the most cruel and avaricious of any discoverers, explorers, conquerors, or settlers in the history of the world. The first thing done on landing in a new territory was to plant the cross, second to erect a fort, and third to build a mission house. Conquering, converting and enslaving the natives were usually one process. If either part was refused extermination immediately ensued; if they fully yielded, slavery brought about final extermination in a few months or years. Careful estimates made by Las Casas, the Dominican priest, who gave the labor of a long life to the mitigation of the dreadful severity of his countrymen, places the number of natives exterminated in the West Indies alone at more than 15,000,000. In fifty years after the discovery of Cuba by Columbus there were not enough natives left in Cuba to work the few mines that had been opened. General Gomez takes pleasure in relating the story of the Cuban natives who placed all their gold in a vessel and sunk it in the sea saying that they were burying the Spanish God.



CATTLE SCENE IN EASTERN CUBA.

This photograph shows a picturesque scene near the coast shore of Rio del Bocanao, in Santiago province. The spot is an idyllic one surrounded by rolling, wooded country, rich in soil and luxuriant in vegetation. In the early settlements, four hundred years ago, cattle raising was one of the principal industries, and great herds roamed over the mountains until ownership was disputed and indiscriminate slaughter of the wild animals became a pastime. Since more than nine tenths of Cuba is wild land and the mountain slopes, almost to the top, is fine pasturage, under proper encouragement cattle and sheep raising would grow to be of immense value. The mountain sides are healthful and free from all the miasmatic influences of the swampy lands on parts of the sea coasts. There is no reason why Cuba should not be the garden spot of the world as well as the pearl of the Antilles. The inhabitants have the curious customs and are under peculiar conditions of the Spanish social system, but they are peaceful and agreeable as neighbors. They are indolent and labor is cheap, but with the paralyzing influence of Spanish taxation eliminated there is nothing to prevent Cuba from becoming one of the most habitable and profitable parts of the globe.



CUBAN FARM SCENE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

This picturesque scene is in the southeastern part of Cuba, near Baiquiri and the American mines, where many pretty farms are nestled among the hills. The chief products of these mountain farms are peas, beans, sweet potatoes and tobacco. This mountainous section of southeastern Cuba is the most picturesque part of the island, and the farms which lie among the hills form many interesting pictures. This mountain region is not only filled with magnificent scenery, but it affords rich grazing lands and considerable water power. This section also possesses great mineral wealth, and there are mines producing iron and copper. Silver ore is found in some parts, but has not been worked to any great extent. The entire eastern part of the island is rich in minerals, but the tax on mining has always been so heavy that all enterprise in this direction has been paralyzed. Some of these mines were opened by the natives before the time of Columbus and all told not a year's work has been expended on them since, though they are known to contain valuable deposits of ore.



CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATION.

NEXT to cotton, one of the great industries of the tropical South is the raising of sugar cane. The photograph above represents a sugar plantation in Cuba, near Havana, with the sugar cane partly harvested. Sugar cane is perennial grass, with solid stems of six to twenty feet high. The leaves are three feet or more in length, and three inches broad. The branches are notched or jointed, bearing at each joint two flowers. The sap or juice of the plant contains from fifteen to twenty per cent. of sugar. It has not been found in the wild state in any part of the world, and there is much doubt as to its native country, which is supposed to be Bengal. The cultivation of the sugar cane is of very ancient origin, and is mentioned as early as the commencement of the Christian era. In the ninth century the cultivation had extended to Persia and to Spain. The sugar growing district in Cuba can be extended many times its present area and be made many times as profitable by intelligent cultivation.



SPANISH MOSS OF SOUTHERN LATITUDES.

THIS moss hangs in festoons from the forest trees in warm climates, and will perfume the balconies of houses if placed on them, because of its being able to live for a considerable time suspended in the air, without apparently receiving any nutriment. During the dry season, which is that of repose corresponding to the winter of northern climes, this parasitic plant withers, and seems to be dead; but as soon as the gentle, preparatory rain begins to fall, it revives and becomes fully developed into its glorious existence by the ceaseless showers that transform the whole surface of the country into a magnificent hothouse. This moss is attached amid gigantic grasses, ferns and numberless climbers, to trees and rocks, and is nourished by the continual warm vapors that fill the forests. Stagnant water is injurious to it even by mere proximity. The roots of the most fully developed air plants (to which family this moss belongs), by which they cling to their supports high in the air, have an outer parchment-like layer, in which the spiral cells exhibit detached fibres and simple walls. The moss is greyish in color, and will hang in festoons from branches that are fifty and seventy-five feet above the ground.



SPANISH PANTEONS.

CHIEF among the interesting characteristics of a country is the mode of disposing of its dead. In most Spanish-American countries the cemeteries are called pantheons. They give the observer the impression of vast mausoleums, being enclosed by great walls containing chambers where the bodies are deposited. The Pantheon in this illustration comprises ten acres around which is a solid wall ten feet high and several feet in thickness. Thousands of bodies are deposited in the chambers of the Pantheon, where they lie until the expiration of the chamber leases when the bones are placed in an immense sub-cemetery. This great charnel house is reached by a winding stairway. It is an unearthly place, containing the bones of some 30,000 persons who have passed beyond the pale. This repository is a room 900 feet long, over twenty feet high and twenty feet wide. The room is arched and well lighted. Bones and skulls are piled up in this vast storehouse indiscriminately and without reference to ownership. Reverence for the relics of the dead is not a characteristic of Spanish nature. An emotional people cares for nothing but the present.



CUBAN PASSENGER TRAIN.

THE roads running south from Havana pass through some delightful farm scenes. The one shown in this view is representative of the capabilities of the island for attractive homes. It also shows the luxuriant specimens of the families of Cacti, and the antiquated engines used on the short poorly constructed railways. All the semi-tropical vegetables and fruits grow here with the least possible care; and, when reasonable sanitary and salutary precautions are taken; the climate is healthful and the air invigorating. The rains of the summer are veritable down-pours but of short duration. They come suddenly and cease as suddenly. However, only a certain portion of the year is thus afflicted and a mitigating circumstance is that they almost invariably come at a given hour of the day. In comparison, less water falls to the inch in Havana than in New Orleans and the climate is described by official experts as having many more features of healthfulness. Back in the mountains the climate and conditions are very similar to that of Southern Tennessee. In four centuries Cuba has gained less in wealth than many of the new territories of the United States gained in half a generation. Doubtless when a stable and equitable government is assured for Cuba, it will flourish more in a half a score years than it has in two centuries.



SOUTH-WEST CUBA.

THE above is a good representation of the Cuban villages in the province of Pinar del Rio in southwestern Cuba. The houses are rude in the extreme, the more pretentious ones being built of sun-dried brick, and the smaller ones some of them constructed almost entirely of reeds and grasses; the roofs are thatched with reeds. In the foreground may be seen the cactus hedges, or fences, which surround the houses and villages, growing sometimes to a height of fifteen to twenty feet. Compared with the possibilities of production, the industrial condition of Cuba is yet at an early age. The natural indolence of the people, due in part to climate and heredity, has precluded the advancement which has been made in other portions of the North American continent. Cubans are a mixed people, composed of various types. The natives proper present a curious study to the traveler. The daily life of the Cuban is not one of ceaseless toil. The warm climate and the natural productiveness of the soil make it possible for him to live with little labor, and this the average Cuban does.



EL CANEY, CUBÁ.

THIS photograph shows one of the typical old villages of Southeast Cuba. These villages with their crumbling walls show on every hand the signs of age, which the indolent inhabitants take little pains to repair. The architecture in these villages, with the exception of the churches, which are often magnificent structures, is of the rudest kind, consisting of four square walls of stone or sun-dried brick, with thatched roofs. This picturesque old village, and the rugged mountains encircling it, presents many rare attractions for the traveler. Situated just out from Santiago on the little railroad about fifteen miles long, running from Santiago to San Luis, it affords the tourist a good idea of the old Spanish village, made when St. Jago was the capital of Cuba.



CACTUS FENCE.

These remarkable fences are seen in Cuba but more frequently in Mexico. The cactus from which these fences are constructed is the variety known to botanists as *Opuntia*, or the prickly pear or Indian fig cactus. The natives plant them as our American farmers do the ordinary hedge, and the thorny plants rise to a considerable height, making a hedge or fence as impenetrable as a stone wall. There are 150 varieties of the *Opuntia*. The flowers are mostly yellow or reddish-yellow, and they are succeeded by pear-shaped or egg-shaped fruits. This fruit is widely consumed under the name of prickly pear. On one of these species of cactus the cochineal insect is nurtured. It is a native of Mexico, and large plantations are under cultivation for the purpose of rearing this insect. These plantations will each contain as many as 50,000 plants. The female insects are placed on the plants about August, and in four months the first crop of cochineal is gathered.



SACRO MONTE.

NEARLY every large burying ground in Spanish dominions has its sacred shrine. This place near Havana has been the resort for ages of those desiring to call the special blessings of heaven upon some wish or enterprise. As every fort situated upon a rise of ground is called Moro Castle, so every bit of high ground is a Sacro Monte. It is a curious comment on human religions to see such devotion everywhere among the Latin races with every turn in town or country covered with crosses, shrines, chapels, and worshiping places, and yet ignorance, avarice and cruelty are the prevailing traits. The Aztec priests loved flowers passionately and yet they offered human sacrifices. Nero loved music and his name is the most execrated in history. The Spaniards have been the most devoted and pious of the Latin races and yet they attempted to make the Holy Inquisition a world instrument for religious conversion, and they endeavored religiously to exterminate all disbelievers. They persecuted the Jews and Moors with the most atrocious and revolting cruelty, boasted of their exterminating religious wars in the Netherlands, and are responsible for many millions of murders among the American natives south of the territory now occupied by the United States. Some of the most noble martyrs in the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization are found among those whose motives were solely religious, and yet Spanish government with all its unrivaled rapacity has been a union of the ecclesiastical and military.



WATERWAY NEAR BAHIA HONDA, CUBA.

THIS old waterway forms a transportage for bringing out fruits and vegetables to the fort. Many native families live in their flat boats the year round in a simplicity and ease which are contentment and animal happiness unalloyed. The flat boats are the cheapest and most primitive kind, propelled by poles. Only the least amount of exertion is needed, and the time is passed away in eating, sleeping, and gambling. It seems that where nature's abundance requires the least amount of labor, the people are invariably the most indolent, ignorant, unprogressive. If Cuba becomes free to all classes of immigrants under laws that are effective and stable for their protection, a new era will dawn over that fertile land, and its resources will be made to serve their purpose in civilization. As it is, neither natives nor foreigners profit by the rich territory in which the form of government has made impossible all incentives toward the development of the natural resources. Under proper influences, the laziness of the natives would yield to thriftiness, and the primitive boats would be replaced by steam vessels.



VIEW OF BAY ACROSS FROM MANILA.

THIS beautiful tropical scene is across the bay from Manila and near Balanga from which in its maneuvers, Commodore Dewey's squadron bore down upon Admiral Montejo's fleet drawn up under protection from the batteries on the eastern shore. The Spanish Admiral was sharply condemned by his superiors in Spain for not having gone out to meet his adversary in the open bay and come to close quarters where the aim of his gunners could have been more accurate. There was strong talk in Spain of court-martialing the commander for cowardice, but the fact that not a flag was struck, and every ship went down with colors flying, acquits the Spaniards of all charge of cowardice. The superior accuracy of Commodore Dewey's gunners proves conclusively that the Spanish Admiral made the best out of his situation. That memorable May morning marked an era in the history of the United States by the heroic deed in those calm waters, 6,500 miles from San Francisco, California. The bay is somewhat triangular in appearance and about 30 miles across at its widest part. Its entrance is about eight miles wide at its narrowest place. Properly fortified it would be impregnable.



NATIVE HUT IN LUZON, PHILIPPINES.

A good representation is shown above of the typical farm house, or Philippine farm. The farm shown in this photograph is situated near the city of Davilican, in the eastern part of Luzon. The principal products raised in this section are sugar, tobacco, pineapples, and coffee. The latter grows very abundantly, and is of a superior quality. The houses or butts are constructed of reeds, set up and down and woven together with vines. The roofs are usually thatched with palm leaves. No nails whatever are used in the construction of these primitive abodes, the leaves being entirely woven together with vines. The chief diet of these native farmers is fruit, and their mode of life is most primitive. The farming implements of the natives are generally of a very rude order, but enterprising foreigners have in some sections pushed into this country, and are working a great transformation in the farming methods. Coffee requires from three to five years after planting to realize a full crop. Coffee plants are grown in a nursery, and usually transplanted when one year old.



FOREST SCENE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THIS photograph represents a tropical scene in the coffee lands found in the forests of Luzon. The illustration shows the rich tropical vegetation which grows in this place, and in the foreground is one of the primitive bridges constructed by the natives and in use in this section of the country. The forests and vegetation in some parts of the Philippines are beautiful in the extreme. These tropical forests in this region of Manila are picturesque almost beyond description. The trees are festooned with moss and illuminated with bright flowers, and the landscape is changed from fields of bright green sugar cane to groves of dark green coffee. The growth of all kinds of vegetation is luxurious in the extreme. Although the summers are hot and the air humid, there is little discomfort when one becomes acclimated. There are poisonous reptiles, but they do not abound. Harmless animals are the rule, vicious ones the exception.



STREET SCENE IN BATANGAS.

THE accompanying photograph shows a street scene in the shambling, but picturesque little village of Batangas, which is located a few miles from the city of Manila. The village of Batangas is composed mostly of thatched roofed residences, or flat-roofed gambling places, in which games of chance on a small scale are in progress the year around. There is little to attract in the place aside from the quaint thatched houses and the picturesque cactus hedges, for the place, as is usual with native villages, is dirty and illy built. The people think more of a fighting cock than an American farmer does of his horse, and the cock-pit holds more interest for most of them than the fate of the islands. However, the way they rallied to the rebel standard after the battle of Manila seems to indicate that their petty gambling has for a time at least been forgotten.



PLANTING RICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE above photograph represents a scene in the island of Luzon on a rice plantation at planting time. Rice is largely grown in this island in the low, wet sections, and in the swamps which have been partially drained. It is one of the important products of the Philippines. The best lands for the cultivation of rice are on the banks of rivers having a deep soil, so situated as to be overflowed by the opening of tide gates. They must be above the salt water and below the reach of freshets, so as not to be flooded at the times which would injure the crop. Other low lands not in the tide region will bear good crops of rice if they are situated so that they can be drained and flooded at will. The best plantations are prepared by a system of embankments and ditches, so flooded out as to form fields, the size of which are limited by the number of hands that can finish any one operation connected with the culture in one day. The seed is scattered in April and May, and as it is sown it is covered lightly with soil, and the water is then let through the gates and kept upon the land from four to six days, until the grains begin to swell and sprout.



BAYOU SCENE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE low grounds in the bottoms of the streams flowing into Manila bay abound in channels filled with sluggish water, similar to the bayous of the lower Mississippi. These bayous, which in many places are deserted river beds, are scattered over the alluvial tracts of former streams. They are inhabited by wild fowl and abound in many varieties of fish. During the summer rains the streams overflow into these bayous. The low country around is then entirely submerged, and extensive seas spread out on either side, the streams themselves being marked by the clear, broad band of water in most of the forests that appear above it. The lavish abundance of nature in fish, fowl and fruit makes primitive life easy and the natives have little inclination to accept those higher forms of civilization which require more energy and labor. The people are easily governed and it has required the severest forms of oppression to drive them to the fierce rebellion which they have waged for several years.



MISSION NEAR MANILA.

THIS quaint mission is located near the city of Manila. The labor on these houses was performed by the natives working out their taxes at about five cents a day. The monks are slothful, well-fed persons who perform their perfunctory duties in daily routine without animation or spirit. They welcome any stranger who can bring news of the outside world, as they have no books or periodicals for diversion, or instruction. The lassitude prevailing in these climates soon possesses all comers and food is so cheap that a servant will provide the best the country affords at forty cents a day for a large family and pay himself good wages out of the proceeds remaining over his purchases. Of the inhabitants included in the tax census fewer than one in a hundred attend any kind of a school. The chief diversion of the monks in the mission houses is in attending their gardens, cultivated by their servants, and gathering the fine flowers which this tropical country affords in abundance. These numerous ecclesiastical houses are considered somewhat in the nature of free public taverns, as a stranger coming hungry to one will go in and order his dinner and after partaking will ride away without a thought as to any encroachment or the need of any payment. If it is night, he will order a room arranged for him and his horse taken care of without question or seeing the proprietor of the place. It is the ideal place of idleness and freedom from any care but the pestiferous ants and the gatherer of taxes.



FARM SCENE, PHILIPPINES.

THE foot of the Luzon range between Mauala and the east coast is a garden spot of luxurious nature. Away from the meddling officials whose sole business was to extend the annoyances of Spanish greed, the people here had only to contend with the omnivorous and omnipresent tax gatherer. Since enterprise has always been taxed to death no one cares to be enterprising. Living is as cheap as the dirt and a servant at a salary of a dollar a week is enabled to support his wife and children, pay his own board and expenses, indulge in the common luxury of a fighting cock, pay his gambling debts, have enough pocket change for all ordinary personal expenses, pay the regulation government tax of one tenth of all his earnings, and give his required portion for the perquisites of the priest. Most of the poorer classes can not marry because the fee that must be paid to the government added to the fee required by the priest is more money than they ever expect to see at one time. Under a government that encourages industry instead of crushing it by taxing every mouthful of food and every vegetable, fowl, or animal owned or prepared for the market, these farm scenes would multiply and the Philippines would become one of the most productive spots of the earth. Spanish occupancy is a blight on any soil, an incubus on the hopes and energies of every land that nation has ever controlled.





