

**HOW THE SPANISH FORTIFY THE COUNTRY IN CUBA.**

The Spanish soldiers have not had many encounters in battle with the Cuban insurgents, as, owing to the peculiar nature of the surface of the land in Cuba, a small force is capable of holding a much larger force at bay when such methods of guerrilla warfare are adopted as are used by the Cuban insurgents. The armies of Spain have been perpetually harassed by the enemy, and as the Cubans would not meet them in the field they have devoted their attention very largely to attempts to cut off the various sections of the island to prevent the mobilization of large bodies of insurgent troops; to "reconcentration," by which they hoped to starve the Cuban forces by shutting up in the towns the peasants who furnished them with food, and to the protection of large estates and plantations.

Our two engravings show the class of defenses which our troops will encounter. The square fort (Fort Paez, Santa Clara), shown in our cut, is an adobe structure provided with a tiled roof, suggested by the experience of the last war, 1868-1878, when the insurgents used to fire arrows with inflammable material on the roofs of the forts, setting them on fire. Broad horizontal slots are provided, through which the Spanish troops can fire. Such a fort is, of course, very formidable for the insurgents, but the United States troops, with their modern artillery, will convert it into a slaughter house in less than a minute. Such forts are frequently found along the two "trochas" and along the railroads.

It might be well at this place to describe the "trochas" which were built by the Spanish to confine the insur-

side by two ditches, three yards wide and three yards deep. On the outside of these two trenches is a well-stretched barbed wire fence, which was to oppose a serious obstacle to the cavalry of the insurgents. Beyond the two trenches they dug wolf traps twenty

Our other engraving shows the fortified church of La Palma, Pinar del Rio. In this case the local church has been strongly fortified, and this would also prove a very effective barrier to the insurgents, who have little or no artillery, but with our modern guns we could destroy the fort in a very short time, and destruction would come to all those who attempted to hold this fortification. The soldiers in front in both cases are Spanish soldiers, and from them we can see the type of men with whom we have to contend.



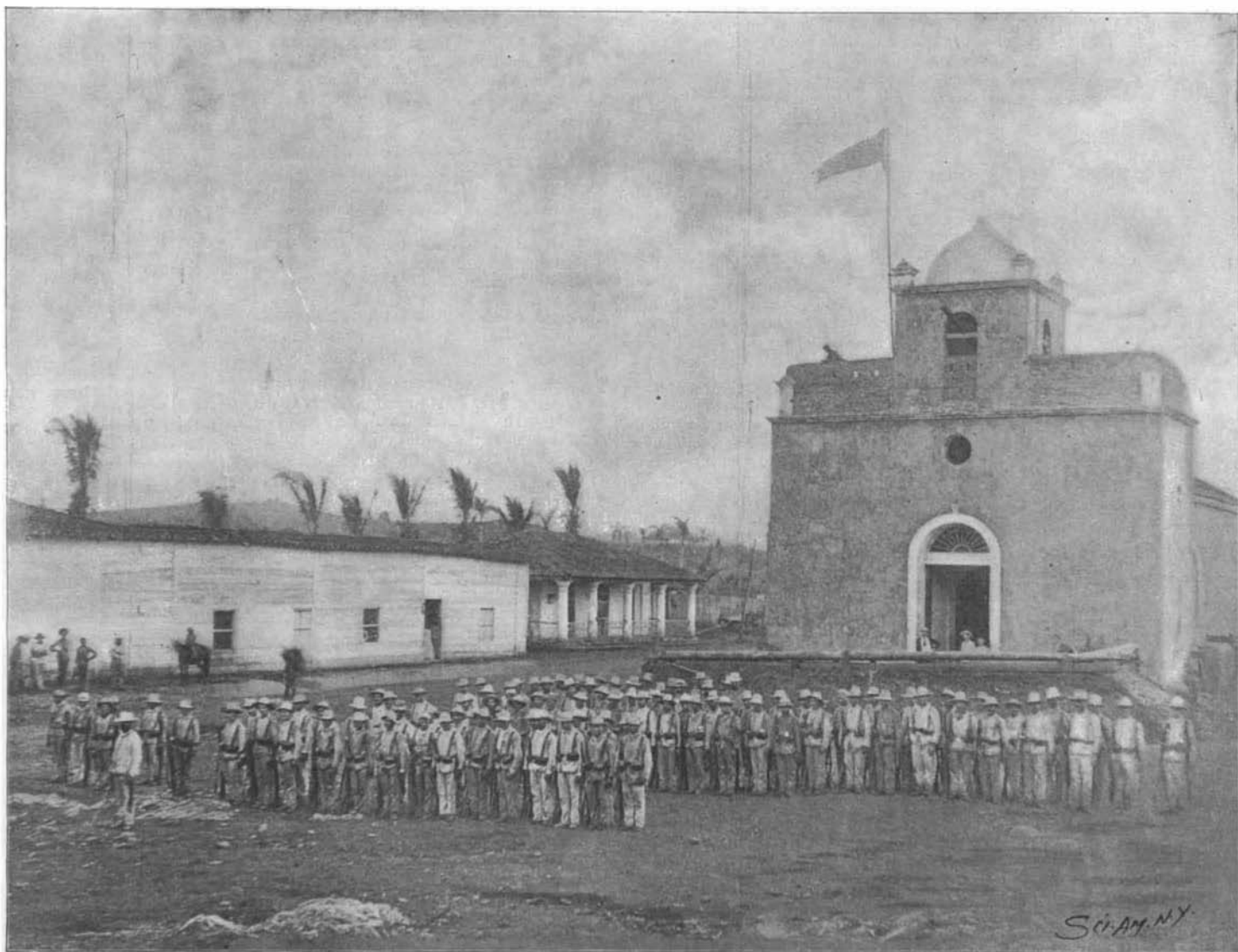
**FORT PAEZ, SANTA CLARA, CUBA, HELD BY SPANISH TROOPS.**

yards apart. About one hundred yards apart they built some block houses, whose walls were made of thick planks a yard apart. The space between the walls was filled with sand. At night this fortified line was lighted with electricity and 12,000 men were concentrated on it. Yet, in spite of these precautions, Maceo passed it twice, the barbed wire afforded no protection, being easily cut by the machetes. In the

torian continent. The object of the expedition is to explore South Victoria Land, and to investigate the seas and islands between there and Australia. Mr. Borchgrevink is taking with him stores for three years and a supply of carrier pigeons.

LOS ANGELES, California, has set a good example by the enforcement of an ordinance forbidding the free de-

Mr. BORCHGREVINK has given to a representative of Reuter's Agency some details of the arrangements for the Antarctic expedition which will shortly leave for Australia and South Victoria Land. He said that his ship, the "Southern Cross," has been designed by the builder of the "Fram," and has 10 feet of solid oak at her bows, and at her weakest point is 32 inches in thickness. Over all she is sheathed with 3 inches of American greenheart — a wood which never splits, and is very hard and slippery. The "Southern Cross" will fly the British flag, and will leave London in July. A pack of sixty-five Siberian sledge-dogs will be taken, and a number of sledges for the inland journey on the South Vic-



**FORTIFIED CHURCH OF LA PALMA, PINAR DEL RIO, CUBA.**

gents within certain districts. There are two of these fortified lines, but one of them is ineffective. This is the one intended to prevent the Cubans in the province of Pinar del Rio from moving on Havana. A road wide enough to permit of cavalry to pass is bordered on each

"trocha" in the province of Puerto Principe the forts are of the type shown in our engraving, and a military railroad follows the fortified line across the island and makes the rapid concentration of troops comparatively easy.

livery from house to house of samples of proprietary or other medicines. Numerous children have been made deathly sick (and on two or three occasions, in various parts of the country, fatally poisoned) by getting hold of these samples and eating them.