# SPAIN'S SEACOAST CITIES

## Castilian Towns That Will Soon Be the Targets For Commodore Watson's Big Guns.

### Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

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When Watson's 11 inch guns thunder off the seacoast of Spain, they will thunder in the interests of peace. They will, if need be, hurl tons of projectiles at Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona so that peace may come, and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have an ownership of shrieking American shells, shattered Spanish buildings and Spanish dead. So it known, then, that Commodore John Crittenden Watson will carry the war into the enemy's home country, into Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace.

The Cuban question under the command of Admiral Oscar Antelio Sampson over a midshipman, who would naturally take command of the entire fleet. Spain will be forced to carry on the war, according to Washington statements, and there will not be the semblance of a campaign against Havana. It will have the defenses of that city to the humiliating confession that no one believed that our leading capital of the little commonwealth to torment or assault and even content to await the quiet approaching to Washington attempts.

Of all Spanish cities the one that most dreads a storm of shot and shell and the one upon which the greatest amount of injury can be inflicted is Cadiz, the ancient Gades, the Tarshish of the Bible, the Tartessus of the Greeks, the Gades of the Romans and also the Mons Junionis of the middle ages, which name is often found on the flag of the country that then occupied by the Jews. Its population decreased between 1860 and 1887 owing to the unhealthy condition of the marshes and the consequent removal of much of the manufacturing population beyond the municipal boundary. But there has been a great revival since, and it is the most flourishing and, after Madrid, the most populous city in Spain and one of the finest in appearance. Its manufactures and commerce are very important, and it has both a large fishport and export trade.

A city of great wealth, it is, like Cadiz, the see of a bishop, has a university founded in 1811, several colleges, academies and many well endowed and benevolent institutions, with the usual proportion of churches, cathedrals, convents and hospitals. The port is accessible, or was of trade, numerous professorships of navigation, chemistry, experimental philosophy, mineralogy, foreign languages, etc. The principal streets are long, wide, well paved and lighted in the newer part, but in the old quarter are narrow, crooked and picturesque. Among the interesting promenades are the famous Alameda, a favorite resort, meaning mall) and the sea around the ramparts, with pleasant views over the sea.

The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cayetano, erected on the spot where the patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1328 to 1835. One of the most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 24 feet. The fort of Santiago, south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 252 feet above sea level. It commands the city, the citadel and the port and is connected with the Santelmo by the Isegrenglio. The citadel to the northeast is a regular fortress built on the system of Vauban. Surrounding it are walls, ditches and batteries. The bombardment of Tarragona would be a most heartrending and tragic event in the Spanish war, for it is a city of which they are justly proud.

Like other Mediterranean towns, it has an ancient history, for according to tradition it was founded by Hercules 400 years before the building of Rome, or about 1100 B. C. It was re-established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts founded, by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Barcino. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

In the fifth century it was taken by the Goths, two centuries later by the Arabs, and from them it was seized by the Christians, aided by Charlemagne, it was long governed until the fourteenth century by independent counts, nominally subject to the French or Carolingian kings, and subsequently became attached to the Kingdom of Aragon. In 1640 the city was seized by the tyranny of Philip IV and there herself into the arms of France, but was retaken in 1652. In 1697 it was captured by the French, but restored to Spain in the same year. Then followed various episodes in its history. It was captured by the Spaniards and English at one time, besieged by the French at another and finally, in 1808, taken by Napoleon, who held it till 1814. In 1842 Espartero revolted against the queen regent Christina and was bombarded and seized by Zurbaran in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1843 and 1854, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Intramuros, or that is the most fortified part, and Extramuros, or that beyond the walls, are the two divisions of the city. The streets are narrow, crooked and ill paved, with the exception of the Rambla, a fine boulevard, and the Plaza de la Constitucion, a handsome square. The principal edifices are the cathedral, the Lonja de Mercaderes, or exchange, the Casa Consistorial, or city hall, the Diputacion, or provincial house, the Audiencia, or court house, the Colegio de Corredores, or college of brokers, the Colegio de Arquitectos, or college of architects, the Colegio de Abogados, or college of lawyers, the Colegio de Medicos, or college of physicians, the Colegio de Farmaceuticos, or college of pharmacists, the Colegio de Veterinarios, or college of veterinary surgeons, the Colegio de Sordo-Mudos, or deaf and dumb institute, the Colegio de Ciegos, or institute for the blind, the Academia de Bellas Artes, or academy of fine arts, the Academia de Ciencias, or academy of sciences, the Academia de Medicina, or academy of medicine, the Academia de Jurisprudencia, or academy of jurisprudence, the Academia de Nobles Artes de San Luis, or academy of noble arts of San Luis, the Academia de Buenas Letras, or academy of belles lettres, the Academia de Bellas Artes de Santa Isabel de Hungria, or academy of fine arts of Santa Isabel de Hungria, the Academia de Bellas Artes de Santa Catalina, or academy of fine arts of Santa Catalina, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, or academy of fine arts of San Fernando, the Academia de Bellas Artes de Santa Cecilia, or academy of fine arts of Santa Cecilia, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Miguel, or academy of fine arts of San Miguel, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Jose, or academy of fine arts of San Jose, the Academia de Bellas Artes de Santa Barbara, or academy of fine arts of Santa Barbara, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Eloy, or academy of fine arts of San Eloy, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Antonio, or academy of fine arts of San Antonio, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Jorge, or academy of fine arts of San Jorge, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Carlos, or academy of fine arts of San Carlos, the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, or academy of fine arts of San Fernando