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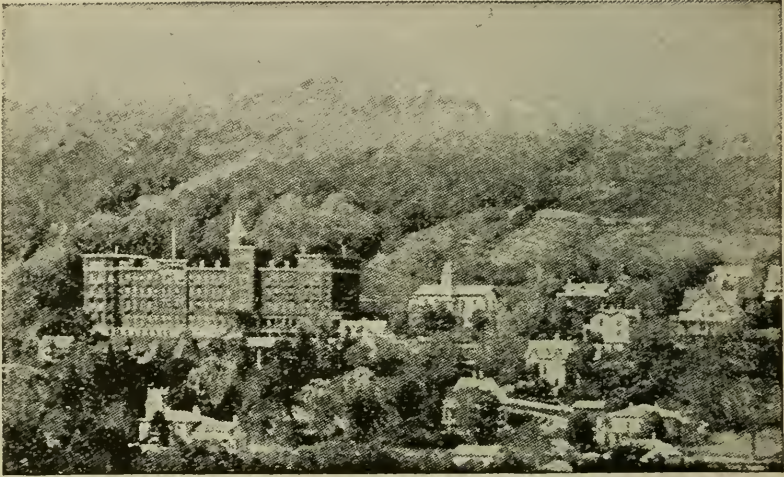
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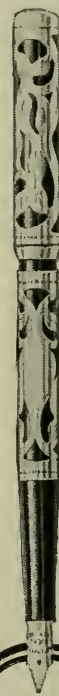
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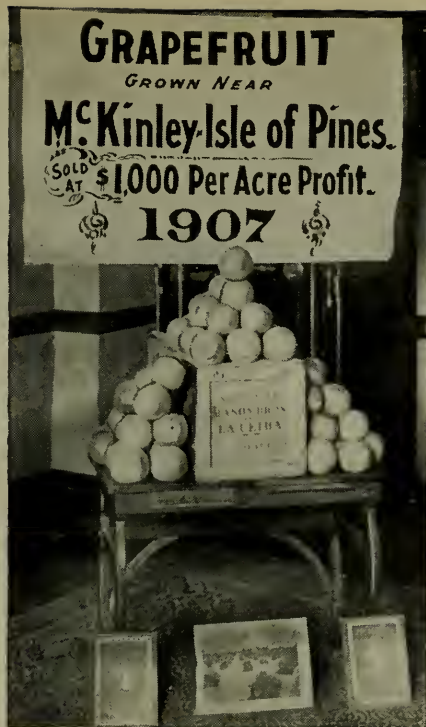
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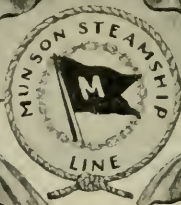
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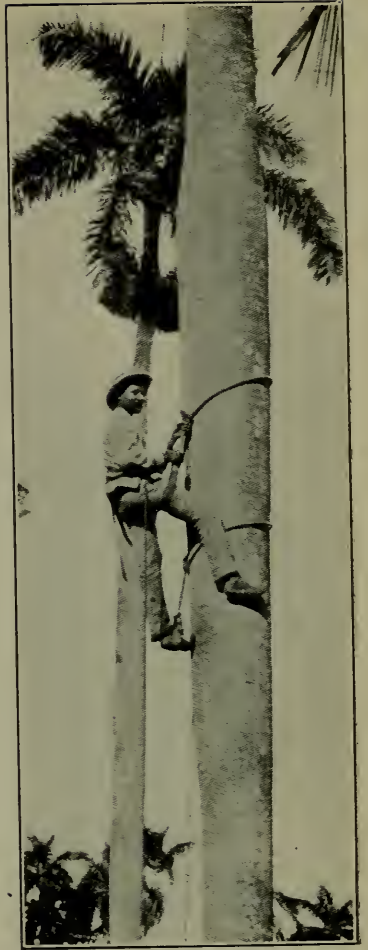
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From any point in the city to another not crossing Belascoain avenue, first zone from east to west, 2 persons 20 cents, 3 persons 25 cents, 4 persons 30 cents.

If the first zone (Belascoain avenue) be crossed, not crossing the second zone, which limit is Infanta avenue, 2 persons 25 cents, 3 persons 30 cents, 4 persons 35 cents.

If the second zone is crossed and the hack be taken to the Quinta de los Molinos, Puente de Agua Dulce, Príncipe street, 2 persons 40 cents, 3 persons 45 cents, 4 persons 50 cents.

A hack by the hour for business purposes, 2 persons 75 cents, 3 persons 90 cents, 4 persons 95 cents.

A hack by the hour for driving, 2 persons \$1.25, 3 persons \$1.50, 4 persons \$1.75.

To the Cemetery \$1.50. To the Cemetery and back \$2.50. To the Vedado \$1.00. To the Vedado and return \$1.50. To the Carmelo \$1.50. Carmelo and return \$2.50. To the Cerro up to Palatino \$1.50. Same and return \$2.50. To Jesús del Monte up to corner of Toyo 75 cents. Same and return \$1.35. To the Blanquizal crossing Luyaño \$1.50. Same and return \$3.00.

Any person engaging a hack to go and return to any of the last six places named has the right to be waited for for half an hour.

After 9 o'clock P. M., hackmen cannot be compelled to cross the second zone. *From 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. fares are double.*

**ELECTRIC CARS.**

The trolley car starting points are at San Juan de Dios Park, the Muelle de Luz and the Custom House. The lines run to Jesús del Monte, Cerro, Príncipe, the University and Colón Cemetery and Vedado. The fare is 5 cents American or 7 cents Spanish.

**STEAMSHIP LINES.**

*Tender leaves Machina Wharf at foot of Sol Street.*

**Peninsular & Occidental**, for Key West, Knight's Key and Port Tampa. G. Lawton Childs & Co., Gen. Agts., 22 Mercaderes street.

**Southern Pacific**, for New Orleans. No. 49 Obispo.

**Ward Line**, for New York, Nassau, Progreso, Vera Cruz. 76 Cuba.

**Steamship Aviles** sails three times monthly from Santiago to Jamaica.

**West Indian Co.**, for Vera Cruz and Tampico. No. 24 Santa Clara.

**Canadian-Mexican Line**, to Canada and Mexico. 50 San Ignacio.

**United SS. Co.** for Galveston. Obispo 49, altos.

**Hamburg-American Line** for Mexico. San Ignacio 54.

**Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.**, for Mexico. Oficios 18.

## COASTWISE STEAMERS.

Agency for tickets to Cuban Ports, Mr. Foster's Office, Prado.

**Cuban Steamship Line** of Carlos J. Trujillo from Batabanó for Cienfuegos, Casilda (Trinidal), Tunas, Júcaro, Santa Cruz, Manzanillo, Ensenada de Mora, Santiago. No. 48 Oficios.

**Herrera Line**, for Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Banes, Mayarí, Vita Sama, Sagua de Tánamo, Baracoa, Guantánamo (Caimanera), Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico. San Pedro 6.

**Isle of Pines.**—Steamer Colon leaves Batabanó for the Isle of Pines Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of train leaving Villanueva station at 5:50 P. M., and returns Mondays and Fridays.

## RAILROAD STATIONS.

*City Office for sleeping car tickets: Mr. Foster's office, Prado and Central Park.*

**Cuba Railroad.**—Same stations as for United Railways.

**Marianao & Havana Railway.**—Concha station, Paseo de Tacon. Príncipe line of electric cars.

**United Railways of Havana.**—(1) Villanueva station, Prado and Colón Park. (2) Regla station, via ferry from Luz wharf.

**Western Railway of Havana.**—Cristina station, Cristina street, Jesús del Monte line of electric cars.

**Havana Central (Electric).**—Arsenal station, Zulueta street entrance to Arsenal.



BOHIO CONSTRUCTED OF THE ROYAL PALM.

## IN HAVANA.

**Albear Statue**, Albear Park, off from Central Park. See page 52.

**American Club**.—No. 83 Prado.

**Arsenal and Navy Yard**.—Reached by Jesús del Monte cars.

**Atares Castle**.—On hill at head of harbor. Take Jesús del Monte car to Cristina station; then walk. See page 95.

**Botanical Gardens**.—On Paseo de Carlos III. Príncipe car. Page 92.

**Caballeria Wharf**.—Foot of O'Reilly street.

**Cabana**.—Take boat from Caballeria wharf or other landing. Fare 10 cents. Cabaña and Morro may be visited in connection. Page 72.

**Carcel**.—Foot of Prado. Since the paragraphs on pages 56-57 were put into type the prisoners have been removed to Príncipe.

**Cathedral**, Empedrado and San Ignacio streets. See page 38.

**Cervantes Statue** is in San Juan de Dios Park.

**Churches**.—Roman Catholic; see page 38. Cathedral, Empedrado and San Ignacio streets. Belen, Compostela and Luz streets. La Merced, Cuba and Merced streets. San Agustin, Cuba and Amargura streets. Santa Catalina, O'Reilly street. Santo Domingo, O'Reilly and Mercaderes streets. Cristo (American; Augustinian Fathers), Villegas and Amargura streets.

**Protestant Denominations (Services in English)**.—Holy Trinity Cathedral, Neptuno and Aguila; W. L. Platt, Sec'y, 105 Prado. Methodist, 10 Virtudes street. Presbyterian Church, Salud 40. Church of Christ Mission, Galiano 45. Baptist Temple, corner Dragones and Zulueta. Congregational Church, Someruelos 6. Christian Science, No. 4 G street, Vedado.

**Congress**.—Senate Building on O'Reilly street, fronting Plaza de Armas. See page 94.

**Cristobal Colon Cemetery**.—Reached by the Universidad-Aduana line of cars, fare 5 cents. See page 78.

**Custom House (Aduana)**.—Oficios street, foot of Teniente Rey.

**Espada Cemetery**.—The Espada Cemetery (page 81) has been demolished.

**Ferries** leave Luz wharf for Regla and for the Regla station of the United Railways, the Cuban Railroad, Havana Central, etc. Fare, 5 cents.

**Mr. Foster's Information Office**.—Corner Prado and Central Park.

**Fuerza**.—O'Reilly street and Plaza de Armas. An attendant in charge will conduct visitors through the building.

**Guanabacoa**.—Ferry from Luz wharf to Regla (fare 5 cents); thence rail, fare 10 cents, Spanish silver.

**Jai Alai**—The Frontón, Concordia and Oquendo streets. Page 117.

**Libraries**.—National, in La Maestranza, Cuba and Chacon streets.



**Luz Wharf**, ferry to Regla, is at the foot of Luz street. Reached by Aduana and Muelle de Luz lines.

**Malecon**.—Foot of Prado. See pages 52, 60.

**Marianao**.—Suburb west of Havana; reached by rail from Concha station; fare 20 cents; or by Vedado line of electric cars; fare 5 cents to Vedado and 5 cents Vedado to Marianao.

**Markets**.—Colón, Monserrate street. Tacon, La Reina street. Cristiana, Mercaderes street. Frohock's Chicago Market, Empedrado 30.

**Matanzas** excursions by the United Railways. Tickets sold at Mr. Foster's office. See pages 16, 101.

**Morro Castle**.—Take boat from Caballeria wharf or other landing. Fare 10 cents. Cabaña may be visited in connection. See page 63.

**Palace**.—Obispo and O'Reilly streets and Plaza de Armas. Page 30.

**Paula Hospital**.—San Isidro, between Cuba and Havana. Page 98.

**La Playa**.—The Marianao sea beach. Train from Concha station.

**Park Seats**.—The chair seats in Central Park and at the Malecon are free during the day. From 5 to 10 o'clock P. M. a charge of 5 cents Spanish is made. A ticket bought in either park is good also in the other. The benches are free at all times.

**Plaza de Armas**.—Foot of O'Reilly and Obispo streets. Page 27.

**Police Headquarters**, No. 82 Maestranza Building, Cuba street.

**Post-Office**, foot of O'Reilly street, in the building east of La Fuerza, facing El Templete and Plaza de Armas. Cuban postal rates are equivalent to those of the United States. Stamps cost their face value in American money. Letter postage to United States, 2 cents. Branch office in Hotel Pasaje.

**Presidio**.—Foot of Prado. See page 56.

**Principe Castle**.—On hill west of city. Take Príncipe car. Page 95.

**Punta**.—Foot of Prado. See page 60.

**Regla**.—Ferry from Luz wharf. Fare 5 cents. See page 121.

**Standard Guide Information Office**, Prado and Central Park.

**Telegraph Offices** in hotels and in Senate Building. Cable Office, Cuba and Obispo; branches in Post-Office and hotels. United Wireless, in Mr. Foster's Office.

**Templete**, or "Columbus Chapel".—Foot of O'Reilly street. Page 29.

**Theaters** (See page 92).—National, Prado opposite Central Park. Payret, Prado near Central Park. Albisu, San Rafael and Zulueta, east of Central Park. Neptuno, No. 60 Neptuno. Marti, Dragones and Zulueta. Alhambra, Consulado and Virtudes. Chinese, 35 Zanja.

**Vedado**.—On Gulf, Vedado line of cars. Fare 5 cents. See page 120.

**Young Men's Christian Association**, No. 67 Prado.

## FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

**United States.**—Malecon 248. Edwin V. Morgan. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. United States Consulate, National Bank of Cuba Building, Room 505. Vice-Consul-General, J. P. Rogers.

Germany, Virtudes 2. Great Britain, Aguiar 101. Dominican Republic, Virtudes 2A. Mexico, J, corner 17th, Vedado. Spain, Malecon 3. France, Inquisidor 39. Italy, Aguiar 101. Chile, Neptuno 2a. Russia, Obrapia 22.

## MATANZAS EXCURSIONS.

**Matanzas**, on the north coast, fifty-four miles distant, is second only to Havana in interest for the tourist; and one should not omit it from the Cuba itinerary. The place has peculiar beauty of situation and surroundings. The Yumurí Valley is one of the famous landscapes of the globe, while the Bellamar Caves display the characteristic subterranean formation which underlies a large part of the island. A daily excursion to Matanzas is arranged from Mr. Foster's office, Central Park and Prado. The route is over the United Railways. The train leaves in the early morning, reaching Matanzas in time for breakfast; carriages are taken to the Yumurí and the caves; and the return to Havana is made in time for dinner. The excursion is personally conducted, and every provision is made for comfort and enjoyment. A complete description of Matanzas will be found in the chapter pages 101 to 112.

## UNITED STATES CUSTOMS RULES.

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS RULES governing the importation of articles into the United States by returning tourists are as follows: "American residents returning from Cuba may bring in any articles they desire (not intended for sale) to the value of \$100, free of duty. Anything in excess of that amount is dutiable at regular tariff rates less 20 per cent. The \$100 allowance is for each passenger. Foreign residents are only entitled to bring in their clothing and articles needed for their personal comfort. Any other articles found in their baggage, or any gifts for others, are dutiable at regular rates less 20 per cent. The entire foregoing, however, does not apply to cigars or cigarettes. By Treasury Decision 23,190, any passenger, whether American or foreign, is entitled, free of duty, to either 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes. Any excess is dutiable."

*A s k*      *M r .*      *F o s t e r*

AT THE SIGN OF THE QUESTION MARK



Mr. Foster's Information Office, Prado and Central Park, Havana

## To the Stranger In Cuba

My office has been established especially for your convenience. You will find here maps, schedules and printed matter, descriptive of the routes of travel throughout the island and to the various parts of the United States, Mexico, the West Indies and Europe, as well as literature concerning the lands and industries of Cuba. I will be glad to give you also personal information concerning Cuba—hotels, modes of travel, hunting and fishing, lands, or about travel everywhere. I will plan tours for you and will give you cards of introduction to hotel proprietors and to other business people.

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Have your mail addressed in Mr. Foster's care. It will be carefully looked after and forwarded as desired.

# *A s k*      *M r .*      *F o s t e r*

If you wish to see Havana to advantage or to make purchases at the shops in the city, it will be worth your while to see me first. I will give you information that will save you both time and money.

The information I give you is impartial and disinterested, and it is given absolutely free, no fees being asked or in any instance accepted. Therefore,

## *Ask* Mr. Foster

*Anything at  
Any time about  
Any place  
Anywhere*

**He probably knows**

**WARD G. FOSTER, Manager,**

**Havana Office, Prado and Central Park  
Camaguey Office, Hotel Camaguey**

Cable Address: "Fosteryn"

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**OFFICES ALSO IN**

**Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Daytona, Palm Beach and Miami, Fla.**

**AND AT**

**503 14th Street, Washington, D. C.**

**Hotel Mount Washington, White Mountains, N. H.**

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Have your mail addressed in Mr. Foster's care. It will be carefully looked after and forwarded as desired.

## HOTELS IN HAVANA.

A—American Plan. E—European Plan.

- Alcazar.—Prado and Dragones St. A. (25).  
American Home.—No. 27 Prado. A. (26).  
Brooklyn.—No. 97 Prado. E. and A. (25).  
Campamor.—Cojimar. E. (24).  
Grand Hotel.—No. 160 Industria. E. and A. (24).  
Harvey's.—Prado No. 99. E. (25).  
Inglaterra.—Prado and San Rafael. E. (21).  
Miramar.—Prado and Malecon. E. (23).  
Pasaje.—Prado No. 95. E. (20).  
Pearl of Cuba.—Colon Park. (26).  
Plaza.—Central Park East. E. (23).  
Sevilla.—Trocadero St. E (20).  
Telegrafo.—Central Park. A. and E. (24).  
Trocha.—Vedado. E. (22).  
Zavala House.—137 Consulado St. (26).  
Furnished Rooms.—19 Neptune (26). Esteban Carbo, Prado 44 (26). Greenwood & Fogarty, 85 O'Reilly (26). 56 O'Reilly (26).  
Restaurants.—El Carabanchel, San Miguel, one block from Central Park (26a). Paris, No. 14 O'Reilly (19).

## BANKS.

- Royal Bank of Canada.—No. 25 Obrapia St. (2).  
Trust Company of Cuba.—No. 31 Cuba St. (3).  
G. Lawton Childs & Co.—Mercaderes No. 22. (4).  
H. Upmann & Co.—No. 1 Amargura St. (Cover).

## COUNSELORS-AT-LAW.

- Wright & Durant.—No. 4 Mercaderes. (26a).

## SHOPPING AND SUPPLIES.

- Fernandez Cayon & Bro.—Antique Furniture, Door-Knockers, Candlesticks, Antiques. No. 168 Neptuno. (19).  
Mme. Clotilde L. de Amador.—Ladies' Clothing: Hand-drawn work. (21).  
Frohock's Chicago Market.—Empedrado No. 30. (29).  
"Galathea."—Fans, Laces, Drawn Work. No. 38 Obispo. (22).  
J. G. Gonzalez & Co.—Chandlery, Provisions. 2½ San Pedro. (28).  
Harris Bros. Company.—Photographic Supplies, Developing and Printing. No. 104 O'Reilly. (11).  
Havana Remembrance Shop.—Souvenirs, Post Cards. Central Park and Prado.  
Maison de Blanc.—Ladies' Dress. Obispo 64. (25).  
Traviata Hat Store.—38 Tacon Market. (28).  
American Candy Kitchen.—Dragones St. (29).  
Antonio Martinez.—Antique Furniture. Cuba 72. (26a).  
El Requerdo.—Gift Shop. China, Brick-a-Brac, Drawn Work. San Rafael 29. (26b).  
Matanzas Excursions.—Start from Mr. Foster's office.  
Automobile Trips.—Sight-seeing Excursions. (27).  
Laundry.—Charles Luke Quong, No. 139 Monserrate. (28).  
La Oriental.—Dress Goods, Mantillas. No. 72 Obispo (19)  
Platt & Co.—Men's Furnishings. 105 Prado. (28).  
Sanjenis Hermanos.—Panama Hats. No. 1½ San Rafael. (19).  
Luis F. de Cárdenas.—Customs Broker. No. 74 Cuba. (26).  
Dr. G. H. Robertson.—Dentist. No. 99 Prado. (26b).  
Dr. C. Clifford Ryder.—American M.D. (26).  
L. E. Booth.—Osteopath. Neptuno 19. (28).  
Oriental Mineral Springs.—(24).

*For particulars see advertisement on page designated.*

Pianos.—Steinway. Angelus. (2).  
 Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen.—(8).  
 Huyler's.—Candies, Cocoas, Chocolates. (70, 73).  
 Lenox Chocolates.—(74).  
 Christian's Foods.—(75)  
 Gillette Safety Razor.—(77).  
 Watson & Newell Co.—Sterling Silver articles. (71).  
 Playing Cards.—U. S. Playing Card Co. (68).  
 Suchard Chocolates.—(69).  
 Belle Mead Sweets.—(70).  
 Wrigley's Spearmint.—Chewing Gum. (72).  
 Maps.—C. S. Hammond & Co. (73).

### TOURIST ROUTES.

Cuban Railways.—United Railways of Havana (78). Western Railway of Havana (7). Cuban Central Railways (36). Cuba Railroad (1).  
 Cuba and United States.—P. & O. (12). Munson (10). Ward (13).  
 Cuba North Shore.—Herrera Line (18). Munson Line (10).  
 Isle of Pines Steamship Co.—(37).  
 Tropical Tours.—Hamburg-American (15). Royal Mail (14).  
 United Fruit Co.—(16).  
 Jamaica.—Steamship Aviles (17).  
 Canada—West Indies.—Elder, Dempster & Co. (18).  
 Mexico—Yucatan.—United Rys. of Yucatan (67). Yucatan Tours (66).

### HOTELS IN CUBA.

Camaguey.—Hotel Camaguey (1).  
 Ceballos.—Hotel Plaza (33).  
 Guantanamo.—Venus (37).  
 Isle of Pines.—American, Nueva Gerona (37). McKinley Inn, West McKinley (9).  
 Matanzas.—Louvre E. (30). Paris E. (30).  
 Bellamar Caves.—Matanzas (31).  
 Pinar del Rio.—Ricardo (37).  
 Santa Clara.—Santa Clara (32).  
 Santiago.—Venus (32). Palace (32). Casa Granda (32).

### MEXICO.

Mexico City.—Porters (66). Clark's Alameda (68).  
 Guanajuato.—Woods' Hotel (66).

### REAL ESTATE.

Herradura Land Co.—No. 3 Bernaza St. (45).  
 Cuba Land, Loan and Title Guarantee Co.—Camaguey (34).  
 La Gloria.—Cuban Land and S. S. Co. (35).  
 Isles of Pines Co.—McKinley, Isle of Pines (9).  
 J. A. Miller.—Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines (39).  
 Santa Maria Company.—Prado and Central Park. (Cover.)

### HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Bermuda 3. Florida 54, 55. New Orleans 65. Mobile 60. Alexandria, La., 63. Pass Christian, Miss., 64. Biloxi, Miss., 64. French Lick, Ind., 62. Columbia, S. C., 26c. Chattanooga, Tenn., 58. Tryon, N. C., 60. Asheville, N. C., —. Norfolk, Va., 56. Richmond, Va., 58. Fortress Monroe, Va., 56. Washington 56, 59. New York, 26c, 26d, 59. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., 26d. Glen Springs (Watkins, N. Y.) 62. Dansville, N. Y., —. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 61. Niagara Falls, Can., 61. White Mountains 4.

*For particulars see advertisement on page designated.*

# **CITY AGENCY FOR RAILWAY, STEAMSHIP AND SLEEPING CAR TICKETS**

**Corner Prado and Central Park**

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My office is the authorized agency for the sale of sleeping car tickets to Santa Clara, Camaguey, Santiago, and all points on the line of the Cuba Railway, and for railway and steamship tickets to points in Cuba, Jamaica and the West Indies.

Also to the Isle of Pines.

**STANDARD GUIDE INFORMATION OFFICE**

**WARD G. FOSTER, Manager**

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## **United Wireless Telegraph**

Mr. Foster's Office, corner Prado and Central Park, is the Havana office of the United Wireless Telegraph. Communications with ships of the Ward, Southern Pacific, and Munson Lines.

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## **Seeing Havana Automobiles**

Start from Mr. Foster's Office for daily tours about the city to places of interest. Tickets sold and seats reserved here.

# THE HAVANA REMEMBRANCE SHOP

Corner Prado and Central Park

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There will be found in the REMEMBRANCE SHOP a large and varied assortment of

## SOUVENIR SPOONS

of Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, and other  
Cuban Cities

## ENAMELED JEWELRY

reproducing in the correct colors the Spanish Coat-of-Arms over the entrance to Cabana, the Coat-of-Arms of Havana, and many other attractive souvenirs in Sterling Silver of United States standard.

The Largest Collection in the City of  
**Souvenir Post Cards and Views**

*Huyler's*

HUYLER'S CANDIES ARE SOLD  
AT THE REMEMBRANCE SHOP

The very best brands of **Guava Jelly, Guava Paste,** and other Cuban Preserves.

The goods sold here are of the best quality, the prices are moderate, and in American currency.

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**Kodak Developing and Printing**





THE SAN JUAN, MATANZAS.

## THE EXCURSION TO MATANZAS.

MATANZAS is second only to Havana in interest for the tourist. The place has peculiar beauty of situation and surroundings. The Yumurí Valley is one of the famous landscapes of the globe. The Bellamar Caves rank with the most marvelous of the world's caverns. He has not seen Cuba who has not seen Matanzas. By no means should the Matanzas excursion be omitted from one's itinerary.

The city is reached by a pleasant ride of 54 miles on the United Railways of Havana. One may make the trip with freedom from care and responsibility, by the personally conducted excursions, which are arranged daily under direction of Mr. Foster's Havana office. The excursions are accompanied by a competent, intelligent and courteous conductor, who assumes entire charge of the details of the trip.

There is not a dull minute in the day. The railroad traverses one of the most interesting of Cuba's country districts, where the scenes are as pleasing and attractive as they are strange to the northern eye. On all sides are the royal palms, lending their characteristic grace and dignity to the picture. The cane-fields, surprising in extent, are scenes of active industry, for this is the sugar harvest, and the busy mills with black volumes of smoke belching from the tall stacks, give some hint of the magnitude of Cuba's enormous sugar crop. Orange groves laden with golden fruit, cocoanut palms, and varied fruits, and vegetable gardens diversify the land; and as the train approaches Matanzas, fields of sisal hemp (henequin) are seen. Hemp growing is a new enterprise in Cuba, and one which bids fair to assume great importance.

Arrived at Matanzas, carriages convey the excursionists through the city, and to the Cumbre overlooking the Yumurí Valley, and to the Hermitage of Montserrat, the Bellamar Caves, and other points of interest.

All of these are fully described in the *Standard Guide to Cuba*, in the chapter devoted to Matanzas (pages 101 to 112), which the intending visitors will do well to read.

THE BELLAMAR CAVES have lately been thoroughly cleaned and an electric lighting system has been installed. Their fame as Cuba's greatest wonder, and their comparison to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, are merited; indeed, many people consider them to be more wonderful than the Mammoth Cave. They are well ventilated, so that visitors are not oppressed by an unpleasant atmosphere while journeying through the depths.

The excursion ticket covers every expense. It includes:

Railway fare,

Carriage ride to hotel.

Breakfast at hotel (Paris or Louvre),

Carriage ride (3 hours) about the city, and to Hermitage of Montserrate, Yumurí Valley, Paseo de Marti, and Bellamar Caves.

Passage through the caves and return by carriage to station.

Returning to Havana at 6 o'clock P. M.

Tickets for daily excursions to Matanzas may be had at Mr. Foster's office, Prado and Central Park, Havana.



IN THE BELLAMAR CAVES.

## HAVANA.

THE LANDFALL for ships making the port of Havana is the Tetas de Managua, two conical hills 732 feet high, which rise inland south of the city. Then is seen the tower of Morro light; and on nearer approach the dark mass of Morro Castle comes into view on the left of the mouth of the harbor, with La Punta on the right, and the low-lying town stretching along the crescent shore of the Gulf. The view is novel and attractive. Within a few hundred feet from the shore the dark blue of the sea changes to a hue of pale green, which makes an effective foreground for the town with its houses gaily painted in tints of pinks and yellows and browns, and blue and green, and white, and the dark red of the Spanish tiled roofs; beyond rise the green hills, and above is a sky intensely blue. It is all very bright and highly colored and charming, whether we see it in the tinted air of the early morning or in the full blaze of the noonday sun. It is one of many brilliant panoramas we shall find in Cuba.

The harbor entrance is not more than 350 to 400 yards wide. We pass close under the Morro, and see beyond it the extensive fortifications of Cabaña crowning the heights opposite the city. On the right we may



GUADANOS—HARBOR BOATS.



LA MACHINA.

distinguish the Malecón with its music stand, La Punta, the fort on the point, the yellow mass of the Carcel, and the Havana Tobacco Company's factory, which is the latest conspicuous feature added to the city's sky-line. Beyond on the harbor front is the tower of Havana's oldest fort, La Fuerza, with its bronze Indian maid facing the sea. Still beyond is the tower of the old church of San Francisco, the highest in Havana.

Entering the harbor in the old days when the Spanish standard of red and gold waved above Morro and Cabaña, we would have seen long lines of soldiers in white uniforms on the parapets, and have heard the shrill of fife and roll of drum. But to-day no military display enlivens the scene; both forts have an air of desertion. On Morro we catch our first glimpse it may be of the flag of Cuba waving over Cuban territory; and there is here the official semaphore of the port, whence the signal flags have long since announced to the city the coming of our ship. The harbor expands before us into a magnificent bay, two and one-half miles wide, with sea-room for a thousand ships; and in the numerous steamships and sailing craft we may find indication of the magnitude of the commerce of the port; the arrivals of vessels at Havana in the course of a year from domestic and foreign ports number over 3,500. The bay is enlivened with



THE WRECK OF THE MAINE.

From a photograph in 1900.

numerous guadaños, passenger boats of a type peculiar to these waters; they are very heavy and substantial in construction, equipped with an awning in the stern and manned by a class of stout-armed and weather-beaten boatmen called guadañeros.

It will be noted that most of the steamships lie at moorings in the bay. At Havana, as practically at all the ports of Cuba, cargoes of vessels are discharged by lighters. In some places this is due to lack of water; but here in Havana and in most ports it is because the lighterage interests are powerful enough to prevent any change. At Havana, where 80 per cent. of the imports and 60 per cent. of the exports of the island are handled, it costs as much to discharge a ton of cargo over the 200 yards from ship to shore as it does to bring that ton from Liverpool or Barcelona. Gen. Bliss, who was at the head of the Havana customs service during the American occupation, estimated that the cost of lighterage in Cuba during the three and one-half years amounted to not less than \$10,000,000, which sum represented the increased cost the consumers had to pay.

Our ship does not dock, but comes to her moorings at a buoy, not far removed it may be, from the spot where the United States battleship Maine was blown up on the night of February 15, 1898. The wreck is still

a conspicuous object in the harbor, and the eye of an American turns to the rusted framework as the most interest-compelling thing in the Bay of Havana. Going ashore in the tender, we land at Machina Wharf. The wharf takes its name from La Machina de San Fernando, the tall sheers which stand on an adjacent dock and which formerly belonged to the Spanish Navy. The sheers consist of three tall spars fastened together at the top and spread below, which support a hoisting apparatus used for masting and dismasting ships and lifting heavy weights. On the wharf our baggage is inspected by officials who know how to be at the same time customs examiners and polite—courtesy is the rule in Havana. Taking cab for the hotel, we straightway find ourselves in the narrow streets characteristic of this old part of the city, and are amid surroundings where the unfamiliar style of the houses, the vehicles, the street life, the strange ways and the Spanish tongue proclaim that we are in a foreign land.



CALLE OBRAPIA.



A TYPICAL WINDOW.

10 to 15 feet high, and may be of solid mahogany or some other richly colored native wood, heavily barred and studded, and furnished with ponderous bolts and ornamental locks and knockers. A wicket door set in the larger one is common.

Windows are closed by iron grilles, which often project a few inches into the street; inside the grilles are swinging slat blinds without any glass, or solid shutters with a single pane of glass. The window grille may be a plain iron bar grating, or, as in the better class of houses, an elaborate and highly artistic composition, in which the graceful curves form an intricate pattern. If we study such a window, we shall find

ONE FEATURE which cannot fail to impress the visitor in Havana is the heavy style of the architecture. Most of the houses are of one story or of two; but the single story is often so lofty that it seems as high as many two-storied houses elsewhere; and the effect is enhanced by the immense doors, the great windows, the heavy roofs, and frequently by the colonnades which line the front. The houses are constructed of blocks of limestone, and of rough rubble work, called *mamposteria*. The walls are very thick, doors high and massive, and the windows, reaching nearly from floor to ceiling, are guarded by iron bars and ornamental grilles. In Havana every man's house is his castle. The first permanent structure here was a fortress, and the city appears to have taken its architectural pattern from the bastions and embrasures of La Fuerza. Everywhere, in public building and private house, one gets the impression of massive, substantial construction. Havana was built to endure. There are no front yards; the houses are built flush with the street and close together; the entrances are on the street level; in some cases the ground floor is lower than the street. Havana doors are a study; they are often double,



SOME HOUSES ON THE PRADO.

that the effect is secured by repeating and combining a few simple parts. Thus in the upper grille of the window here shown, there is an S-shaped piece which is repeated eight times, and a half-S, which is repeated sixteen times; the several parts being riveted together. The lower member of the window is composed in like manner of a combination of Ss. The parts are made by bending a pliable flat iron rod around a steel shape or mold fastened in a vise; the bending is done by hand, an expert workman turning out the pieces bent to shape with facility and rapidity.

*En cada tierra su uso*—"Every country has a way of its own"—said Sancho Panza in accounting for the peculiarities of the houses in El Toboso. Havana's way has been determined by the Havana climate. Everything is arranged with reference to coolness. The thick walls and heavy roofs are to withstand the glare of the tropical sun; unglazed windows are to admit the full inflow of every cooling draught. We need not be here long, even in midwinter, before we appreciate the good sense and wisdom of the Havana methods of house building. The open air life has had a distinct effect upon the physique of the people. This has been a subject of frequent remark by travelers. "The girls as well as the young





TYPICAL HAVANA COLONNADES.

men have rather narrow shoulders," noted William Cullen Bryant, "but as they advance in life, the chest, in the women particularly, seems to expand from year to year, till it attains an amplitude by no means common in our country. I fully believe that this effect, and their general health, in spite of the inaction in which they spend their lives, is owing to the free circulation of air through their apartments."



HOUSES IN JESUS DEL MONTE.

This open air system of Cuban life has produced, as a natural result, an openness of living. The grilled windows affording full view of the interior of the house give a measure of domestic publicity which is strange to the northern eye accustomed to a privacy of home life, which in its turn is largely a product of a climate that compels the shutting up of houses to keep out the cold. In warm, sunny, open air Havana, people live in their homes in the public view, eat and drink and visit in the public view; and even do their courting where they may be seen of all men; for the conventional trysting place is the front window, the *amante de ventana*—"window lover"—leaning against the bars on the outside, the *inamorata* within, the iron grating between, and another member of the family always present to hear everything that is said. Looking in through the windows at night, the passerby sees the chairs arranged for the family and their visitors, placed in two rows facing one another, in lines at right angles with the front wall of the house, one row for the men, the other for the women, as etiquette strictly demands.

The central feature of the Cuban home is the patio, the interior court about which the house is built. This is paved, open to the sky, and surrounded by arcades and galleries. All the rooms open on it; below are the parlors in front, the kitchen in the back, and if there be a horse we shall find the stable back by the kitchen; while in two-story houses an open stairway leads to the upper gallery, upon which open the sleeping rooms. The patio is often filled with a profusion of shrubbery—lemon and palm

and banana, orchids and roses and other flowers, and ferns and vines, with caged birds, a fountain plashing in the center, and perhaps a piece of statuary. It is all very cool and inviting as one catches a glimpse of it from the hot street.

In flat-roofed houses the walls are carried up above the roof to form parapets, and the roof thus inclosed, called an azotea, is sacred to the washerwoman's use by day and a favorite gathering place of the family in the evening. On bright moonlight nights it is a delightful resort.

"IN the evening, after tea, I go up to the roof of the house, which is flat, as are all the roofs here, and is called azotea, surrounded by a low parapet, upon which stand urns, which are generally gray, with raised green ornaments, and little gilt flames at the top. Here I walk alone till late into the night, contemplating the starry heavens above me, and the city below my feet. The Morro light, as the lofty beacon fire in the Morro fortress is called, is kindled, and beams like a large, steadily gleaming star, with the most resplendent light over the ocean and city. The air is delicious and calm, or breathes merely like a slumbering child; and around me I hear on all sides the sweetest, most serene little twitter, not unlike that of sparrows with us, but more serene, or with a softer sound. I am told that is the little lizards, which are here found in such abundance, and which have the gift of voice."—FREDRIKA BREMER, 1851.

Many Havana houses are of immense size, and cost enormous fortunes. The city was the home of a large class of wealthy sugar planters, whose incomes were reckoned by the hundreds of thousands, and who, leaving their rarely visited sugar estates to the control of the manager (mayoral), built themselves palaces here and lived in the midst of every luxury money could buy. Such a home was that one built by Miguel de Aldama, at the corner of Amistada and Reina streets, facing Colón Park. Aldama was Havana's richest man; his income was estimated at \$3,000,000 a year, when in 1860 he built this home, which cost \$400,000 and was famed as the largest and most magnificent house in the city. Aldama was a Cuban patriot, and when at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1868 he was obliged to flee from the city, the Spanish Volunteers ransacked the house and wrecked the ornaments and destroyed the paintings and statuary; and the house was afterward converted into a tobacco factory, in which room was found for 450 cigarmakers. Some of the finest houses are on the Prado, the Paseo de Tacon, and in the Jesús del Monte and Cerro sections; but Havana has no exclusive residence district; it is one of the anomalies that a costly house and a carpenter shop, a rich man's mansion and a shoemaker's shop may be cheek by jowl in any part of the city.

"HAVANA is a city of palaces, a city of streets and plazas, of colonnades and towers and churches and monasteries. The Spaniards built as they built in Castile; built with the same material, the white limestone which they found in the New World as in the Old. The palaces of the nobles in Havana, the residences of the Governor, the convents, the cathedral, are a reproduction of Burgos or Valladolid, as if by some Aladdin's lamp a Castilian city had been taken up and set down unaltered on the shore of the Caribbean Sea. \* \* \* The magnitude of Havana and the fullness of life which was going on there, entirely surprised me."—JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, 1887.

The rooms of Havana houses are very large and the ceilings are high, eighteen feet being the average. In high-roofed houses there are sometimes no ceilings, the apartment being left open to the ridge. The floor is of tile or cement, without carpet, and there are vast expanses of vacant wall space. Upholstered furniture is unknown; cool cane and wicker prevail. The rocking-chair is universal—in the house, in the office, in the committee rooms of the Senate.

The typical hotel bedroom has a tiled floor without any carpet save for a narrow rug in front of the bed. The ceiling is from 18 to 25 feet in height; the windows opening from the floor are almost as high; there are slatted blinds on the outside and solid shutters on the inside, with perhaps one small pane of glass. The bed is canopied with a mosquito netting which may be a handsome specimen of lacework; the mattress is very thin or wanting altogether. A swinging slat screen permits leaving the bedroom door open.



HOTEL BEDROOMS.

## PLAZA DE ARMAS.

A GROUP of interesting points which are near together and may be visited in connection, are clustered about the Plaza de Armas. These are the Palace, Temple, Fuerza, Cathedral, and the shopping streets Obispo and O'Reilly. Near the Plaza is the Caballeria Wharf.

It was the practice of the Spaniards when they laid out a new town to reserve a space in the center as a public square, about which the military and civil buildings might cluster, and the open field of which might be used as a drill ground for the soldiery, thus giving to it the name Plaza de Armas, or place of arms. In keeping with such a custom, this open square was reserved for a plaza when the city was founded in 1519. Here we get back to the beginning of Havana. On the east of the square nearer the shore of the bay still stands a ceiba tree descended from the ceiba which originally shaded the spot where the founders of the city held the first mass. On the north is the old fortress La Fuerza, well named the "corner-stone of Havana." On the south was established the soldiers' barrack and on the west was the first church. The church was demolished in 1777 to make way for the new residence of the Governor-General. In the wall of the building on the corner of Obispo



PLAZA DE ARMAS AND PALACE.

street is a marble tablet which was removed from the old church, commemorating the death in 1667 of Doña Maria Cepero, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a soldier's arquebus while she was kneeling at her devotions in front of one of the altars.

The square is still the administrative center of Havana and Cuba. The Palace, in addition to being the President's residence, contains the hall of the city government, and various civil offices; the Senate building fronts the Plaza on the north; in La Fuerza are kept the archives, and just beyond is the post-office. Near-by are the departments of the Government and the Hall of Representatives. The park is laid out with flower beds, and there are royal palms and laurel trees. In the center is a marble statue of Ferdinand VII. There was a peculiar propriety in setting up here in front of the Palace the effigy of the Spanish king in whose troubled rule the royal decree was issued which gave to the Captain-General of Cuba "all the powers of governors of cities in a state of siege."

In old Havana, crowded within the city walls, the Plaza de Armas was the favorite pleasure resort of the Havanese in the evening.

At 8 o'clock, drove to the Plaza de Armas, a square in front of the Governor's house, to hear the Retreta, at which a military band plays for an hour, every evening. There is a clear moon above, and a blue field of glittering stars; the air is pure and balmy; the band of fifty or sixty instruments discourses most eloquent music under the shade of palm trees and mangoes; the walks are filled with promenaders, and the streets around the square lined with carriages, in which the ladies recline and receive the salutations and visits of the gentlemen.—R. H. DANA, 1859.



EL TEMPLETE.

## EL TEMPLETE.

THE SPANIARDS who explored the new world and planted colonies were accompanied by the priests of their religion, and the celebration of the mass had a recognized place among the formalities which were observed in the establishment of a town. When in the year 1519 Diego de Velázquez founded Havana here at the Puerto de Carenas, the priests said a mass under a ceiba tree standing near the shore. At an early period the inhabitants marked the historic spot, and in 1747 Captain-General Francisco Cagigar erected for a permanent memorial an obelisk of stone. Arrete, writing in 1755, records that in that year the original ceiba tree was in full bloom at an age reckoned at 400 years. When the bones of Columbus were transferred to Havana in 1795, before being deposited in the Cathedral they were first brought to this spot, and in an ebony sarcophagus were placed in state under the venerable ceiba, where they were formally inspected by the Captain-General and pronounced to be the genuine relics of the Discoverer. As a more elaborate memorial, El Templete (the little temple or chapel) was dedicated in 1828, on March 9, the Queen's birthday. The dedication was attended with much pomp, the Governor and his staff in full uniform, the Bishop in his pontificals, 5,000 troops, and thousands of citizens taking part in the procession. The images of the saints were brought from the church, and a mass was celebrated here on the scene of the first mass three hundred years before. A bronze tablet commemorates the event in these words:

"During the reign of His Majesty Don Fernando VII., under the Presidency and Governorship of Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, the most faithful, religious and pacific Havana erected this simple monument, consecrating the place where, in the year 1519, was celebrated the first mass and holy office, the bishop Don Juan José Diaz de Espada solemnizing the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass on the 9th day of March, 1828."

The Templete contains three paintings by Escobar. The first one pictures the installation of the first Municipal Council in Cuba, at Santiago, Don Diego de Velázquez presiding. The second one is of the celebration of the first mass on this spot in 1519; the Indians gathered around to look on at the mysterious ceremony, and with hands uplifted exclaiming, "Habana." The third painting commemorates the inauguration of the monument itself, with portraits of Governor Vives and his chief officers. The chapel is open once a year on November 16, San Cristóbal's day. The column in front of the chapel marks the site of the original ceiba, which was cut down in 1828 and converted into relics. The tree now here is reputed to have been grown from a slip of the old tree. The bust of Columbus in the court is esteemed a good portrait. It was carefully studied by the American painter, John Vanderlyn, when he came to Havana to find a model for the Columbus in his painting of the "Landing of Columbus," which hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

## THE PALACE.

THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, formerly the Palace of the Governor-General, ranks as one of the finest buildings in the city. It was built in 1834 during the administration of Tacón, and occupies an entire block, with colonnaded façade extending the entire east side of the Plaza de Armas. The main entrance is of marble richly carved, the central feature of the decoration being a cartouche bearing the Spanish Arms. The large patio is surrounded by arcades, with grilled balconies and airy galleries; in the center, amid a mass of shrubbery and tropical flowers, stands the well known statue of Columbus. The construction of the building is very massive, with heavy floor beams of acana and jocuma. The interior was partially remodeled by the Americans; the decoration of the Mayor's room was done by them; the wainscoting is of the beautiful Cuban wood known as majagua. The Palace is the official residence of the President, and contains also the offices of the Mayor and other city officials, and the hall of the Ayuntamiento or City Council.

President Palma's apartments are on the third floor, reached by broad marble stairways with large mirrors in gold frames on the landings. Of the three State reception rooms, one is furnished in white and blue, another in crimson, with the escutcheons of Spain and Havana over the doors and windows; and a third smaller one which under the old regime was the Throne Room, and is now the special reception room in which Mrs. Palma receives her guests. Among the crimson upholstered chairs in the room is one which is surmounted by a gilt crown. It was formerly the throne chair, and stood on a dais in this room. Back of the throne room is the chapel, whose robes and altar cloths are rich embroideries, done by the hands of devout Cuban women.

As the headquarters of the government, the Palace represented Spanish authority, and was identified with Spain's rule of Cuba for good or for ill; it was fitting then that the final act in the surrender of that authority and the abandonment of that rule should take place within the Palace walls. It was here that on January 1, 1899, Lieutenant-General Adolfo Jimines Castellanos, the last representative of Spanish dominion over Cuba, formally yielded up his office to the representatives of the United States, and thus ended Spain's tenure in Cuba. General William Ludlow, then commanding the Department of Havana, records the momentous incident in his report to the Secretary of War:

JANUARY 1. The Governor-General's Palace was surrounded on all sides with lines of troops, all traffic stopped, neighboring streets guarded, and shops and stores fronting on the Plaza de Armas closed. No one but those living in the houses was permitted to occupy a window, and every precaution was taken to prevent the pos-



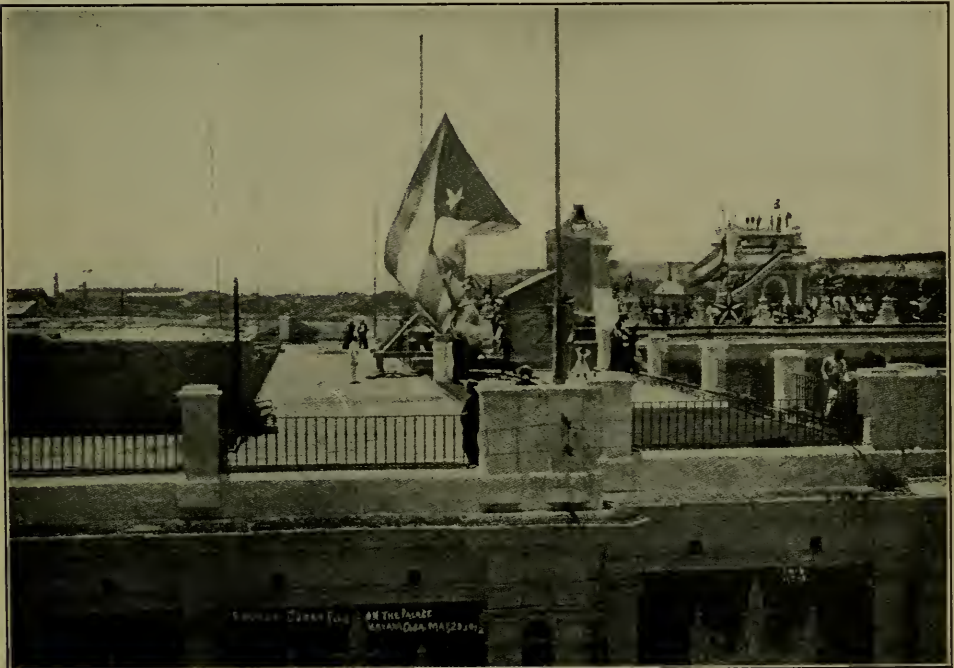
sibility of disturbance or an individual act of insult or hostility to the departing Spanish Commander.

At noon the Spanish flag was saluted from Cabaña, the 8th Infantry band in the Plaza de Armas in front of the Palace playing the Spanish National Air.

The American ensign was then hoisted on the Palace flag staff, as well as at Morro and Cabaña and the public buildings generally, the national salute was fired and the National Air played, troops saluting and the people uncovering.

Inside the Palace, the occasion was one of a quiet dignity, which was in fact profoundly pathetic, as Spain, in the person of her representative, surrendered forever the sovereignty that had been hers through four centuries, and abandoned all future title to a foothold on the Western Continent.

Three years and five months later a yet more memorable event took place here, when the Palace of Spain's Captains-General witnessed the establishment of a republican form of government. On the 20th of May, 1902—the day whose anniversary Cuba observes as her national holiday—the allotted task of the United States having been accomplished in the Island, the American flag was lowered from the staff on the Palace and the flag of Cuba took its place. The Republic was established at 12 o'clock noon of that day. The transfer of government, formally declared in a document written by President Roosevelt and received by President Palma, was made in the main room of the Palace. During the ceremony the United States troops in the Plaza presented arms as the American flag was lowered; and when the flag of the Republic was raised, the guns of the U. S. cruiser Brooklyn joined with those of the Cabaña in its salute.



RAISING THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC, MAY 20, 1902.



## LA FUERZA.

OPPOSITE the Plaza de Armas on O'Reilly street, is the ancient Spanish fortress, La Fuerza, a cherished relic of the city's remote past. It was begun in the year 1538, and antedates Morro Castle by fifty years. The history of La Fuerza goes back to the time of Hernando de Soto, when the Spaniard had but precarious foothold in Cuba, and the infant town was at the mercy of sea rovers and freebooters. The building of the stronghold was prompted by a pillaging of the town by French pirates. Ogilby relates the incident:

"But Havana was not so strongly fortified in former times, for Anno 1536 it could not resist a mean French Pyrate, who, losing the rest of his Fleet, was driven hither by storm, and conquering Havana, had burnt the same, consisting at that time of wooden houses covered with thatch, had not the Spaniards redeemed them from the fire for seven hundred Ducats; with which money the French set sail, when the day following three ships arrived from New Spain before Havana, and having unladen their goods, and preparing themselves for battle, pursued the Pyrate; who getting sight of the Admiral, who sailed before, durst not venture to engage him alone, but staid for the other two ships: from which cowardly action the French Pyrate taking courage, fell on the Spanish Admiral, who without firing a gun ran his ship ashore, and deserted the same; the next one thereby discouraged, tacking about, made away from the enemy; on which the third also followed, insomuch that at last they were all three taken by the French; who encouraged with this unexpected victory steered their course a second time to Havana, where they got as much more money from the inhabitants as before."



THE TOWER OF LA FUERZA AND THE SENATE BUILDING.

When De Soto, then Governor of Cuba, learned of the plight of the inhabitants, he came hither from Santiago, then the capital, and undertook the construction of a fort. Captain Mateo Acertuña, the town's first alcalde, was the engineer. De Soto saw the defenses completed before the twelfth of May, 1539, when, with a fleet and a force of men "all well made and well equipped, so that there had not been seen up to that time an armament for the Indies so large and so fine," he set sail on the memorable expedition for the conquest of Florida and the discovery of the Mississippi. The Adelantado left here in La Fuerza, as commander in his stead, Doña Isabel de Bobadilla, his wife. It was here that Doña Isabel waited and watched through the weary years for the coming of her husband, who was never to return; until at last in the fourth year there came refugees from America, who brought the tidings of his fate. "By this," says the contemporary account, "she was so sensibly moved that she



THE BARRACKS OF LA FUERZA.

could not restrain her grief, and died a few days after the mournful news." The old fort must always be associated with this pathetic figure of Havana's early days.

In the years of storm and stress which followed the building of La Fuerza (The Fort), it was more than once called on to defend the town growing up under its protection, and shared the varied fortunes of war. In 1543, when four warships under command of the French Captain Roberto Baal attacked the city, an invading force landed where La Punta now stands, but the guns of La Fuerza opened on them so vigorously that the enemy was repulsed, with the loss of many lives, and the survivors retired panic-stricken to their ships. Then came Captain Jacob de Sores, a French corsair, who captured both town and fort, sacking and burning the houses and churches and practically demolishing La Fuerza, which was at once restored and manned with a larger garrison. In those days the harbor was the rendezvous of the plate-fleets from Mexico and Peru. All the old maps of the West Indies bear legends showing the tracks of the galleons, "Advice is sent hither from whence it is despatcht over Land to Cartagena, Panama and Lima to hasten the King's Treasure. From Cartagena after some stay they sail for ye Havana to meet there the Flota. The Gallions & Flota usually joyning at the Havana ye whole Armada sails for Spain." Thus to La

Fuerza was intrusted not only the keeping of the city, but the protection as well of the cargoes of gold and silver destined for the Spanish treasury. In 1544 a royal decree was issued requiring war ships coming into the harbor to salute the fortification in recognition of its dignity and importance.

La Fuerza was for a long period the official residence of the Governors and Captains-General of the island; among them, in 1568, that Pedro de Menendez d'Aviles, who three years before in 1563 had founded St. Augustine in Florida. Writing in 1761, Arrete records that the Governors of that period did much to adorn La Fuerza, providing reception parlors and luxurious sculpture in the interior, and ornamental round balconies on the outside. Originally called La Fuerza, meaning "The Fort," after other forts were built it was known as La Vieja Fuerza, "The Old Fort," and from its use for a residence as "Governors' Fort." This name appears on the plan of 1762, which is reproduced on another page.

The work is a quadrilateral fortress, having a bastion at each of the corners. It is 25 yards in height; the walls are double, and the terrepleins are supported on arches. It was surrounded by a deep moat. The bell in the tower sounded the hours through day and night, and was rung by the sentinel always posted here to alarm the town of the approach of a hostile sail. Later the signal flags of La Fuerza repeated the messages of those of the Morro, to announce the arrival of ships. The bronze figure of the Indian girl on the tower, holding a cross and facing the Gulf,



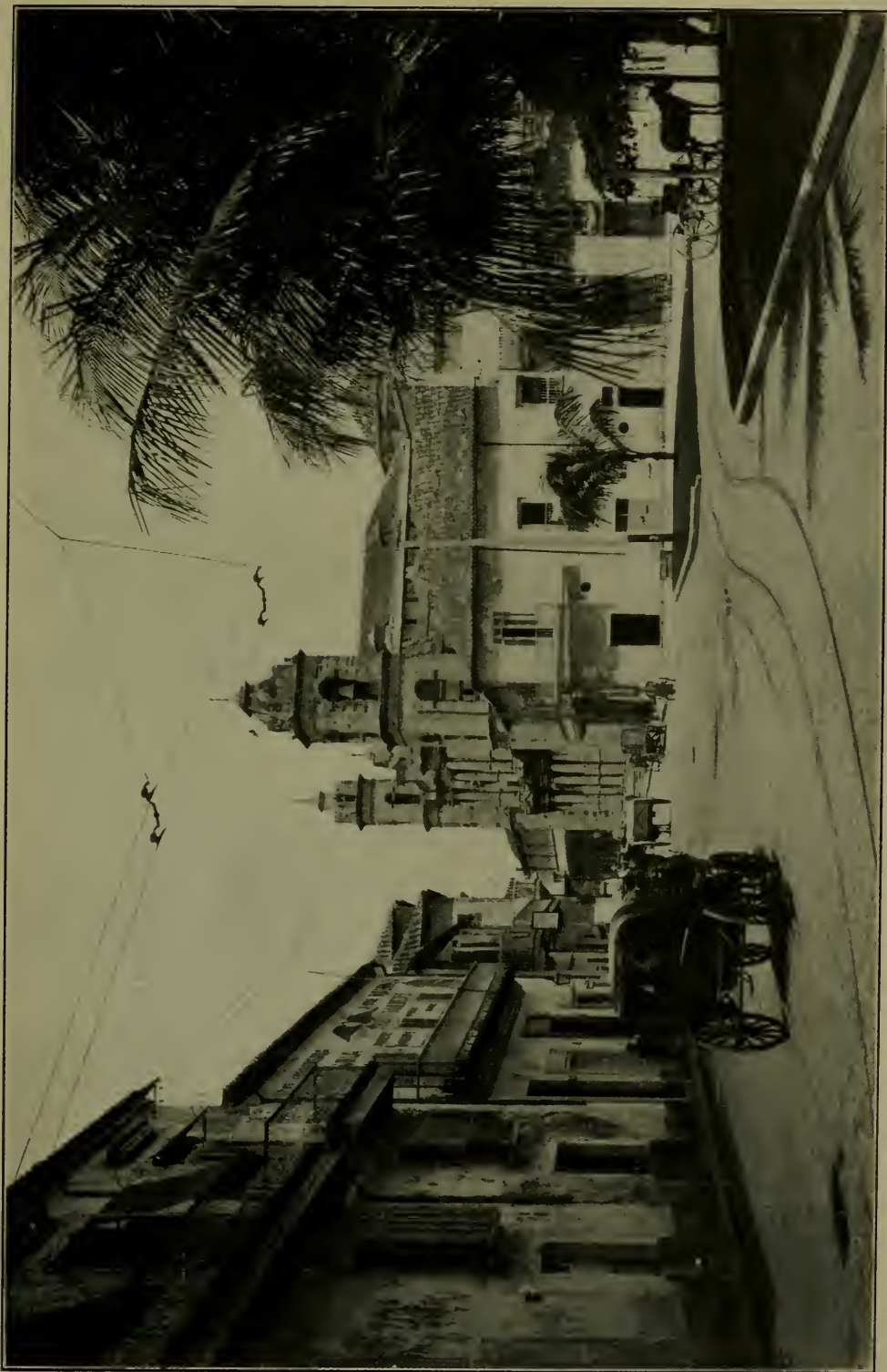
FROM THE TOWER OF LA FUERZA.

was known to the sailors of the world as "La Habana," and they carried her fame into every sea.

Originally occupying a point of vantage and standing out in front of the town it was put here to defend, the fort was in course of time surrounded by the growing population, and its utility superseded by other and more powerful fortifications. The moat was filled up; barracks were built about it, and high walls shut it in. It was even debased to the office of a jail. In 1900, during the government of intervention, the Americans demolished the encompassing walls, excavated the moat, and rebuilt the moat wall, replaced the drawbridge, repaired the bastions, parked the grounds, and thus restored to Havana this most prized memorial of the old days. Havana has grown away from La Fuerza and put it aside as a relic, but it still serves a useful purpose as a hall of records for the safe keeping of the national archives. In the ancient armor room in an angle of the moat a dynamo plant has been installed for lighting the Senate and the Palace; thus from out the sixteenth century comes illumination for the twentieth. The building is open to the public. The tower should be visited for its view of the harbor. Our illustration is from a photograph in 1902, and shows the American flag over the building Tacon 1, which was at that time occupied by the United States engineers. The flag of the Cuban Republic is the third which gazers from this old tower have seen flying there as symbols of sovereignty. The bell now in the tower bears the date 1706. With the exception of the fort at Santo Domingo, La Fuerza is the oldest fortification in America.



THE OLD CHORRERA FORT.



CALLE EMPEDRADO.



## THE CATHEDRAL.

THE CATHEDRAL is on Empedrado street at the corner of Ignacio. It is commonly known to visitors in Havana as the Columbus Cathedral; but the name is La Catedral de la Virgen Maria de la Concepción—Cathedral of the Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception. The edifice, which is of the Hispano-American style, with two towers and a dome, is built of the native limestone, which is yellowish-white when quarried, but soon darkens and grows dingy, and the surface disintegrating gives an appearance of great antiquity. The Cathedral was built by the Jesuits two centuries ago, in 1704. It occupies the site of an older church. Two of the bells in the tower are dated 1664 and 1698 respectively. The entrance through a gate at the right of the chapel admits to the triangular courtyard. On the right of this is the ecclesiastical courtroom, the walls of which are hung with portraits of Bishops of the Island. Beyond are the cloisters and the patio of the Theological Seminary of San Carlos. The door on the left opens into the robing room, where may be shown the rich vestments of the clergy, magnificent examples of embroidery in gold and silver. On the walls are some very old paintings. From this room steps lead to the high altar and the chancel. The interior walls are finished in dark marbles; the columns are of highly polished mahogany with gilt-bronzed capitals; the choir stalls are of mahogany, beautifully carved. The high altar is of Carrara marble.





IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The baldachin contains a sculptured image of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. The floor in front of the altar is a mosaic of colored marble. The fine organ was built in Germany.

There are many paintings to engage the attention. Those in the dome are of Moses and Prophets and Evangelists. Among the paintings on the walls are: Abraham and Sarah, to whom the promise is given: *Sara*

*uxor tuæ filium habebit*—"Sarah thy wife shall bear thee a son." Christ and the Woman of Samaria. A small painting reputed to be by Murillo representing the Pope and the Cardinals celebrating mass preparatory to the sailing of Columbus. The Madonna del Carmen, the Virgin and Child releasing souls from torment, a favorite subject in Spanish ecclesiastical art. Maria de la Concepción, the Immaculate Conception; the Virgin stands on a globe with foot resting upon a serpent, typical of her triumph over a world fallen through sin. Above the altar of San Cristóbal, St. Christopher, the patron saint of Havana, is a picture which represents the giant-statured Christopher bearing on his shoulders through the flood the Christ Child, who holds the world in His hand. In an ante-chamber off from the altar is the chapel of Santa Maria de Loretto, a reproduction of the shrine of Loretto in Italy. The legend is that when in the year 1295 the Santa Casa or Holy House of Nazareth, the birthplace of the Virgin and the scene of the Annunciation, was threatened with profanation at the hands of the Saracens, it was borne by angels over land and sea and deposited at Loretto, which has ever since been one of the famous shrines of Christendom.

The Cathedral has long been popularly known as the Columbus Cathedral, because for more than a century it enshrined certain bones which were reputed to be the remains of the Great Discoverer. Dying in Valladolid in 1508, Columbus was buried in that city; thence his body was transported to Seville, and in 1536, in accordance with a provision of his will, was borne across the Atlantic to the island of Santo Domingo and deposited in the Cathedral of the city of that name. When in 1795 Santo Domingo passed into the possession of the French, the Spaniards were unwilling to abandon the Columbus relics to the keeping of an alien race, and provided for their removal to Cuba. Certain bones believed to be those of Columbus were taken from the vault before the altar in the Santo Domingo Cathedral, and were brought to Havana in the Spanish line of battle ship San Lorenzo. They were received with great pomp and ceremony, and were deposited in the Cathedral in a niche in the wall of the chancel. Afterward they were placed in a magnificent tomb erected in the center of the church under the dome, where they remained until the year 1898, when, upon the evacuation of Havana by the Spanish, they were taken back to Spain, and now rest in the Cathedral of Seville. In the meanwhile the authorities of the Cathedral of Santo Domingo discovered other bones, which they claimed to identify as the real, original and only genuine remains of Columbus; and they have built for them in the Cathedral a costly tomb of sculptured marble.

## OBISPO AND O'REILLY.

THE SHOPPING DISTRICT best known to the visitor in Havana is in Calles Obispo and O'Reilly, two of the old narrow streets through which wheeled vehicles are permitted to pass in one direction only. The impression of narrowness is intensified by the heavy cornices and overhanging balconies, and the signs which are suspended above spanning the street; while in the sunny hours awnings are stretched across from roof to roof, completely covering the street and creating a subdued yellow-toned light or dusk, which gives the street with the succession of open shops and their varied stocks of goods exposed to view the air of an Eastern bazaar. There is also, as one looks down Obispo street from the Albear Park, something reminiscent of the Midway. Calle Obispo is Bishop street. When the Conde de O'Reilly came to Cuba in 1763, and named the streets of the city, which before that time had been unnamed, he called this one O'Reilly after himself.

A peculiarity of shops in Havana is that as a rule they do not bear the names of the proprietors, but are called by some fanciful name, as *Las Ninfas* (The Nymphs), *La Esperanza* (Hope), Truth, The Fair, Modesty, Patience, *Galatea*, *La Diana*, or some other *nom de guerre*. It is true that our illustrations do not illustrate this peculiarity, but observation will show that the signs like those in the pictures are not the rule, but the exception; they are American innovations, not the characteristic way of the Cubans.

THE Cubans have a taste for prodigality in grandiloquent or pretty names. Every shop, the most humble, has its name. They name the shops after the sun and moon and stars; after gods, and goddesses, demi-gods and heroes; after fruits and flowers, gems and precious stones; after favorite names of women, with pretty, fanciful additions; and after all alluring qualities, all delights of the senses, and all pleasing affections of the mind. The wards of jails and hospitals are each known by some religious or patriotic designation; and twelve guns in the Morro are named for the Apostles. Every town has the name of an apostle or saint, or of some sacred subject. The full name of Havana, in honor of Columbus, is *San Cristóbal de la Habana*; and that of Matanzas is *San Carlos Alcazar de Matanzas*.—R. H. DANA, 1859.

Another time-honored custom of the Cuban merchant is to eat his meals in his shop. If we pass along the street at breakfast time, eleven o'clock, and look in at the shops, we shall see business suspended, the table spread in the middle of the room, and the shopkeeper and his clerks sitting down at their meal in the midst of their goods. The custom is universal throughout Cuba with the Spanish shopkeepers. The clerks, also Spaniards, unmarried, live in the shop and board with their employers. They know no other dining room, nor parlor nor living room than the shop.

In Calles Obispo and O'Reilly the tourist will find many articles suitable



CALLE OBISPO.

to take home for souvenirs. In the old days when the toreador was the hero of Havana, everybody bought bull fight fans; the bull ring has long since been abolished, but people still buy bull fight fans; they are inexpensive and may be used for room decorations. In the shops devoted partly or exclusively to fans, there is wide range of choice as to styles and prices; the cost runs from a few cents to hundreds of dollars. Among



CALLE O'REILLY.

the most expensive are those with sticks of carved ivory inlaid with gold and mounted with small oval mirrors on the outer sides and the fans hand-painted or embroidered. The use of the fan in Cuba is universal.

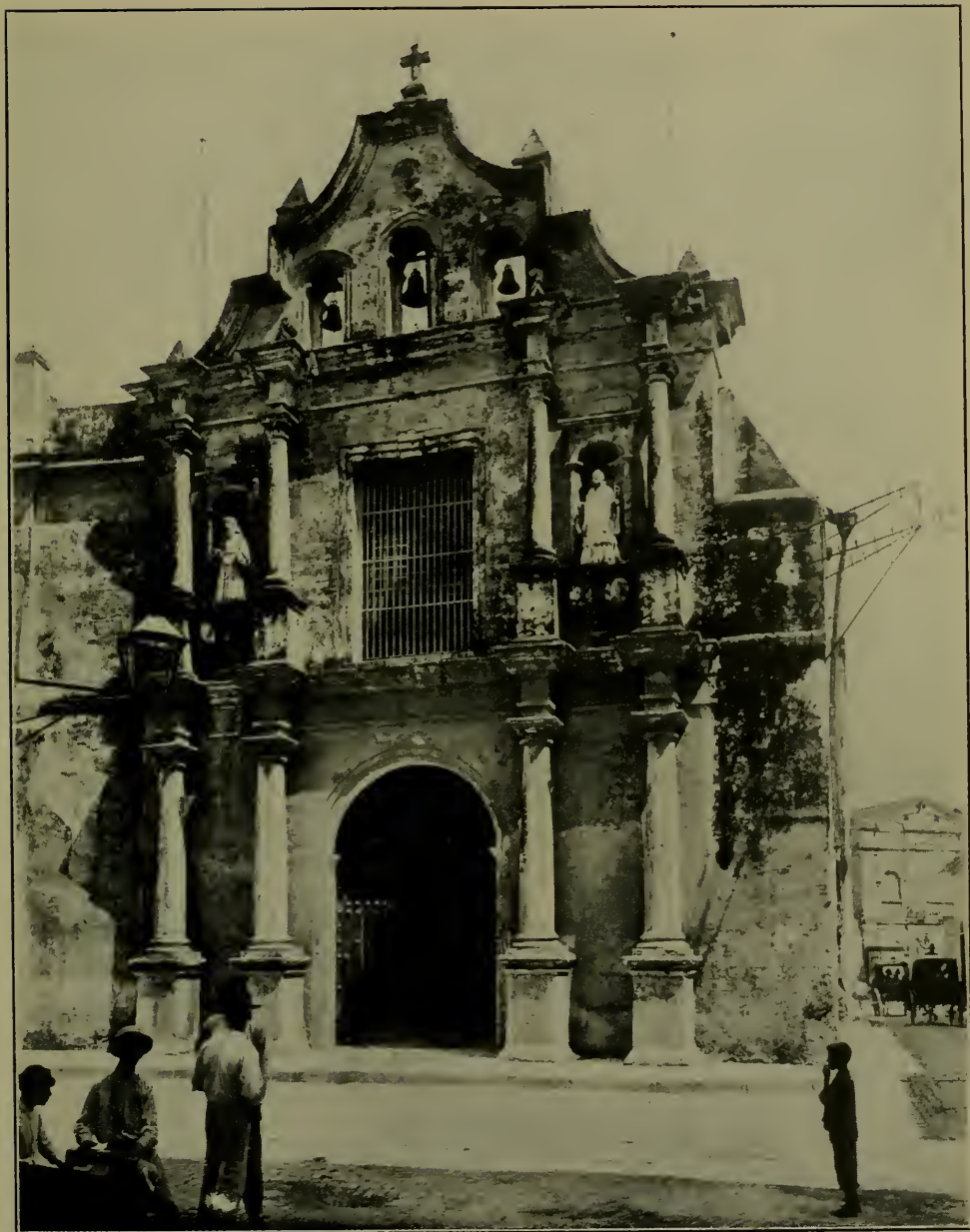
"THERE is one article without which the Cuban lady would not feel at home for a single moment; it is the fan, which is a positive necessity to her, and she learns its coquettish and graceful use from early childhood. Formed of various rich materials, it glitters in her hand like a gaudy butterfly, now half, now wholly shading her

radiant ace, which quickly peeks out again from behind the shelter like the moon from out a gilded cloud. The little article (always rich and expensive), perfectly indispensable in a Cuban lady's costume, in her hands seems almost to speak; she has a witching flirt with it that expresses scorn; a graceful wave of complaisance, an abrupt closing of it that indicates vexation or anger; a gradual and cautious opening of its folds that signifies reluctant forgiveness; in short, the language of the fan in a Cuban's hand is an adroit and expressive pantomime that requires no foreign interpreter."

There are for the women mantillas, Cuban drawn work, hand-made laces and embroideries; and for the men there are walking sticks of mahogany, acana, ebony, royal palm or other native woods, or of a shark's vertebræ; Panama hats (*gipi gapi*), or the immense headgear of the Cuban countryman, called the *guajiro*, high-crowned and broad-brimmed, turned up in front and turned down behind. It is of braided palm leaves, and if we go into the country we may perhaps see a native Cuban hat factory. The *guajiro* makes a good waste basket for papers. Among other native productions are belts and pocketbooks made of the skin of the *maja*, a harmless Cuban snake of the constrictor species, which sometimes grows to a length of twenty feet or more. Then there is some fascinating feather work, picturing flowers, birds and cock fights; with photographs and colored views, jewelry, native preserves of guava jelly and marmalade, limes, mammey, sour-sop, cocoanut, orange, almond, mango, zapote and other fruits peculiar to the tropics.



"WE MAY PERHAPS SEE A NATIVE CUBAN HAT FACTORY."



THE OLD CHURCH SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA.

One of the most interesting of Havana's church façades is that of San Francisco de Paula, which is on Paula street, south of Paula Park, near the water front.

## PARKS AND PRADO.

AMONG the alluring features of Havana are the parks and promenades and drives which extend from the water front on the Gulf through the center of the city out to Principe Hill. The central parkway is the Prado, which connects Columbus, India and Central Parks with Punta and the Malecón. Beyond Columbus Park are the drives or paseos La Reina, Carlos III., and Tacon. The location of all of these is shown on the map.

PARQUE COLON (Columbus Park) was originally a mosquito and fever-breeding marsh which was drained by the enterprise of that public spirited Bishop Espada, whose name is venerated by Cubans for the reforms he wrought and the public benefits he secured to them. Tacon laid it out as the Campo de Marte (Field of Mars) for a drill ground for the Spanish soldiery; inclosed it with a great iron fence, the one which is now in front of the Botanical Gardens and the President' Summer Palace, on the Paseo

del Carlos III., and associated his own name with those of the great Spanish explorers by calling the four gates Colón, Cortés, Pizarro and Tacon. The bitter fruits of a State policy which necessitated a drill ground for its soldiery were grimly illustrated in the '90s, when the Campo de Marte was filled with a multitude of wretched, starving reconcentrados. A year or two later the field was whitened with the crowding tents of the American soldiers. When the Americans came into possession of Havana and instituted that series of public works which regenerated the city, they cleaned up the parks, renovated and improved them, and planted grass lawns, which were the first ever seen in Havana. The



"HABANA."





IN COLON PARK.

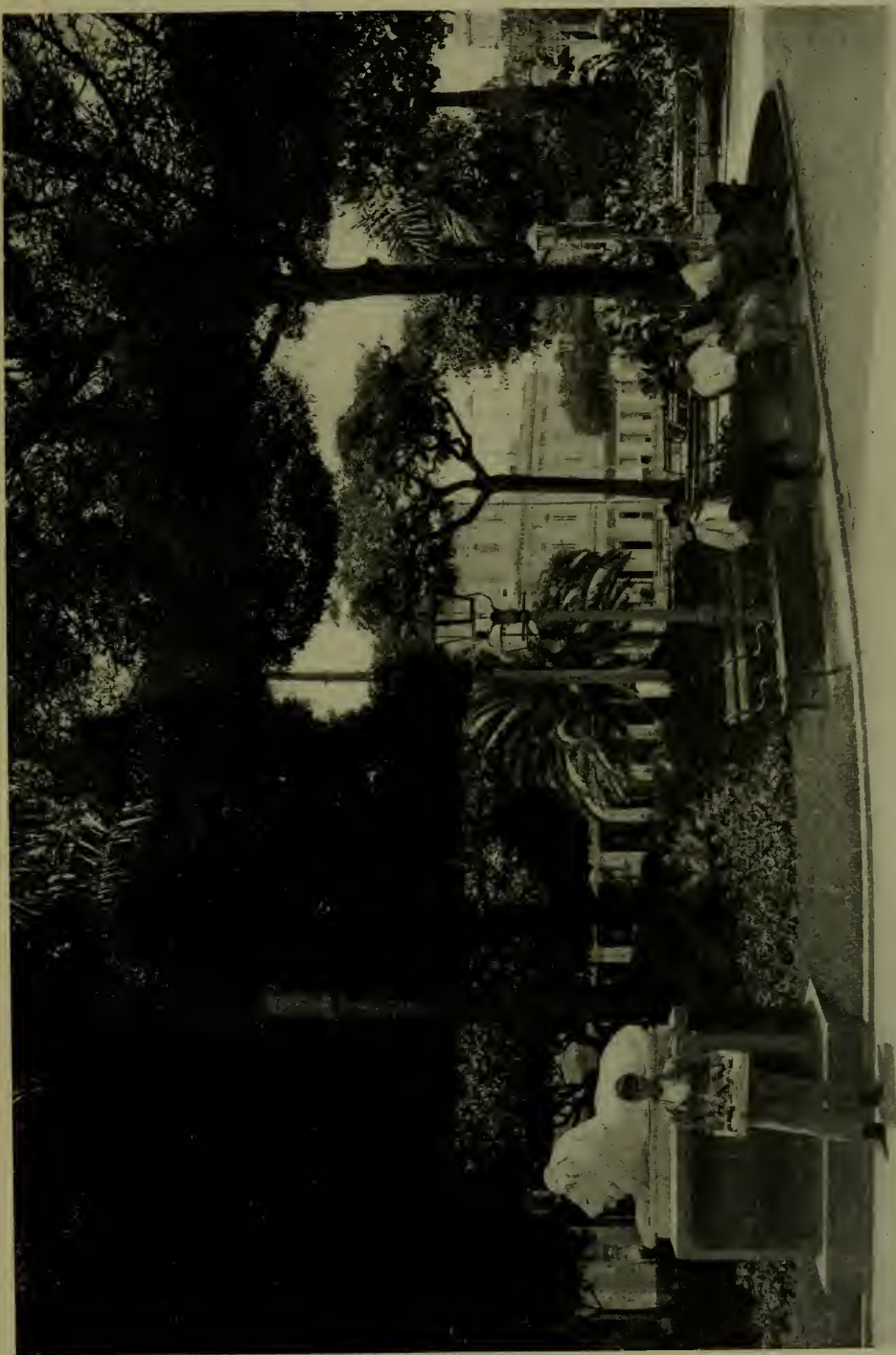


INDIA PARK.

Campo de Marte was transformed into the Parque Colón, which has developed with the years and become an attractive pleasure ground with palms and shrubs and tropical flowers and fountains.

IN INDIA PARK, adjoining Colón, is the well known India Fountain (La Fuente de la India) which was presented to the city by Count Villanueva, whose estate was here, and after whom the Villanueva station of the United Railways takes its name. The fountain is of marble, and was done in Rome. The pedestal supports the seated figure of an Indian maiden allegorical of Havana. She wears a headdress of feathers and has a quiver of arrows. In one hand is held a cornucopia, in the other a shield with the Arms of the City; conventional sea monsters complete the design. In the old days a Military Band played in India Park every evening from eight to nine.

From here a broad avenue, parked and shaded with laurels, extends north; this was formerly called after Queen Isabel III., Parque Isabel la Católica, but is now a part of the Prado. The Pasaje Hotel and the Payret Theater front on this part of the Prado connecting India and Central Parks.



MORNING IN CENTRAL PARK.



National Theater.

Inglaterra.

Telegrafo.

## CENTRAL PARK.

IN CENTRAL PARK (Parque Central), the features which first attract attention are the laurel trees trimmed to formal shapes. The under part of the foliage is cut in a perfectly level and horizontal plane, square across the tree, forming a green roof above the walks and flower beds and benches. This mode of trimming is extended to the laurels of the Prado, and the effect is an unique example of formal landscape gardening. There are royal poincianas, almonds and other decorative trees, and parterres of flowers and masses of foliage tree plants contribute a wealth of decoration in striking colors.

Central Park is in the very midst of Havana's social life. Cool and inviting as is the shade of its laurels from the glare of the sun, the park is even more attractive at night. If it be a concert evening, the thousands of park seats are occupied and the walks crowded with well dressed men and women; electric light floods the place; the surrounding clubs and hotels, restaurants and cafés are ablaze with illumination, and the scene is animated and brilliant. If the season be advanced to April or May, when the royal poincianas or flamboyant trees are in flower, they add great



JOSE MARTI MONUMENT IN CENTRAL PARK.

JOSE MARTI (born in Havana, 1853; died in battle, 1895), Cuba's great Apostle of Freedom, was the animating spirit of the revolution of 1895. The monument is by the distinguished Cuban sculptor, J. Vilaeta de Saavedra, who has written of it:

"The figure represents the apostle, Martí, in the act of addressing the Cuban people just after he has once more given to the winds the single-starred banner of freedom which was furlled at Zanjón. Inspired by him, the Cubans in 1895 threw themselves into the second war of independence. In high relief around the pedestal I have symbolized their action; there are sculptured nineteen figures, which show this nation moving forward, men, young and old, armed and unarmed; women and children, all eager, straining toward the goal ahead, which is—Independence. And overshadowing them with her great white wings is Victory bearing the palm of peace."

The date, February 24, 1895, is of the beginning of the revolution. The dedication is: *Al Apóstol José Martí. La Patria Redimida*—To the Apostle José Martí. The Country Redeemed.

masses of bright crimson blooms, which glow in the electric light with a richness of color intensified by contrast with the foliage of the royal palm and the deep blue of the sky; for the Havana heaven at night is blue, not black. Music is given here, or on the Malecón, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday evenings and Sunday afternoon. During the concert a charge of five cents is made for the chairs; formerly these seats in the parks were a private concession; they now belong to the city. The Municipal Band, under the direction of Señor G. M. Tomas, enjoys a high reputation; it was one of the musical organizations that took honors at the Buffalo Exposition of 1902. This is a typical programme of a Havana park concert:

PROGRAMA DEL CONCIERTO DE LA BANDA MUNICIPAL

En la noche del Domingo, 15 de Mayo de 1904, en el Parque Central de 8 a 10 P. M.

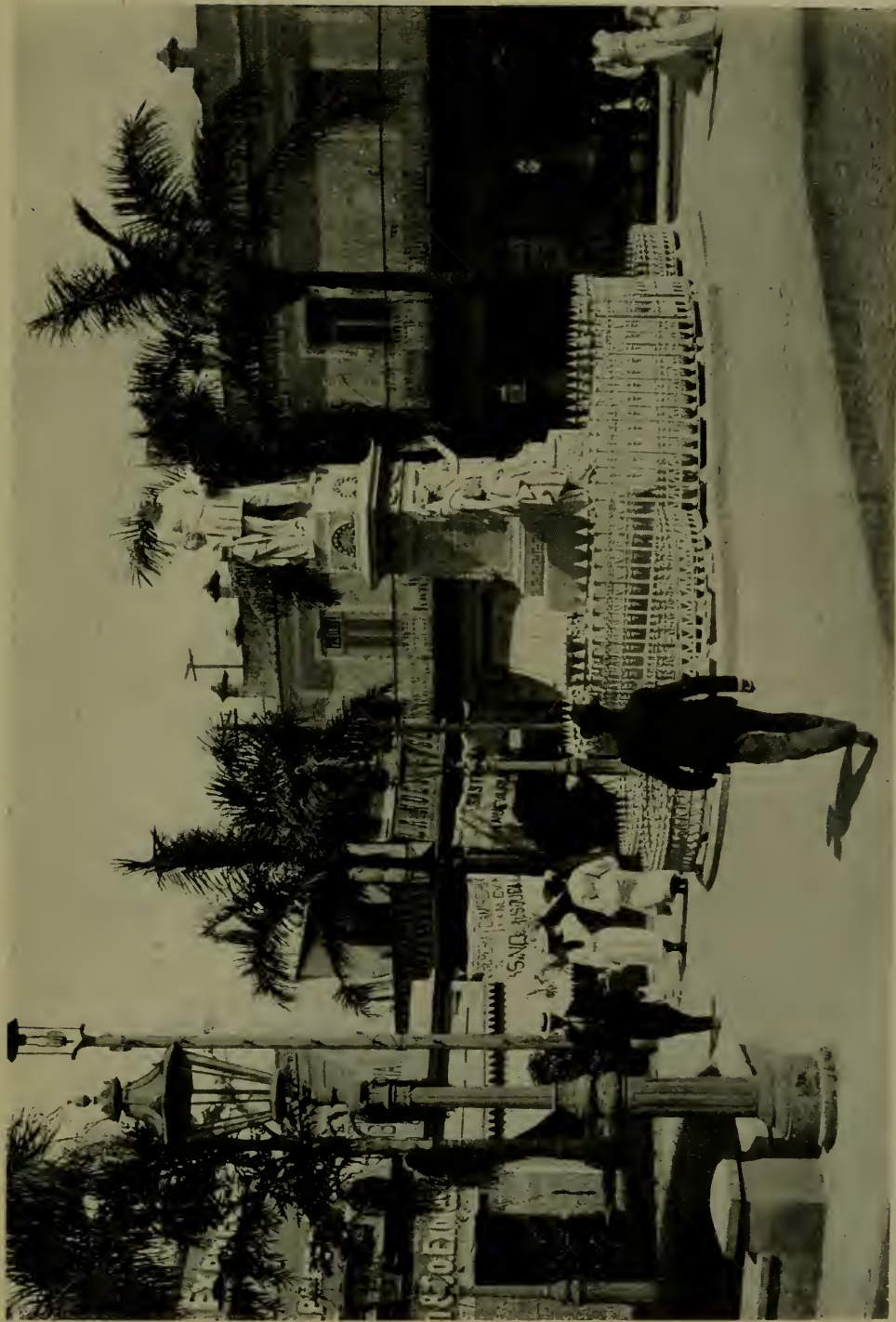
- |                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Paso doble "Oportunidad"     | <i>Schremser</i>   |
| 2. Fantasia "L'Asedio de Arhem" | <i>Verdi</i>       |
| 3. "Polonesa"                   | <i>Chopin</i>      |
| 4. Selección de "Lohengrin"     | <i>Wagner</i>      |
| 5. Poema Sinfonico "Phaeton"    | <i>Saint Saens</i> |
| 6. Two Step "Bedelia"           | <i>Schwartz</i>    |
| 7. Danzón "Alquizar"            | <i>Cisneros</i>    |

*El Director, G. M. TOMAS.*

In former times Spanish soldiers were everywhere, in the parks, on the promenades and drives and at the evening concerts. They were present in force to do police duty, but the policeman is not now in evidence at Havana park concerts, nor does there appear to be any need of him. One is likely to note the quiet, orderly and courteous bearing of the gathering, and to compare it not unfavorably with other night crowds he has seen in other cities.

On the west of the park are the National (Tacon) Theater, the Inglaterra and Telegrafo hotels, and the American Club. On the east is the club house of the Centro Asturiano and the Albisu Theatre.

In Monserrate Plaza, just off from Central Park, at the head of Obispo and O'Reilly streets, and thus in the very heart of the city life, stands the monument of General Francisco de Albear, the distinguished Cuban engineer whom Havana holds in grateful memory as the author of the Vento water system. Albear was born in Havana in 1811, and was graduated as civil engineer at Madrid. He served in the Spanish army and was made commandant in recognition of his mastery of coast defense; but he has left a more beneficent work as his crowning achievement and title to fame, the celebrated Vento aqueduct which bears his name. He died in Havana in 1889. The justly admired monument is the work of the Cuban sculptor Saavedra. The life-size statue is supported upon a pedestal which is carved with fasces, wreath and engineering emblems, and bears the dedication, in Spanish: "The City of Havana has erected this



MONSERRATE PLAZA AND ALBEAR STATUE.

monument to her illustrious son, D. Francisco de Albear y Lara." Havana is symbolized by a dignified female figure bearing on her breast the castles and the key of the city's escutcheon. Royal palms contribute their peculiar grace to the setting.

That part of the Prado which lies between Central Park and the Malecón was the original Calle del Prado—Street of the Meadow—which took its name from the famous Prado of Madrid, celebrated by Lope de Vega and other poets. It lay outside the city walls, and like its prototype was designed for a fashionable promenade and drive. The Prado was one of the public institutions Governor Tacon gave to Havana, and like so many of the works constructed by him, it was built by convict labor. In the books of travelers who visited the town in those days, frequent mention is made of the Havana chain gangs. Many of the public buildings were built and the streets were paved to the clanking of their chains. In Tacon's time these workers in stone were called "Tacon's lapidarians."

THERE are streaks of a clear dawn; it is nearly 6 o'clock, the cocks are crowing, and the drums and trumpets sounding. We have been told of sea baths, cut in the rock, near the Punta, at the foot of our Paseo. I walk down, under the trees, toward the Presidio. What is this clanking sound? Can it be cavalry, marching on foot, their sabres rattling on the pavement? No, it comes from that crowd of poor looking creatures that are forming in files in front of the Presidio. It is the chain-gang! Poor wretches! I come nearer to them, and wait until they are formed and numbered and marched off. Each man has an iron band riveted round his ankle, and another around his waist, and the chain is fastened, one end into each of these bands, and dangles between them, clanking with every movement. This leaves the wearers free to use their arms, and, indeed, their whole body, it being only a weight and a badge and a note for discovery, from which they cannot rid themselves. It is kept on them day and night, working, eating or sleeping. In some cases two are chained together. They have passed their night in the Presidio (the great prison and garrison), and are marshalled for their day's toil in the public streets and on the public works, in the heat of the sun. They look thoroughly wretched. Can any of these be political offenders? It is said that Carlists, from old Spain, worked in this gang. Sentence to the chain-gang in summer, in the case of a foreigner, must be nearly certain death.—R. H. DANA, 1859.

The Prado was largely remodeled by the Americans, who laid the fine concrete walks. The avenue consists of a central double promenade lined with seats, and a drive on each side, the carriage course being up one side and down the other in a continuous round. This is fashionable Havana's parade ground on Sunday afternoon; the drive is filled with a concourse of smart equipages, the promenades are crowded, and from the windows and balconies of the houses people exchange greetings with their friends in the gay throng. The Prado is a scene of unrestrained gaiety at the time of the Carnival festivities. The walks and the driveways are thronged with maskers and merry-makers, the houses are crowded with spectators, and paper streamers and confetti fill the air. The residences which line the Prado are among the finest houses in Havana. Fronting on the east are the Spanish Casino and the new white marble club house of the Centro de la Asociación de Dependientes, or Association of Clerks.





THE PRADO.



CARCEL AND PRESIDIO.

Near the foot of the Prado, and occupying one of the most prominent sites in the city, is the immense yellow building of the Havana Carcel, which is not infrequently mistaken by tourists for the Palace. It is used as a Carcel or city jail, with entrance on the Prado, and a Presidio or penitentiary for the island, entrance on Zulueta street, and also contains an *audiencia* or court room. It was built in 1839 by Governor-General Tacon, chiefly by convict labor of chain gangs made up of runaway slaves, white malefactors and Carlist prisoners from Spain; and it is recorded that Tacon financed the undertaking with certain public funds which, before his time, had been diverted by dishonest officials. The building is 300 by 240 feet, and surrounds a large interior court or patio, which is filled with shrubbery. It has room for 5,000 men; there have been at times 1,000 prisoners within its walls. There were 600 here when the Americans came to Havana, many of whom had been incarcerated for years without trial. One hundred of this class were released, and of sixty others the sentences were commuted. The Americans cleaned up the dreadfully filthy building, and introduced many reforms of administration. The Carcel contains the garrote, which is the Cuban instrument of capital punishment. It consists of a semi-circular iron band or collar, which fits the front part of the victim's neck; and has in the back of it a screw, which, working on the principle of the screw of a letter-copying press, presses against the first vertebra near the junction of the skull. A sudden turn of the screw crushes the bone and spinal cord, and death is instantaneous. While the garrote is held in universal infamy, largely for the reason that so many martyrs of the Cuban cause were executed by it, it is nevertheless a merciful instrument of death. Garroting is pronounced by physicians to be more humane than hanging. Executions formerly were public spectacles. To turn to lighter things, it may be recalled that in the old days in Havana malefactors were scourged in public, the victim being paraded through the

streets, mounted backwards on a mule, and whipped at various designated points in the city until his full complement of lashes had been received.

When Tacon chose this site for his prison, the spot was far outside the city wall, and near-by, where the Students' Memorial now stands, was the place of public execution. But however remote from the life of Havana the Carcel may have been when it was established, the growth of the town and the extension of the park systems have given it a conspicuousness and nearness to the city's pleasure grounds which are seriously deprecated. It thrusts itself upon the notice of the throngs of the Prado and the Malecón, and is out of harmony with the surroundings. The American government of intervention entertained a plan to remove the jail prisoners to the Hospital Militar, at the head of the harbor, and the penitentiary convicts to the Cabaña, and thus to make the splendid building available for public offices; but the scheme was abandoned. A more recent proposition is a plan to utilize the magnificent site for a hotel. The Carcel was listed in a city schedule in 1900 at \$464,000. (For changed conditions see "Carcel" in index.)

Just beyond the northern end of the Carcel, where an armed guard keeps watch by day and by night, is the Students' Memorial. The simple panel is



LAURELS OF THE PRADO.

set in a fragment of the wall of the old Commissary Building, which stood here in the days when Havana was full of Spanish troops. When the building was demolished by the Americans, in the general rearrangement and parking of the land around the Punta, this bit was preserved as a fitting memorial of one of the tragic incidents in Havana's history. The ground in front of the wall was a place of public execution; it was here that certain students of the University of Havana were sacrificed to the animosity of the Spanish Volunteers.

It was the rule in Cuba that all offices—civil, military and ecclesiastic—were filled by Spaniards born in Spain. Even the Cuban-born sons of Spanish parents were disqualified from holding office. The children of the first generation were counted Cubans, not Spaniards; the old saying ran, "A Spaniard can do anything in Cuba except raise a Spaniard son." The natives of Spain were called Peninsulars; the natives of Cuba Insulars, and the feeling between the two was bitter. The Peninsulars organized themselves into a militia corps of volunteers (Instituto de los Volunterios de Cuba) commonly known as "Spanish Volunteers," answering to the National Guard of the United States. In 1872 the Corps numbered 80,000 men. Their duties were to guard towns and public property, suppress disorder, and when occasion demanded to fight Cuban insurgents. In 1871, when the Ten Years' War (1868-78) was in progress, there was printed in Havana a paper called "La Voz de Cuba," the "Voice of Cuba." Its editor, Gonzalo Castañon, a Colonel of the Volunteers, published some derogatory remarks concerning Cuban women. The calumny aroused intense indignation among the outraged Cubans. Castañon was challenged to fight a duel, and in an encounter with a Cuban was killed, and was buried in one of the dove-cote like tombs of the Espada Cemetery. A party of students of the Medical School of the University of Havana were one day visiting the cemetery, and while near the tomb of Castañon, one of them said something which reflected upon the dead Colonel of Volunteers. A Spanish soldier overheard the remark, and repeated it to a Spanish judge, with a further accusation that the students had defaced the glass which closed the Castañon tomb. Forty-three of the students were arrested, charged with the offense, and brought to trial before a court martial. They were defended by a Spanish officer, Capdevilla, and by his eloquence and the clear evidence of their innocence, were acquitted. The result of the trial enraged the Volunteers, and they obtained from the Captain-General an order for the assembling of a second court martial, two-thirds of the members of which should be Volunteers. The boys were a second time arrested and a second time put in jeopardy of their lives. After a trial which was a farce, all the accused were declared guilty. Eight of them, mere boys, the oldest sixteen years, were chosen by lot to be shot. The rest were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor. The father of one of the boys condemned to death, who possessed an immense fortune, in



THE STUDENTS' MEMORIAL.

vain offered all his wealth as a ransom for his son's life. On November 27, 1871, in the presence of 15,000 Spanish Volunteers under arms, the boys were executed on this spot. The panel records the event and the names of the victims:

On the 27th of November, 1871, there were sacrificed in front of this place, by the Spanish Volunteers of Havana, the eight young Cuban students of the First Year of Medicine:

Alonso Alvarez de la Campa,  
Carlos Augusto de Latorre,  
Pascual Rodriguez Perez,  
Angel Laborde,

José de Marcos Medina,  
Eladio Gonzalez Toledo,  
Anacleto Bermudez,  
Carlos Verdugo.

To their eternal memory, this tablet is dedicated, the 27th of November, 1899.

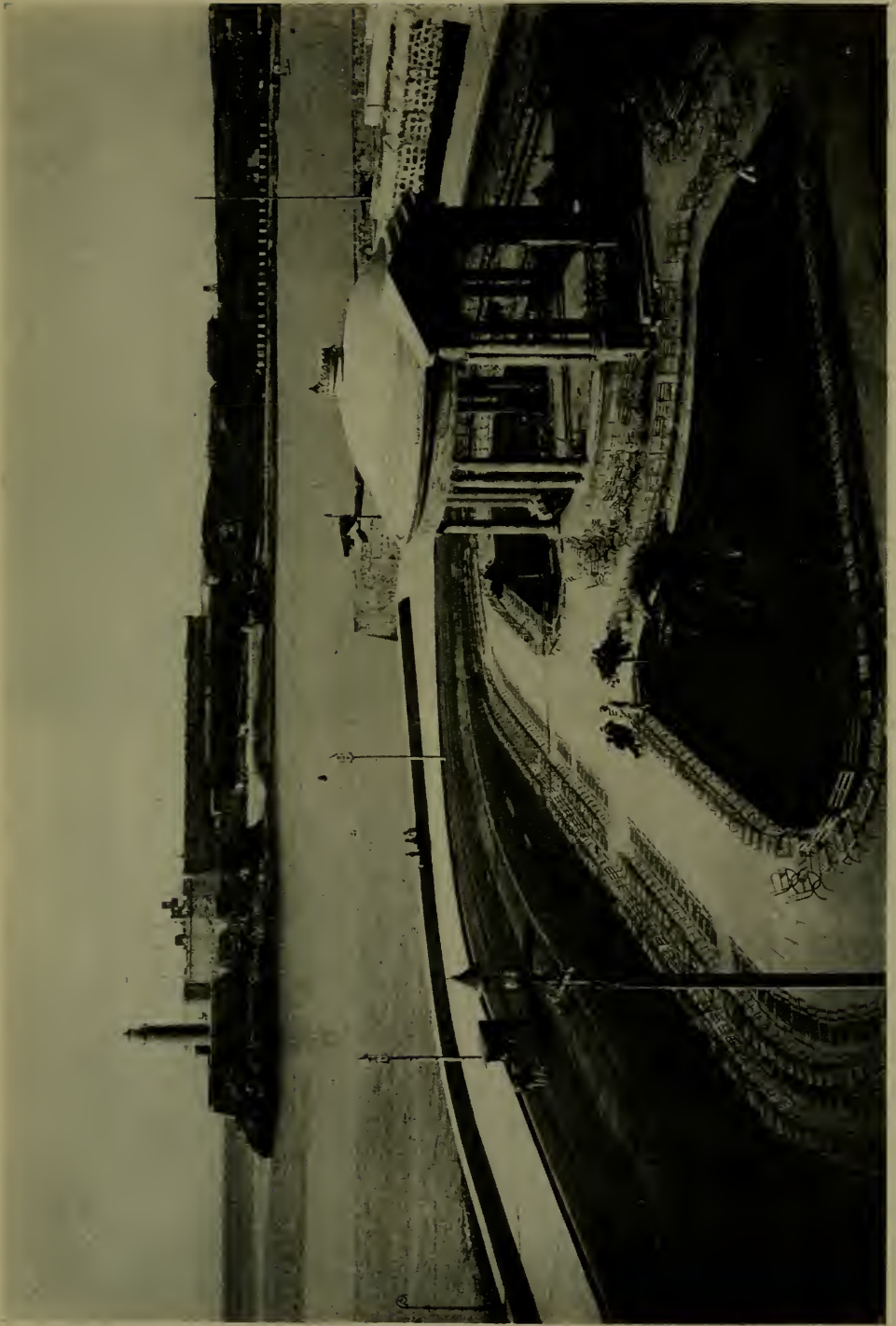
In the bronze wreath beneath is inscribed "*Inocentes.*" *Sus compañeros.* 20 de Mayo, 1902—"Innocent." Their Comrades. May 20, 1902.

The affair created intense indignation everywhere; the Spanish Cortes investigated the case and formally pronounced the students guiltless. Some years after a son of Castañon came to Cuba from Spain for his father's remains. He was attended at the tomb by a notary public, before whom he made declaration, as the result of his examination then, that the tomb had never been disturbed. In 1888 the Students' Monument in memory of the martyred boys was provided by popular subscription, and is now one of the chief adornments of the Colón Cemetery.

The Castillo San Salvador de la Punta (Punta means point) is situated immediately on the water front on a jutting point which narrows the harbor entrance. It is a small stone bastioned work which was begun in 1659 under direction of the engineers of the Morro. It is described in 1762 as being situated 200 yards from the Punta Gate of the city walls, from which it was separated by a ditch crossed by a drawbridge. The batteries of La Punta were intended to supplement the heavier artillery of the larger fort across the harbor. In the siege of Havana by the British, La Punta was silenced only after the guns of the Morro in the hands of the enemy had been turned upon it, and its surrender marked the end of the city's resistance. The work is now used as a barracks by the Rural Guard.

No longer useful as a fortified defense, La Punta has become the central point of the park improvements here designed and carried out by the American government of intervention. The American engineers demolished the unsightly buildings surrounding the fortification, laid out the grounds as a park, and transformed the waste spaces from a receptacle for all sorts of refuse into a well kept park and popular recreation ground. The shore beyond the west bastion was formerly a dumping ground and one of the low quarters of the city. This, too, the Americans set about reclaiming and making beautiful. They found certain conditions peculiarly favorable for an extension of the park and boulevard system along the shore. These conditions resulted from the operation of the Spanish law under which the land washed by the waves of the sea at the highest tides and during storms is the property of the State. Landward from this shore property another strip also, denominated a service zone, was reserved for public uses. Rights of occupancy for these lands were granted only by royal orders, and only temporary rights were given. Under the operation of these laws Havana's sea front had been unbuilt on except for fortifications and for temporary bath houses; so that there was left a bare space along the shore from La Punta west to the Almendares River at Vedado. It had long been the desire of the Havana authorities to utilize this space for a parkway and shore drive, and in 1875 General Albear had drawn up a plan for the purpose; this had never been adopted, however, nor did the American authorities follow it. Under a project prepared by the Chief Engineer, Major Wm. M. Black, they built the Malecón and its music stand, and began the construction of Gulf Avenue.

The Malecón (the Spanish word means embankment or wall) consists of a substantial sea wall, extending in a curved line from the northwest bastion of La Punta to the west side of the end of the Prado, protecting for this entire length a broad concrete promenade and a macadamized driveway. The wall stands about thirty feet back from the high water line, and an inclined toe with stones projecting above its face breaks the force of the waves in a storm. In the center of the park thus formed is a music stand of classical design, with twenty Ionic columns supporting an



THE MALECON.



IN VEDADO.

entablature and dome, and inscribed with names of the great composers. The Malecón overlooks the Gulf, the harbor entrance with its shipping, and Morro Castle on the opposite heights, Gulf Avenue extending in sweeping curves to the west, and in the distance the verdant hills back of Vedado. The landscapes and marine vistas are like painted pictures. Havana's water front is one of the noblest among the cities of the world. The colors of sea and sky and tinted houses, with the moss-grown forts and waving palms, create an effect which is striking at any time of the day, but sunset is the hour of enchantment. Nor should one fail to visit the Malecón at night, when the long line of electric lights on the waterfront toward Vedado are reflected in quivering bars and bands of radiance from the water, the lights of the electric cars are seen creeping along the distant heights, and the lantern of the Morro glows and dims and glows again. To see the Malecón by moonlight, to mingle with the pleasure throngs, hear the music and feel the caress of the soft Gulf air, is one of the most enjoyable experiences of Havana.

It has been said that all this part of Havana is outside of the line of the old city wall. At Refugio street and the projected Avenida de las Palmas, just east of the Prado, a remnant of the wall may still be seen.



## MORRO CASTLE.

The route is by boat from any of the boat landings. Fare, 10 cents each way.

FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE MORRO we must go back to the days of Francis Drake, the Englishman of the sixteenth century who was the scourge of Spain on sea and land, in the Old World and the New; that El Draque, "the Dragon," who was well hated of all Spaniards while he lived, and over whom, dead, Lope de Vega sang a pæan. In 1585, returning from the sack of Carthagena, Drake appeared before Havana and threatened the town; but there was little here to tempt him then, and after a brief blockade, the Englishmen withdrew, making no other spoil of Cuba, as the journal of one of them runs, than "refreshing themselves with store of Turtles' Eggs by Day and taking 250 Turtles by Night, which, being powdered and dried, did them much Service." But Drake's menace of Havana was not without its effect. "This event," writes the Spanish historian Arrete, "and more probably the perfect conviction how essential the safety of the port was to the security of trade and navigation between the two kingdoms of Old Spain and New Spain, enlightened the King, our Lord Felipe II., surnamed The Prudent, to foresee, with his great policy and incomparable penetration, that what was then but a temptation to a few private cor-



ON THE RAMPARTS LOOKING NORTH.

sairs, would become, in the future, an object of desire to crowned heads. He therefore directed the construction of an imperial fortress, worthy of his royal design and capable of making the harbor impregnable." And so in 1587, the plans having been drawn by the Engineer Don Juan Bautista Antoneli, and a force of convicts and slaves having been provided to do the work, the coral rock was quarried out for the moats, and there was built here the fortress named Castillo de los Tres Reyes del Morro—Castle of the Three Kings of the Morro—which title was in usage shortened to Castillo del Morro, or simply El Morro. The Spanish word morro means "headland" or "promontory," and is applied to any fortress having such a position. There is a Morro at Santiago and another at San Juan in Puerto Rico. The Havana Morro as completed in 1597 was a fac-simile of a Moorish fortress at Lisbon, but it has been much altered in design since then. It is an irregular fortification, from 100 to 120 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by moats 70 feet deep, 30 feet of which are hewn out of solid rock. It stands on a bold headland jutting out into the Gulf; its most prominent feature is the light tower, whose flash is visible eighteen miles at sea. In storms the spray dashes over the ramparts. The waves are forever breaking against the base, and in the 300 years since the Morro was built the water has worn away the rock and eaten out great crevices, into which, under certain conditions of wind and tide, it pours, compressing the air and forcing it out with weird and uncanny noises.

The Morro is in part built on solid rock, and in part hewn out of the rock. It has the character of a prodigious natural formation, shaped and modified by the hand of man. The ascent to the entrance is by an inclined road, which is shaded by royal poincianas and laurels, and hedged with impenetrable cactus, above which tower the moss-grown walls. The moat is crossed by a drawbridge to the sallyport, and the hall, between dark rooms, admits to the central court. All about us are prison-like rooms, casemates, storerooms, kitchens, magazines, bomb-proofs and dungeons, with grated embrasures, vaulted roofs and dark recesses. The walls are of formidable heights, the ditches of astonishing depths. It is not at all a cheerful place, and when we come to a narrow, steep, high-stepped stairway descending into the interior depths, we feel no desire to explore its mysterious darkness, but turn instead to the more inviting way which leads up to the ramparts. Here we have a view well worth coming from Havana to behold, over harbor and town and gulf. On the seaward side we are directly over the sea, and looking down into its clear depths perhaps discern one of the monstrous sharks for which these waters have an evil notoriety. When the Morro was occupied by a garrison, the sharks resorted here for the garbage thrown into the sea; a stone chute is built in the seaward wall, through which waste was thrown; and it is among the traditions of



THE ROAD FROM THE WATER.

Morro that through this same passage the bodies of Cuban prisoners who had been executed were cast down into the nido de tiburones—"the sharks' nest."

The stone building on the harbor side of the ramparts contains a well equipped signal service station. The semaphore, with its numerous flags and signals, announces to the town the approach of ships bound to this port, and receives and sends messages to passing vessels. The lighthouse was built in 1844 by Governor-General O'Donnell, whose Irish-Spanish name is immortalized in huge letters high up on the face of the tower. The lantern is a Fresnel lens, showing a white light, flashing every half minute, and visible eighteen miles at sea.

The guns are not of great age, nor yet of the most modern type of coast defense. It is believed that the walls would not stand the shock of firing heavy guns. Below the castle, on the harbor side, down by the water, are the guns of the Battery of the Twelve Apostles, each of the twelve having its apostolic name. These are the most powerful guns

on the Island. They command the mouth of the harbor. Five hundred yards beyond is the battery called La Pastora—The Pastor. East of the castle, commanding the sea, is the Velasco Battery, named in honor of that Captain Velasco whose fame is indelibly associated with the history of Morro. A tablet set in the wall of the northeast bastion proclaims that it was placed here in honor of Captain Luis de Velasco and Marques de Gonzalez, who fell in defense of the works. The conflict in which they had part is the only momentous chapter in the history of Morro Castle, and may be told in brief here.

## The Siege of Havana.

On the afternoon of June 6, 1762, the Captain-General Don Juan de Prado Porto Carrero received in Havana notice from the Morro that a fleet of 200 sail had been sighted off the coast. It was the British fleet, of whose rumored coming he had been incredulous and for which he was unprepared. Consternation prevailed, alarm bells were rung, there was hasty assembling of troops, the inhabitants were enrolled and armed with muskets, a council of war was convened, and Colonel Don Carlos Caro was dispatched with infantry and cavalry to meet the enemy at Cojimar. A Spanish squadron of twelve ships was in the harbor, and to the naval officers was entrusted the defense of the city. Command of Morro was given to Don Luis de Puente Velasco, captain of the Reyna ship of the line, with Marques de Gonzalez second in command; to Don Manuel Briseño, captain of one of the other ships, was given Castillo de la Punta, and 9,000 of the men of the squadron were detailed for shore duty. Then the Captain-General issued a formal proclamation of war against Great Britain, and assembled his forces. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, seamen, militia and citizens, white and black, all told there were 27,610. The greater part of the force was stationed at Guanabacoa, on the side of the bay opposite Havana, for the enemy was off Cojimar.

The British fleet was under command of Admiral Sir George Pocock, with Lord Albemarle in command of the land troops. Great Britain, France and Spain being at war, the expedition had come to capture and plunder Havana, the key of Spain's vast dominion in America. There were 200 ships of the line, brigs, sloops and transports, with 14,041 troops mustered from England, Jamaica and North America. The fleet lay to off Cojimar, six miles east of the Morro, took the Cojimar fort and disembarked the troops. The next day, the 8th of June, Colonel Carleton repulsed the Spanish cavalry at Guanabacoa, and the entire Spanish force retired toward Havana. The panic in the city was redoubled. The monks from the monasteries and the nuns from the convents and the women and children were sent out of the town under escort; but no man able to bear arms was permitted to pass the gates. All those portions of the town which lay outside the walls were re-



THE MORRO, WITH CABANA IN THE DISTANCE.

duced to ashes and three warships were sunk at the mouth of the harbor to prevent entry by the British.

The Englishmen made a second landing at Chorrera, east of the city, and took the fort there. They carried Cabañas Hill, established themselves on the heights commanding the Morro, and set about the building of batteries and equipping them from the fleet. Much of the hard work was done by negro slaves brought from Martinique and Antigua for the purpose. The task was completed by the end of June, and on the 1st of July the fleet on sea and the batteries on land opened fire on Morro. Captain Velasco responded, and with grapeshot and ball forced the ships to retire. For two weeks active fighting continued. Again and again the Spanish fortress was silenced, only to draw reinforcements from the ships in the bay, and to renew the fight on the morrow. La Punta and La Fuerza, the fleet and the floating batteries in the harbor trained their guns on the British. The besieging force suffered intensely from the drought, the excessive heat, deprivation and hardship, and fevers contracted at Martinique; at one time 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 seamen were unfit for service. Their sufferings were aggravated by the scarcity of water.

By the 14th the whole front of Morro exposed to attack was in a state of complete ruin; but the Spaniard still held out. Sapping operations were begun, and by the 27th a mine had been completed under the seaward bastion and was ready to be charged. Lord Albe-



A PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF HAVANA.  
 Drawn by an officer on the spot, 1762.

marle sent a letter to Captain Velasco informing him of the fact, setting forth the hopelessness of the situation, and throwing upon him as the governor of the castle the responsibility for further bloodshed; and he assured him of his conviction that if the King of Spain were himself present he would be the first to make a capitulation. To which Don Luis answered that he declined his Lordship's overtures, and declared his firm resolution to defend the castle to the end. The next day the mine was fired, a breach in the wall made, and the British, storming the entrance thus made, rushed into the works and quickly made themselves masters of the place. In the charge Captain Velasco fell, mortally wounded. Attended by a British lieutenant as a mark of courtesy, he was taken under flag of truce across the bay to the city, that there he might be the better cared for. He died the next day. Hostilities were suspended for his funeral. As his body was borne to its tomb in one of the churches, the salutes of the Spanish guns in Havana were answered by those of the British across the bay. In the report of Sir George Pocock to the Admiralty, the Englishman paid a just tribute to the gallantry of the Spanish commander. For the conduct of Velasco in the defense of the Morro, the Spanish monarch created his son Vizconde del Morro, and decreed that a ship in the Spanish Navy should always bear the name of Velasco. The war vessel so named at the time of the Spanish-American war (built in 1881) was one of the fleet at Manila and was sunk by the American ship Boston.

In the assault Velasco's second in command, Marques de Gonzalez, fell, sword in hand, defending his flag. Of the garrison, 130 men were killed, 400 were wounded and many were drowned in attempting to escape to the city.

And now a strange thing happened. La Punta and the batteries of the city turned their guns on Morro; the Spanish fortress was the target of Spanish cannon fire; and Morro, in the hands of the enemy and flying an alien flag, discharged its shot against the city it had been put here to defend. In the face of such unequal conditions Havana could not long hold out. On the 11th of July the whole of the English batteries of forty-one guns were opened on the city. Punta Castle was silenced

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"A PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF THE HAVANA. Drawn by an officer on the spot." Here reproduced from the original in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, September, 1762. References: 3. The Dragon against Cojimar. 4. Where the army first encamped. 5. Where the cannon, etc., were landed. 6. Batteries against the Morro. 7. The Dragon, Cambridge and Marlborough against the Morro. 8. The bombs against the Puntal. 9. The Belleisle against Chorera fort. 10. Batteries against the Puntal. 11. Batteries against the Cavannos hill. 12. Holtzers against the shipping. 13. Three Spanish men of war sunk. 14. One company's ship overset. 15. The chain and bomb. 16. Spanish admiral and fleet. 17. Two ships on the stocks. 18. Admiral Pocock with the men of war and transports. 19. Commodore Keppel with ditto. 20. Camp at the water mills. 21. Fortified houses. 21. Headquarters.



## CABANA.

THE FORTIFICATION OF CABANA—or, to give it the full title, Castillo de San Carlos de la Cabaña—occupies an elevated site on the hill, which rises 100 feet almost abruptly from the water's edge across the harbor from Havana. The route is by the harbor boats from Caballeria or Machina wharf or the Punta landing. The fare is 10 cents each way. The steep ascent from the shore and the long walk through the fortification are likely to be fatiguing for a woman.

The harbor frontage is practically a continuous wall extending along the crest of the hill. The landward side has three pronounced bastions, and is protected by ditches 40 feet deep. The principal entrance is on this front. A drawbridge, which may be raised by the heavy chains, leads across the ditch to the sallyport. The legend above the entrance sets forth that the work was begun during the reign of Carlos III., in the year 1763, and was completed in 1774. The escutcheon displays the castles and dragons of the Arms of Spain, with crown, and necklace of the Golden Fleece. From the entablature grin two grotesques, hideous and repulsive, fit genii of the place.

Entering through the vaulted hall, we come shortly to the Laurel Ditch—Los Fosos de los Laureles—so named from the laurel trees which grow here. This was the place of execution of insurgents and political prisoners during the Cuban revolution. In those days, persons who took part in the revolution, or who were merely suspected, whether rightly or wrongly, of sympathy with the cause, were arbitrarily arrested by order of the Captain-General, and sent to Morro or Cabaña, where they were shut up *incomunicado*—that is, without communication with friends or counsel—and by like arbitrary decree they were held in the dungeons or sent to Africa or sentenced to death here. Their fate, in any event, might be unknown to their families and friends. Scores were killed in the Laurel Ditch. The victim, kneeling, with face to the wall, was shot by a file of Spanish soldiers, who came out from

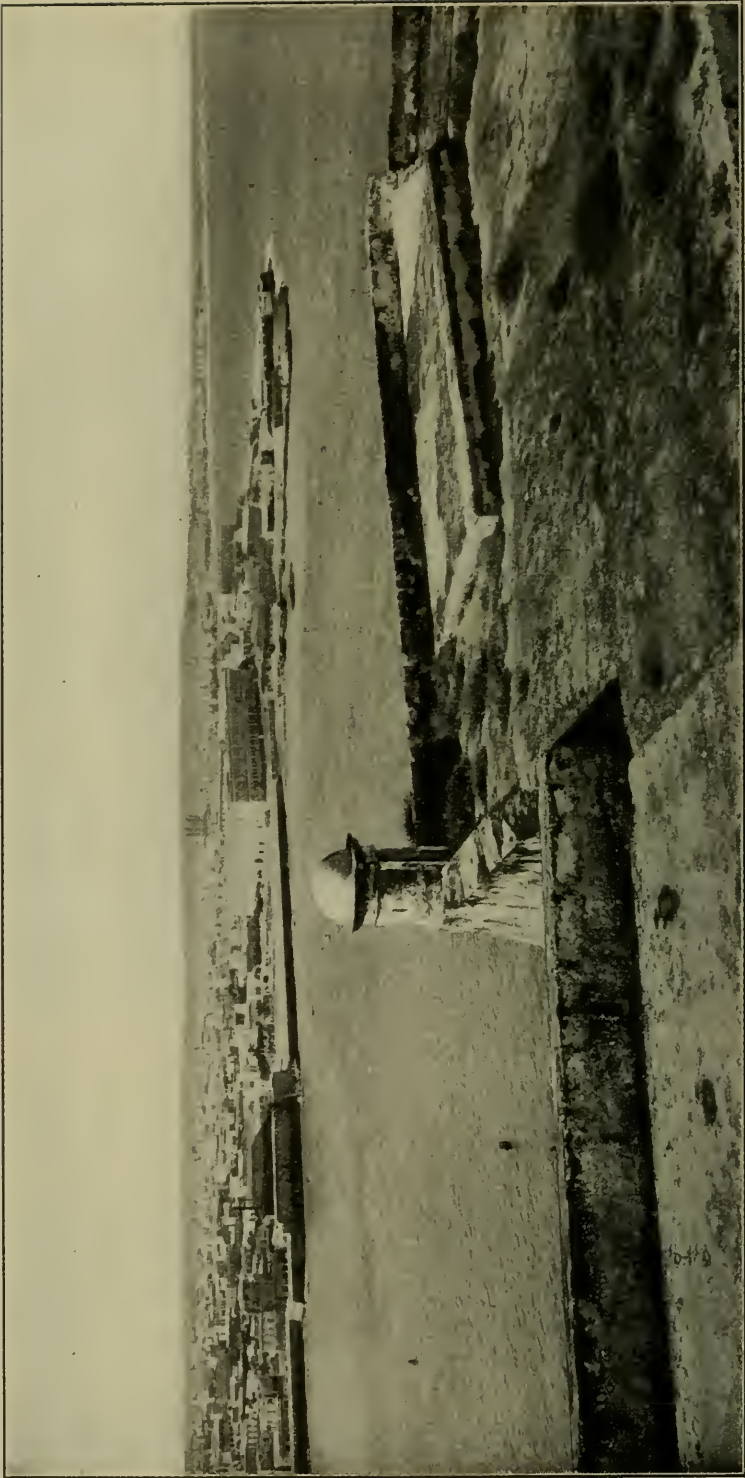




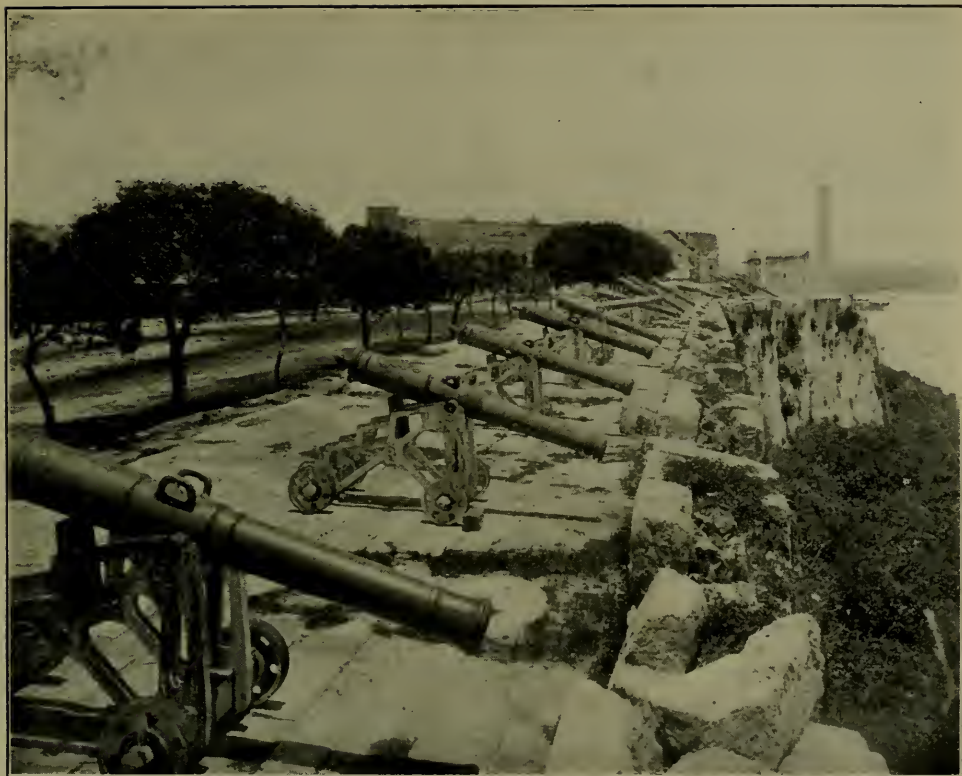
THE ENTRANCE OF CABANA.

the interior of Cabaña for the purpose. The line marked by the bullets in the wall is traceable for 85 feet; it was called by the significant name of "the deadline." A bronze memorial, provided by popular subscription, has been set in the wall to commemorate the martyrdom of those who died here in the cause of Cuba Libre. The design represents an angelic messenger receiving the soul of the dying patriot.

Within the fortification we find ourselves in a vast labyrinth of windings and turnings, ascents and descents, through narrow, high-walled passages and vaulted halls, covered ways, courts, barracks, prisons, officers' quarters and chapel; tree-lined roads and drill grounds; rampart, parapet and terreplein, one beyond another and the whole seemingly interminable. We get an impression of vastness and dreariness,



HAVANA FROM THE RAMPARTS OF CABANA.

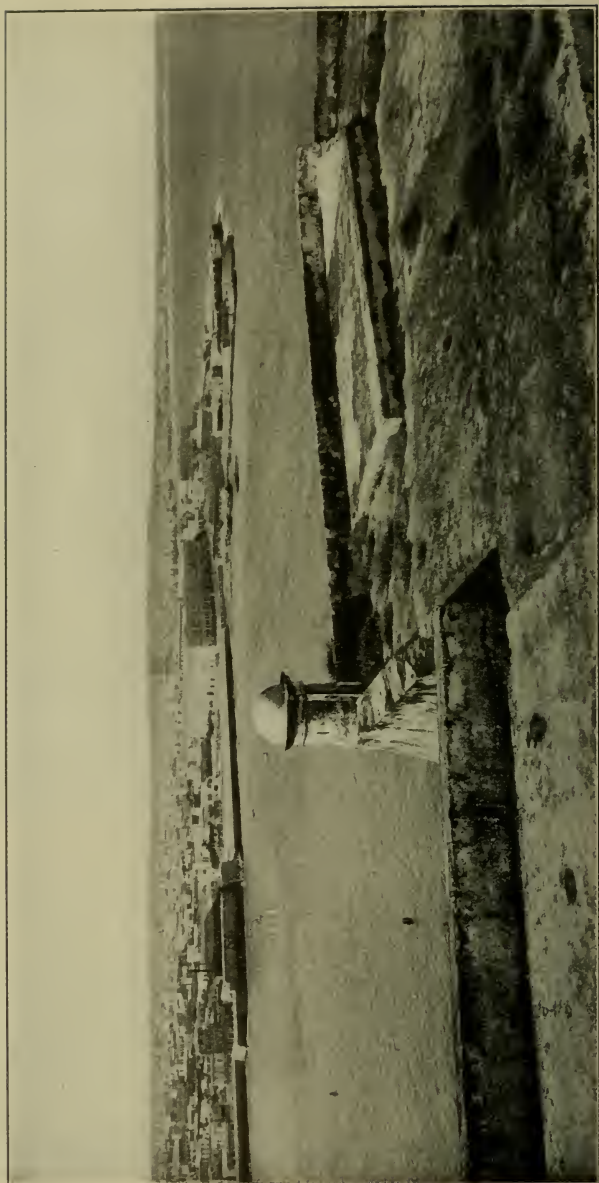


OLD SPANISH GUNS ON THE RAMPARTS.

a sombreness relieved only by the bright color here and there of some flowering shrub; and our unpracticed eye is baffled when we endeavor to comprehend the plan of work; it is a rambling succession of fortification within fortification, the whole enormous in extent. There is here none of the symmetry and the completeness of design of Spanish Fort San Marco in St. Augustine, though in comparison with Cabaña the Florida fort is a toy.

Ascending to the ramparts, we gain a commanding view of harbor and town and sea and the palm-fringed encircling hills. The antiquated Spanish guns, elaborately ornamented and bearing each one the name of a sovereign, are quite in keeping with Cabaña's age and uselessness. The marble shaft which rises from the next parapet commemorates the valor and loyalty of the soldiers of the garrison who repulsed the López expedition at Las Pazas in 1851. Across the harbor, on a hill south of the city, is seen Atares Castle, where Crittendon met his fate.

NARCISO LOPEZ, a native of Venezuela, who had been a general in the Spanish army, fomented an unsuccessful insurrection of Cubans, and in 1849 emigrated to the United States, where he allied himself with the Cuban conspirators in New York. In 1850 he led an expedition of 600 men against Cuba; he landed at Cardenas and



HAVANA FROM THE RAMPARTS OF CABANA.



OLD SPANISH GUNS ON THE RAMPARTS.

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HAVANA FROM CABANA.

took possession of the town; but the people did not rise to support him, and he retired. In the following year he organized another force consisting of 450 men, many of whom had been enlisted from the Southern United States. Col. W. L. Crittendon, of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point, was second in command. The expedition landed at Las Pazas, near Bahía Honda, thirty miles west of Havana. A large force of Spanish soldiers was sent from the Havana garrisons to repulse them. In the engagement which followed, many of the invaders were killed, López was put to flight, and Crittendon and fifty of his men were taken prisoners, brought to Havana and shot at Atarés Castle. López was subsequently captured and garroted in Havana.

The magnitude of Cabaña piques one's curiosity to know something of its past; but there are no stirring chronicles; the story may be told in a few words. When Spain regained possession of Havana in 1763, she at once set about strengthening the harbor defenses, and began the construction of this fortification on Cabañas Hill, so called from the cabañas or cabins which were here in the early days; the name appears on the British plan of 1762, page 58. The work of building consumed eleven years, from 1763 to 1774, and the cost was \$14,000,000. The story is related of Cabaña, as it is of Spanish San Marco, in Florida, that when the King was told of the sum expended in its building, he gazed intently toward the west, declaring that the walls must be high enough to be visible across the sea. It might be not altogether fanciful to charge up to Cabaña, in addition, the entire cost of the yellow fever scourge of Cuba, and through Cuba of North America and Europe during the century and a half that followed; for the disease was introduced into Cuba by convict laborers who were imported from Vera Cruz to work on the Cabaña defenses. As events proved, the entire

Cabaña enterprise was futile, and the prodigious outlay was a waste of public funds; for Cabaña has never fired a shot in defense of Havana, nor has it served any other purpose than that of barracks for Spanish troops and a prison house and execution ground for political offenders. The history of Havana is filled with references to the prisoners of Cabaña, from the 800 Frenchmen who were shut up here in 1795 to the days of Weyler and the martyrs of the Laurel Ditch. As a fortification Cabaña is worthless. Among recent projects for its utilization was a plan to convert it into a state prison for the convicts now confined in the Presidio. At present it is occupied by the Cuerpo de Artillería.



THE MOAT OF PRINCIPE.

## COLON CEMETERY.

THE CRISTOBAL COLON CEMETERY, one of the notable public institutions of Havana, is situated upon an eminence west of the city, commanding an outlook over the sea. It is reached by a drive through the Paseo de Tacon and past Principe Hill (hack fare \$1.50, round trip \$2.50), or by the Universidad-Aduana line of street cars (fare 5 cents), which run to the entrance, and make the trip in twenty minutes from the Prado. The grounds are open through the day.

At the entrance is a monumental arch of granite pierced by three openings. Above the central arch is a sculptured panel by Saavedra representing the scene of the Crucifixion; and surmounting the whole is a group of heroic figures, representing Columbus bringing the light of religion to the New World. The cemetery has many handsome monuments; richly chiseled marbles and tombs decorated with porcelain flowers line the avenues. Just within the entrance,

on the left of the central avenue, is the tomb of Major-General Calixto Garcia Yneguez, the Cuban leader who died in Washington in 1899. The memorial was provided by the Club Calixto Garcia, by public subscription; it is decorated with great masses of floral wreaths and banks of flowers in porcelain, and bears the sentiment *Morir por la patria es vivir*—"To die for country is to live."

A short distance within the cemetery, on the left as we enter, is the Students' Monument, erected by popular subscription in memory of the students of the University of Havana, who in the year 1871 were sacrificed to the vindictiveness of the Spanish Volunteers, and of whom the story has been told on another page. The monument consists of an elaborately carved pedestal, supporting a shaft which is draped with mantle and



STUDENTS' MONUMENT.



wreath. At the base of the shaft are two noble figures symbolical of Justice and History. The scales of Justice are tipped and her sword is broken. Upon History's scroll is inscribed *Verdad*—"Truth." Emerging from the open door, and bearing a tablet inscribed *Immunis*—"Guiltless"—is the winged figure of Innocence. The monument is by Saavedra.

Beyond, at the right of the avenue, is the famous Firemen's Monument, erected by the citizens of Havana in commemoration of the bravery of thirty members of the volunteer fire department, who perished in a fire which occurred in a warehouse in Mercaderes street on May 17, 1890. The fatality was due to an explosion of gunpowder which had been stored in the building in violation of law, and the presence of which was unsuspected by the men who rushed into the building to their doom. The shaft of white marble rising 75 feet against the blue sky is surmounted by a cross, resting against which is an angel with outstretched wings supporting a fireman's lifeless form. At the four corners of the pedestal are figures symbolizing Devotion, Affliction, Martyrdom and Heroism. Devotion is typified as a Sister of Charity, the symbol is the pelican, which according to the old myth nourished its young with its own blood. Other symbols are vine and wreath, sword and reversed torch. Portraits are carved in high relief



MONUMENT OF THE FIREMEN.

of the thirty heroes to whom the memorial is dedicated; and the sentiments are inscribed: *Llora su noble sacrificio*—"We mourn their noble sacrifice," and *Bendice su abnegacion heroica*—"We bless their heroic abnegation." The shaft records the date of the tragedy, "Habana 17 de Mayo, 1890." The sculptor was Augustin Querol, the architect Julio M. Zapatra. The monument is of Carrara marble; its cost was \$79,000.

Nearby is the tomb of General Maximo Gomez, chief in command of the Cuban army, and after the war held in affectionate regard as Cuba's "grand old man." Born at Boni, Santo Domingo, 1836; died at Santiago, 1905. The monument was voted by the Congress.

Beyond the Firemen's Monument is the chapel in which masses are celebrated for the repose of the soul of the dead. To the right of this is the plot where in 1898 the victims of the *Maine* were buried, pending their removal to their final resting place in the Arlington Cemetery at Washington.

The initials "E. P. D." seen on many tombs signify *En pas descansa*—"He rests in peace." The letters "E. G. E." stand for *En gracia esta*—"He is in grace."

The prevailing mode of burial is in a stone-cased grave covered with a marble slab, or in vaults above the ground. In addition to the permanent graves, there are others which are merely rented for a term of years. Such a temporary grave for one person for five years costs \$10; a grave for three persons for the same period costs \$3 for each. At the expiration of the term the bones are removed and thrown into the *Osario* or bone pit. This is a walled receptacle seventy-five feet square and fifty feet deep, at the southwest corner of the cemetery. Into it are thrown indiscriminately in one common heap skeletons, fragments of coffins and discarded tombstones.

In Havana the hearse is a gorgeous affair, highly colored and gilded, and perhaps bearing a motto, "Look for me to-morrow, you will not find me." The horses are in trappings of orange or purple and black; the driver wears a court dress of purple or scarlet, with three-cornered hat, claw-hammer coat, knee breeches and silver shoe-buckles; and there are liveried footmen in number corresponding with the grade of the funeral. Arriving at the cemetery, the coffin is deposited before the sacristy, which is on the left of the gate, for the brief burial service, and thence is carried on the shoulders of four bearers to the grave. In funerals of the poorer class the dead are borne on the shoulders of bearers from the house to the cemetery. The coffin is sometimes rented for the occasion only, the body being deposited in the common trench and the coffin returned to the undertaker. As a rule, funerals in Havana lack the solemnity and order which are characteristic of such occasions in the United States. Women do not attend funerals from the house to the cemetery.

Back of the San Lazaro leper hospital is the old Espada Cemetery established by Bishop Juan de Espada in 1804, prior to which date the Havana custom had been to bury the dead in the vaults of the churches. The cemetery was designed after the plan of the ancient Roman *columbaria*, so called from its resemblance to a dove-cote. It consists of tiers of masonry niches for the reception of the bodies. There are about 12,000 of these compartments, but this figure by no means represents the number of interments here, since it was the custom to rent the tombs for a term of years, and at the expiration of the time the bones were removed and thrown into the Osario or bone-pit, which is at the southern end of the walled enclosure. Hundreds of thousands of bodies were interred here—for longer or shorter terms—between the establishment of the cemetery and the time of its disuse in the late '70s. Our illustration shows some of the niches sealed, others empty. It is recorded that these empty wall niches in the Espada Cemetery furnished a night's lodging to many a homeless vagrant in the days of reconcentration under Weyler. The tomb of Castañon, which the University students were accused of desecrating, was one of these niches in the dove-cote tiers in the Espada Cemetery.

When the Colon Cemetery was completed in 1878 many of the dead were removed from Espada to the new cemetery. Of those who rested in tombs held in perpetuity the tombs were transferred to Colon; and those, too, who lay in rented graves were given their full term in the new ground.



THE ESPADA CEMETERY.

## IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

THE CAFES are everywhere in Havana. The typical café is all open to the street and has tiled floor, marble wainscoting, marble-top tables, and marble bar, on which are displayed pineapples, guanabanas, green coconuts, and other fruits from which mild and cooling drinks are made. To sit at a table and quaff harmless elixirs seems to constitute the larger part of the daily life of a people who are not too hurried; and the visitor is quite likely to find himself taking most kindly to this particular custom, and experimenting with such inviting beverages as he may be able to make the waiter comprehend his desire for. Among the popular drinks is one called panal (honeycomb) or azucarillo, which is made from a mixture of sugar and white of egg, dried in rolls about six inches long, which look like spongy white candy; the rolls are served with a glass of water and with or without a lemon; when the panal is dissolved it produces a sweetish drink like the eau sucre of the French. There are many refrescos, or refreshments, made from the native fruits. Piña fría is fresh pineapple, crushed and served in a glass with sugar and ice. Limonada or lemonade is commonly flavored with cinnamon. Naranjada is orangeade. Tamarindo is tamarind paste dissolved in water, or the fruit crushed in water. Orchata is milk of almonds, the French orgeat. This is the recipe for home use: Blanch three dozen sweet almonds, crush thoroughly and boil



DISPROPORTION.



THE FRUIT SELLER.

with two quarts of water, adding vanilla for flavoring. Sweeten to taste, and when cool strain through a fine sieve. Chill before serving. Gara-pina is made from the skins and cores of pineapples, which are washed and placed in a stone jar with water to cover them; the jar is covered with a netting and allowed to stand outdoors to ferment for four or five days; the liquid is then drawn off and sugar and water are added. The milk of the cocoanut is a common and popular beverage, being simply poured out from the green nut; even when the nut is plucked from the trees on a warm day the milk is found to be cool and refreshing. Other fruits used for drinks are the guanabana or sour-sop, and the anona or sweet-sop; these are the green prickly-skinned fruits with white flesh and black seeds, which are seen displayed on the café bars. The drink called ensalada (salad) is a beverage composed of various ingredients, the choice of which is determined by the fancy and skill of the composer. It is not unusual in a Havana café to see a person order simply a glass of ice-water and sit down at a table to drink it; a Cuban law requires ice-water to be provided free in every café. It is quite proper for ladies to go into the cafés of the better class; in those adjoining Central Park, after the park concerts or during the theatre intermissions, one finds there a gay



A KIOSK WHERE COOLING DRINKS ARE DISPENSED.

throng of handsomely dressed men and women. There are in the cafés a large and varied assortment of sweet cakes and a variety of ices, made from the guanabana, melon, orange, pineapple, and other fruits. One ice cream is named *jai alai*, after the famous game. Ices are usually served with *barquillos* or long rolled wafers. Sweets and cakes are displayed in great profusion in front of little shops everywhere throughout the city, and sweets sellers go about the streets bearing trays of confections on their heads.

Coffee is served in all cafés. Cubans burn the coffee bean to a cinder; they say that this process destroys the toxic qualities. Milk is boiled and salted to keep it fresh. The waiter brings the coffee-pot in one hand and a pot of boiling milk in the other; the combination of charred coffee and salted milk some persons like at first taste; some learn to like it; some experiment with varying proportions of coffee and milk and never quite determine whether they do or do not like it.

Wine is drunk with meals as commonly in Cuba as on the Continent. It is mostly of Spanish vintage, for over 90 per cent. of that imported comes from Spain. Although the island is admirably adapted to the



VEGETABLES.

culture of grapes, under Spanish rule grape growing was prohibited because it would interfere with the home industry, just as in the seventeenth century tobacco growing was not permitted in Ireland because it would conflict with the tobacco interests of the infant colony of Virginia. Drunkenness is rarely observable in Havana.

Havana draws its water supply from the springs of the Almendares River at Vento, nine miles south of the city. There is here a group of 400 springs which are inclosed by a heavy wall of masonry, 60 feet high and 250 feet wide at the top. The water is carried under the river in an inverted siphon consisting of two heavy iron pipes in a masonry tunnel, and thence flows by gravity in an underground aqueduct six miles to the Palatino Reservoir in the suburbs of Cerro, and from the reservoir is distributed through the city, and to Regla, Casa Blanca and Cabaña across the bay. The daily supply is 40,000,000 gallons of pure water, which is free from all organic matter, but is somewhat hard because of the limestone in solution. The aqueduct, constructed at a cost of \$5,030,000, is named after Albéar, the distinguished Cuban engineer, who planned and built it, and to whose memory there is a monument in Monserrate Plaza. (Page 52.) Before the construction of the Albéar Aqueduct, the water was brought through an open ditch, which succeeded another open ditch, or Zanja, which was built in 1592, so that for 300 years Havana has received its abundant

and

and



LECHERO—MILKMAN.



THE SHOE SELLER.

water supply from the Almendares River. As an illustration of the tremendous rainfall which occurs at certain seasons of the year, it may be noted that the Almendares at Vento has been known to rise 24 feet above the normal level.

In Havana it is the custom to buy household supplies for the day only; and in addition to the market trade there is a large traffic in vegetables and fruits, carried on by hucksters and street venders. In the early morning the roads leading to the city are filled with countrymen (*monteros*) bringing in the products of the farms, laden on horses and donkeys in large panniers. Not infrequently the animals are in trains, the leading horse being ridden, the second one tied to the tail of the first, the third to the tail of the second, and so on for ten or a dozen, with a dog attached to the tail of the last horse for a rear guard. The panniers

are filled with plantains, oranges, pineapples, melons, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and other commodities. A characteristic sight in Havana streets is a mass of green advancing without any visible means of progression, until closer view reveals that it is a stack of green corn fodder covering and enveloping and concealing the animal bearing it. This fodder, which is the staple food of horses, consists of the corn stalks, leaves and tassels; it is grown the year round and is brought into town in fresh supplies daily. Milk cans are carried in panniers on the backs of horses; the old custom of driving cows through the streets and milking them at the door has been discontinued. The poultry dealer brings in his live chickens and turkeys slung head down from the shoulder; and live pigs are carried in the same manner. The rule is to buy chickens alive, for they are cooked immediately after killing, which is the reason that the flesh of fowls is tough when brought to the table.

The open grille windows are of course favorable to the street venders of all classes, and their musical cries are heard everywhere. Our illus-



trations are characteristic—the shoe-seller crying his zapatas and zapatillas strung on a rod suspended from the shoulder, and the seller of laces carrying his assortment displayed in alluring array on a staff. Then there is the baratillero, whose stock of little notions—pins and needles and other housewife supplies—is contained in wooden boxes with glass ends, carried on the back of horse or donkey.

The Tacon Market, Mercado de Tacon, or Plaza de Vapor, is the largest in the city, and contains the most varied display of Cuban products. In the stalls are seen red and yellow bananas, plantains, oranges, grape fruit, limes, shad-docks, citrons, sapotas, sapadillos, anonas, mameys, mangos, aguacates, guanabanas, pineapples, coconuts, yams and cassava, and other tropical productions, with a score of vegetables familiar in northern markets; and native fruit preserves, jellies and marmalades in enticing display. Suspended above are palm-leaf baskets and curiously shaped gourds, commonplace enough here, but certain to be prized if taken home as souvenirs. The fish, many of them superb in coloring, are kept alive in tanks, from which the purchaser makes his selection. For a long period the catching of fish for market in Havana waters was a monopoly granted to one Marti by Governor Tacon. Marti, a smuggler who had long baffled the authorities, at last voluntarily surrendered himself to Tacon and betrayed his confederates in return for the reward of the fishing monopoly for twenty years.

In Havana, as elsewhere, one may get a graphic and comprehensive survey of the fruits and vegetables of the country by an early morning visit to the market. The three principal markets are Tacon, Colón, and Cristina. Tacon is on the Calzada de La Reina, just off from Colón Park. Colón is between Zulueta, Animas and Monserrate streets. Cristina, between Mercaderes and Teniente Rey, on the Plaza Vieja, is the oldest market in the city; it occupies the site of the old palace of the Holy Office



LACES.



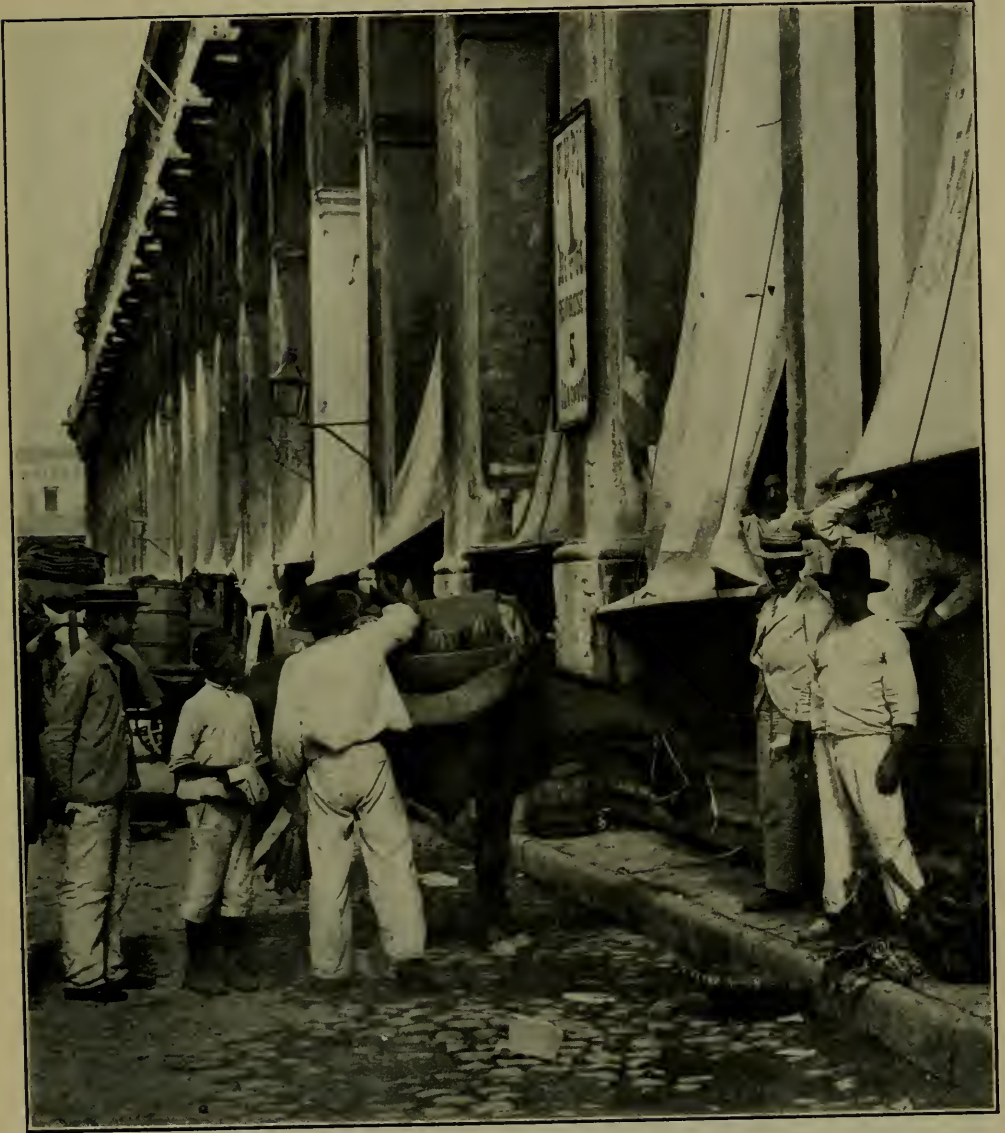
COMMERCE.

and its prisons, where in the seventeenth century were held autos da fé or burnings of heretics.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE was organized in 1898 by John McCullagh, ex-chief of police of New York city. The personnel was carefully selected from the beginning, many of those enrolled in the force having served in the Cuban Army, and the Havana organization enjoys a creditable prestige. In physique, the Havana policeman presents a marked contrast with his brother of the New York Broadway Squad. He is decidedly slight of figure, and the close-fitting blue linen uniform accentuates this characteristic.

Havana is by no means a quiet town at night, and we may be thankful that the reign of the Serenos has passed. These were night watchmen provided with dark lantern, pistol, pike, whistle and rope, who through the night patrolled the streets, calling out the hours, and every thirty minutes announcing the state of the weather; as the Havana night is usually serene, their iteration of the cry "Serenos" gave them the popular name.

The constabulary of the Island consists of the RURAL GUARD (Guardia Rural), which was organized in 1899 chiefly from the ranks of the Cuban Army. In 1904 the Guard numbered 3,020; in April of that year Presi-



TACON MARKET.

dent Palma recommended an increase of a thousand men. An allied service is the Artillery Corps (Cuerpo de Artillería) of 694 men. The guards are distributed throughout the Island, being stationed at about 250 posts; their duties are to patrol the country, visiting the plantations and sugar mills, and preserving order in the villages. Two guards are assigned to every railroad train, and at every station they go through the cars. The uniform is of brown khaki, hats similar to the United States campaign hat, cartridge belt, russet leather shoes and leggings, and the

insignia on collar of blouse and on hat. They are armed with Remington carbines, caliber 7.7 mm. Saddle, bridle and trappings are of russet leather; they own their own horses. The guards are neat in dress and manly in bearing, and one gets the impression that the country is well policed.

Among the curiosities of the archives in La Fuerza are some old lottery tickets which are reminders of the day when the Royal Lottery of the Ever



A ROYAL LOTTERY TICKET.

Faithful Island of Cuba was an established institution. The illustration shows in reduced size a ticket of the year 1843. There were monthly drawings with a regular prize list of \$120,000, which once a year was increased to \$180,000. The lottery was a State institution, and yielded to the Spanish Crown a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year. This is a picture of a Havana Sunday in the days of the lottery:

"Lottery tickets are vended at every corner. The seller rends the air with his cries of temptation to the passing throng, each of whom he earnestly assures is certain to realize enormous pecuniary returns by the smallest investment in tickets or portions of tickets, which he holds in sheets, while he brandishes a huge pair of scissors ready to cut them in any desired proportion." The lottery was freely patronized by the first mercantile houses, which had their names registered for a certain number of tickets



STREET MERCHANTS.



TRANSPORTATION.

every month. The whole population was infatuated; the poorer classes clubbed together to buy tickets; and even the slaves were purchasers; it is recorded that a band of slaves once drew the first prize of \$60,000 and bought their freedom. Another story is told of a man who drew a \$10,000 prize and bought a coffee estate, got into a lawsuit over the boundaries, gained his suit, but had to pay all the expenses, which took the entire \$10,000, and was then ready to begin over again. The lottery has been suppressed in Cuba, but enormous sums of money are now sent to Spain for investment in the Spanish lotteries.

**STREETS AND PASEOS.**—We shall find the most to interest us in the quaint streets of the old part of the city, the districts which were *intra-muros*—within the walls. In some of the streets, which are so narrow that it would be impossible for one team to pass another, vehicles are permitted to go in one way only, the direction being indicated by the corner signs *Subida*, up, and *Baja*, down, with reference to the bay. On the sidewalk it is often impracticable for two persons to pass; one of them must go into the street, and the expression to “take the wall” of a person is given a significance not before understood. As the patios of the houses are paved, there is little absorption of the rainfall in the ground, and it must run off through the streets; a depth of two feet of water with a very rapid current is sometimes found in some of

the business streets; it is indeed a matter of record that under such conditions fallen horses have been drowned in the street floods before they could be extricated.

Obispo and O'Reilly have been noted as attractive for their shops; there are many others which are well worth exploring and will be sure to reward one who has an eye for the picturesque.

Havana now holds place among the cleanest towns in America. The streets are swept, some of them several times a day, by a force of sweepers, in whose garb and utensils and methods of operation one sees a grateful tribute to the work of the late Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., who organized the street cleaners of New York into an efficient body of men, and taught both sweepers and public the dignity of well performed labor as inherent even in the lowliest service. When, after the surrender by Spain in 1898, the Americans were confronted with the tremendous task of cleaning up Havana, which had been left by the Spaniards in an appallingly filthy condition, and of keeping it clean and giving it a place among the healthy and wholesome cities of the earth, they turned to Colonel Waring as the one best fitted to find a solution of the hard problem; and in October of that year he came to Havana under a commission to investigate the sanitary conditions and formulate a plan for their betterment. He contracted yellow fever and died a martyr to the cause of a regenerated Cuba. The authorities adopted the Waring system of street cleaning; the Havana "White Wings" and their efficient service afford a striking demonstration of how far-reaching and beneficent may be the work of one man.

The streets of the more modern parts of the town, those which were extramuros—outside the walls—beginning with the Prado, are laid out on a liberal scale. The Paseos of Carlos III. and Tacon are wide, macadamized drives, having on each side a broad promenade shaded by double rows of trees, and lined with many fine residences. The Paseo de Carlos III. has a marble statue of the King, by Canova, and a monument of the Five Goddesses. Tacon built the Paseo bearing his name in 1835-8, to connect the palace of the Captain-General, Quinta de los Molinos, with the city. The palace is now the President's summer home. Surrounding it are extensive gardens, and adjoining is the Botanical Garden of the University of Havana; beyond is the old Zanja, or open ditch, with a stream flowing from the Almendares River, which at one time constituted the city's water supply.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN contains numerous specimens of tropical trees, fruits, plants and flowers; there are avenues of royal palms, artificial grottos and miniature cascades. The massive iron fence formerly enclosed the Campo de Marte. Cuba's native flora comprises over 3,350 native plants, besides those which have been introduced.

THEATRES.—Havana is devoted to drama and opera, and many of the world's most famous artists have been seen on its stage. The National



COCOANUT PALMS IN COLON PARK.

Theatre, Teatro Nacional, formerly called the Tacon, facing Central Park, seats an audience of 3,000, being the third largest theatre in the world. It is in the Italian style, with five horse-shoe tiers of boxes, rising one above the other around the pit, and separated by gilded lattice work of light and graceful design; and the large stage permits putting on operas properly mounted. French and Italian operas are the favorites. To rehearse the names of those who have sung in the Tacon would be to call the roll of the great singers—Grisi, Mario, Alboni, Tedesco, Patti, Nilsson, Nevada and Guerrabella; while among actors have been Ristori, Salvini, Coquelin, Duse and Bernhardt. A Tacon audience is most lavish in its expression of approval, a favorite mode being the presentation of money and jewels cunningly concealed in flowers, or borne by a snow-white dove trained to fly directly to the stage, carrying the gifts attached to it with white satin ribbons. The Tacon was built in 1837 at a cost of \$500,000 by Marti, who had secured from Governor Tacon a contract that for twenty years no competing theatre should be permitted. The Government purchased it in 1905 for \$500,000.

Other theatres are the Payret on the Prado, near Central Park; the

Albisu in the Centro Asturiano club house, east of Central Park, devoted to Spanish plays; and the Marti at Dragones and Zulueta streets, surrounded by a garden and having vast expanses of Venetian blinds to insure coolness in summer. Theatre tickets are sold in booths on the sidewalk in front of the theatres, and at some theatres tickets are purchased for single acts only; if one wishes to remain after one act, another ticket must be secured.

HAVANA is the capital of the Republic. The CONGRESS consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate Building is on O'Reilly street, facing the Plaza de Armas. Each one of the six Provinces of Pinar del Río, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Príncipe and Santiago de Cuba, sends four Senators, who are elected for terms of eight years. A Senator must be a native born Cuban, and must have attained the age of thirty-five. The House meets in a building temporarily used for the purpose on Oficio street, near the Machina; a new Hall of Representatives has been planned. There is one Representative for each 25,000 individuals and for an additional fraction over 12,500. The term is four years. A Representative must be a native born Cuban or a naturalized Cuban, who has resided in Cuba at least eight years from his naturalization, and must have attained the age of twenty-five. The President of the Republic, elected for a term of four years, must be a native born Cuban, or one who has served in the Cuban Army in its Wars of Independence for at least ten years, and must have attained the age of forty.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY (Biblioteca Nacional) was established by the Military Government in 1902, in La Fuerza, but was afterward installed in the rooms which it now occupies in the building called La Maestranza in Calle Chacón. It is open to the public every day in the week, Sundays included, from eight in the morning till five in the evening. The Library was founded with 3,000 documents of all classes, collected and brought over from Paris and London, by its founder and director, Señor Domingo Figarola-Caneda. The number of books approximates 19,000; the collection is chiefly of works relating to the history of Cuba; in which respect it is second only to the British Museum. Among the collections is the library of the Conde de Fernandina, embracing many fine examples of early printing, some of the volumes bearing dates 1496, 1582 and 1635; the books are richly bound by famous Paris binders, and comprise 4,000 volumes which cost \$20,000. Another library acquired was that of Vidal Morales y Morales, representing twenty-five years' collecting of works relating to Cuba and Spanish-American history. It contains a Las Casas, printed at Seville in 1552; Benzoni's "History of the New World," printed in 1565; the dramas of Heredia, the poems of Placido, and other treasures of Cuban literature; in all, 3,000 volumes.

THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA at No. 62 Dragones street



contains a large collection of books, newspapers and prints. It is open to the public. Another library is that of the Convent of San Agustin.

**FIREMEN.**—The Cuartel de Bomberos, or fire station, fronting Central Park on the west, is equipped with modern fire fighting apparatus, and the system does not differ in any essential particular from those of the United States.

**THE ARSENAL** (El Arsenal) or Navy Yard grounds are on the harbor front, five squares south of Colón Park. The Jesús del Monte cars pass the entrance. The Navy Yard was established in 1724 for the building of war ships to act as convoys for the galleons and fleets from Mexico to Spain. The hard woods of the island were considered of special value for war ships, since the timber would not split when struck by shot. For three-quarters of a century Havana was "the great nursery of the Spanish Armada;" and more than 100 ships were built here; but in 1796 the industry was discontinued by royal decree, because shipbuilding in Cuba deprived the workmen of the mother country of the labor. The yard contains various shops, storehouses and barracks.

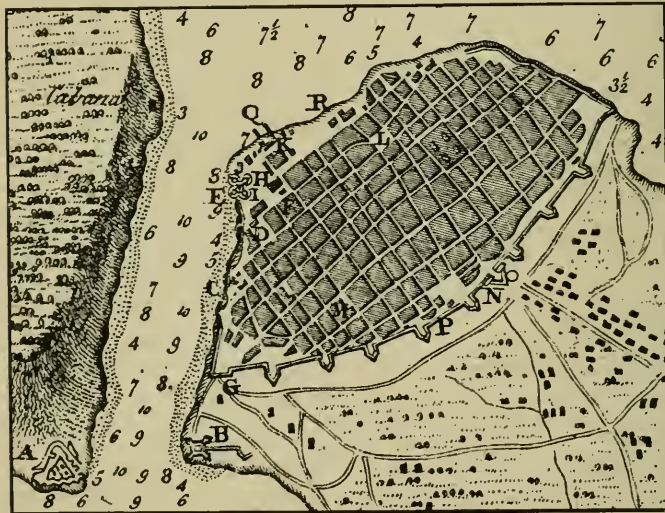
**EL PRÍNCIPE** or Castillo del Príncipe (Fort of the Prince) is on the crest of a high hill overlooking the city on the west. It is an irregular bastion work surrounded by a deep moat, and commands the city and harbor and coast and inland approaches. The fine view obtained from Príncipe well repays for the climb from the foot of the hill at the terminus of the El Príncipe line of cars.

**SANTA CLARA AND REINA BATTERIES.**—Under the old order Havana was surrounded with defenses, the forts being supplemented with batteries in every commanding position. One of the most important of these was the Batería de Santa Clara, completed in 1797, and named after the Count de Ricla, otherwise known as the Count of Santa Clara. It is the most westerly of the city's defenses, being placed in the hill near the shore, one and one-half miles from the harbor mouth, and commanding the sea approach. It is reached by the Vedado cars. Not far from it is the old Martello watch tower (Torreón de Vigía) at the San Lázaro inlet, where the Cuba-Key West cable lands. Near the inlet, between the car line and the water, formerly stood the battery called La Reina, a stone work which commanded seaward and was intended to resist the advance of an enemy from Chorrera. It was demolished in 1904.

**ATARES CASTLE** occupies a round hill at the head of the harbor, 111 feet above sea level. The isolated site, commanding position and picturesque outline make it one of the most conspicuous objects in the vicinity of Havana; it is seen from the town, the ships in the harbor, and the ramparts of Cabaña. The fortress is a small bastioned stone work, built in 1763-67, after the restoration of Cuba by the British. For some act of the garrison a century ago it enjoyed the distinction of being the only fortress which was permitted to fly a silken flag. The Kentuckian Crit-

tenden and fifty of his men of the López expedition of 1851 were imprisoned in Atarés, and it was on the slope of the hill overlooking the harbor that they were executed. The castle has been converted into a jail. On the slopes in great letters formed of cannon balls and flowerbeds are seen the names of Marti and other heroes of the Cuban struggle for independence.

**CITY WALL.**—Not far from La Punta, at Monserrate and Refugio streets, are remnants of the old city wall. Another fragment has been preserved on Monserrate street, near Teniente Rey. These ancient landmarks indicate the boundary of old Havana. The wall extended from the shore of the harbor east of the Arsenal, along a line east of the Prado, to the water front again at a point in line with the Carcel.



A WALLED CITY.

Plan of Havana in 1762. A, Morro Castle. B, La Punta Castle. E, La Fuerza. G, La Punta Gate. N, Land Gate.

The Punta, Carcel, Prado, Tacon Theatre and Campo de Marte were outside the wall, "extramuros." The wall was a high and massive structure, which consumed a century in building (from 1633 to 1740), at a cost of \$700,000. A moat extended around the outer side, and beyond this were earth works. Entrance was by drawbridges over the moat, and then through narrow arched gateways, which were closely guarded by soldiers, and were shut at 11 o'clock at night, except when there was an operatic or dramatic performance at the Tacon, on which occasions the Puerta de Monserrate, which was opposite the theatre, was kept open until the play was over. Early morning saw outside the gates a daily concourse of thousands of horses and mules laden with panniers of market provisions, pressing and crowding and jostling for place to get into the city when the gates should be opened. The plan here reproduced from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, August, 1762, shows the wall as it was then and as it remained until it was demolished in 1880.

At Belascoain and San Lázaro is the CASA DE BENEFICENCIA Y MATERNIDAD, Charity and Maternity Asylum, for the aged poor and for destitute



PALM-LINED AVENUES EXTEND FOR MILES.

children. It was founded in 1794 by Governor-General Luis de las Casas, whose administration was one of the bright spots in the history of Cuba. It is managed by the Little Sisters of the Poor, and is one of the most beneficent institutions of the city. As an illustration of how things were done in the old days, it may be recalled that at one time when the Beneficencia was in danger of falling into decay for want of funds, the Junta de

Tabacos, the concern which farmed the Spanish royal monopoly of cigar manufacture, purchased 100 slaves for the express purpose of devoting the profit of their labor as cigarmakers to the support of the institution.

The San Lázaro Hospital for lepers, facing the Gulf on San Lázaro and Oquendo streets, is one of the two leper hospitals in Cuba, the other one, also bearing the name of San Lázaro, being in Santa Clara. There were in the year 1902 between 500 and 600 lepers in Cuba; the disease is not of a contagious type, and those afflicted with it are decreasing in number. The Havana San Lázaro was founded away back in 1681, through the donation of a Mexican priest who had a leprous son.

On Compostela street, between Fundicion and O'Farrel streets, is the CASA DE RECOGIDAS, the women's prison, which is associated with the Evangelina Cisneros incident of the Weyler regime. Miss Cisneros was the daughter of the Marquis de Santa Lucia, second president of the Cuban Republic. Her father had been in prison for many years. Learning that his health was breaking down, Miss Cisneros vainly besought the governor of the prison to secure his release. She was repulsed, and afterwards, on a charge of carrying letters to the rebels, was arrested and thrown into this prison. She contrived to communicate her case to Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of the American Consul, who made known her story in the United States. Carl Decker, a reporter of the New York Journal, was commissioned by Mr. W. R. Hearst to undertake her rescue, and came to Havana for that purpose. Miss Cisneros drugged her keeper and companions with candy, and made her escape through an upper window and over the roofs to the street, where she was received by Mr. Decker, who smuggled her aboard an American ship and took her to New York.

THE VIVAC on Zulueta street, near Colón market, contains the municipal prison and one of the correctional court rooms.

THE POPULATION OF HAVANA by the census of 1899 was 235,981. Males, 123,358; females, 112,723. The race divisions were: Native whites, 115,432; foreign whites, 52,901; negroes, 28,750; mixed, 36,004; Chinese, 2,794. The report of the United States Board of Health in 1879 showed that three-fourths of the people in Havana lived in the most densely populated localities in the world. The typical tenement house is a one-story oblong, with a court in the center and rooms opening upon it from two sides; here families of five to ten people living in one or two small, dark rooms are not at all uncommon. The city is not only overcrowded in the houses, but there is an overcrowding of the houses themselves; the city covers a smaller area than any other city of its population in Europe or America.

JOHN CHINAMAN is ubiquitous in Havana. The census of 1899 shows a Chinese population of 2,751, and here, as elsewhere, they are industrious members of the community. Chinamen are seen carrying burdens swung from balanced shoulder poles, after the manner of their native



LUYANO NEAR HAVANA.

country. On the outskirts of the city, and in the suburbs, are extensive Chinese truck farms; the market garden industry is largely in their hands. The Chinese quarter is in Zanja and Aguila streets. The Chinese theatre is on Zanja street. The Chinese in Cuba are reminders of the coolie trade which brought here hundreds of thousands to virtual slavery. They were imported under a contract to serve eight years at \$4 a month, and the planters paid \$400 for them. They were not altogether satisfactory as human chattels, being much given to suicide.

BASEBALL is played on the grounds of the Almendares Club on the Paseo de Tacon, opposite the Botanical Garden. Príncipe cars pass the gate. The grounds of the Havana Baseball Club are at Vedado. The most important games are played on Sunday afternoons, and are announced in the *Havana Post*.

BULL FIGHTING and COCK FIGHTING have been suppressed by law.

HAVANA CIGARS of the best grades are made of tobacco raised in the Vuelta Abajo district, which comprises the Province of Pinar del Río and the western portion of the Province of Havana. The cigar industry is prodigious; its statistics are expressed in millions. The Henry Clay and Bock Company, the largest tobacco concern in the world, has an annual output of 85,000,000 cigars and 160,000,000 cigarettes. Permits for inspection of its factories are given on application at the main office, No. 10 Zulueta street. Here may be followed the successive steps of manipulation by which the raw leaf is converted into the finished product—the unfolding of the baled leaf and its moist-

ening, stripping from the stem and sorting according to lighter or darker shades, the actual making of the cigar, and the subsequent sorting, labeling, packing and sealing, each several process performed by workers whose deftness and skill excite admiration. The view from the roof of the building is the most commanding outlook in Havana.



A CUBAN COUNTRY HOME.

## MATANZAS.



MONUMENT TO CUBAN PATRIOTS.

MATANZAS is on the north coast 54 miles from Havana. The route is by the United Railways. A convenient way to visit the place, if only one day may be allowed, is afforded by personally conducted excursions provided by the railroad. See page 16. On the way to Matanzas, some of the most considerable sugar plantations on the island are passed, thus affording during the zafra, or harvest, which extends from December to May, the interesting sight of cane being cut and carted to the ingenios or mills. In some regions the whole country appears to be one immense canefield stretching away beyond the sight, looking not unlike the cornfields of the Western States. The cut cane is conveyed in carts drawn by bull teams,

or on freight trains which are seen on the narrow-gauge plantation railroads. There are nearly 900 miles of these private sugar plantation railroads on the island. In the long trains carrying cane, the extensive ranges of the mill buildings, with their smoking chimneys, the sugar-laden atmosphere, and the general air of activity, some hint is given of the magnitude of the sugar industry. The Cuban sugar crop of 1904 was valued at \$50,000,000.

The short railway journey is replete with scenery that is novel and fascinating to the tourists from the North. The peculiar richness of the native red soil—the most productive in the world—may be appreciated from the car window, and one ceases to doubt how it is possible to gather two and three crops of corn a year and a practically perpetual crop of cane without replanting, and without the use of an ounce of fertilizer. Countless thousands of royal palms are seen on either side—now in stately avenues, indicating existing or ancient boundaries or entrances to the country homes of rich planters and others; again, scattered about promiscuously on hill-top and in hollow. It is everywhere a conspicuous and characteristic object of the landscape, presenting itself in new groupings



ON THE WAY TO MATANZAS.

and settings in an ever-changing picture of which it is the central feature. We shall see it in all its beauty in the Valley of the Yumurí. The ceiba, too, with massive trunk upholding its umbrella-like canopy, commands attention; it is a very giant among trees, and often assumes forms extremely grotesque. The trees are especially conspicuous, as they generally rise isolated out of the level plains. But the striking feature of all to the visitor accustomed to pass the fall and winter in higher latitudes is the ever-green foliage and grass-covered fields. Here and there are seen the shacks of the farmer, constructed of the fronds and bark of the royal palm. The hut still retains the Indian name of *bohío*; and it is built by the Cuban of to-day after the fashion of the huts of the natives of the time when Columbus landed on these shores. The children we see playing about the door are as innocent of clothing as were the Indians whom Columbus saw; in this respect at least primitive Cuban fashions have not changed. And the Cuban farmer yokes his bulls to the crooked branch of a tree for a plow, just as the Egyptians did in the time of Moses.

On the approach to Matanzas by sea, the first land discerned is the celebrated Pan of Matanzas, a peak southwest of the harbor, rising 1,277 feet high in the shape of a truncated cone or loaf of bread (the Spanish





PLAZA DE LA LIBERTAD—HOTEL LOUVRE IN BACKGROUND.

word pan meaning bread). The nearer marks at the mouth of the harbor are the Maya Point light on the east (a fixed white light visible thirteen miles), and Sabanillo Point on the west; further in on the same side is Gordo Point, and beyond that is the pilot station; opposite is the mouth of the Canimar River, with Morillo Castle; then on the eastern shore is seen San Severino Castle, and complementing this across the bay is Penas Altas Fort. The usual anchorage is off the section of the city called Versailles. The harbor is a bay five miles in length and one and one-half miles wide at the anchorage; while not landlocked, it is protected by a coral reef which lies in front of the entrance.

Matanzas is built on a slope which rises with gradual ascent from the water's edge to a height of 100 feet. Still higher beyond the town rises the verdant hill called the Cumbre, with the Church of Montserrat near the summit. The city comprises three parts, the old town in the center lying between the Yumurí and San Juan rivers; Versailles on the north across the Yumurí; and Pueblo Nuevo (new town) beyond the San Juan River on the south.

The Plaza de la Libertad—called also the Central Park—is very pretty with its flowers, palms and a fountain. Facing the park on the south is



CHURCH OF SAN CARLOS.

the State House, formerly the Governor's Palace; and on other sides are the Casino Español (Spanish Club), with highly ornate façade, the Cuban Club and the Grand Hotel Louvre. Evening concerts are given twice a week by the Firemen's Band. The Plaza was the scene of public executions; and it was here that the Cuban poet, Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes ("Placido"), met his death. Just off the Plaza on the Calle de la Constitucion is the Parochial Church of San Carlos.



CALLE DE LA CONSTITUCION.

The summit of the Cumbre (Hill) is reached by a carriage road, which leads to the hermitage of Montserrate and to the bluff overlooking the Yumurí Valley. The prospect over this immense basin, with the river winding through the parti-colored fields of cane and other vegetation and royal palms, singly and in clumps and clusters, dotting the whole expanse of the levels and slopes and summits of the encircling hills, is the most beautiful in Cuba, and one of the most famous of the world. The Yumurí has times and moods; one should see it in the early morning or at sunset, when the blending tints are soft and delicate. The Cumbre view to the east overlooks the town with its bright colored houses, the harbor and the broad expanse of the sea, with the shore-line seen stretching away in a series of crescents marked by the white surf breaking on the sand.

The Hermitage of Montserrate was built in 1870 by Cuban residents who were natives of Catalonia and the Balearic Islands and their descendants. It contains a shrine fashioned from cork brought from Spain, representing the shrine in the Monastery of Montserrate, the sacred mountain of the Catalans, which rises from the plateau of Cataluna. The Spanish monastery was built in 880 to enshrine La Santa Imagen, a small wooden figure of the Virgin, which the legend says was made by St. Luke and was taken to Spain by St. Peter. It was before this image that Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuit order, hung up his weapons, renounced the world, and devoted himself to the service of Christ and the



HERMITAGE OF MONTSERRATE.

Virgin. The Monastery is one of the most popular shrines of Christendom; in some years, on the occasion of the annual festival of September 8, 60,000 pilgrims have resorted to it. The same day is observed in Cuba with pilgrimages to this Matanzas church. Here, as in Spain, many miracles have been ascribed to Our Lady of Montserrat; and in the church are numerous votive offerings given in fulfillment of vows. Among them are the elaborate shell work flower pieces which decorate the altar; the diamond ear-drops, necklace and crucifix worn by the image of Our Lady; the crude paintings of a railroad wreck and model of hand and sling; crutches, a bride's orange blossoms, and numerous other articles, each with its story of distress, of appeal to the Virgin, and of gratitude for her intercession.

The caves of Bellamar in a hill southeast of the city are reached by a drive through Pueblo Nuevo, and along the shore of the bay on the avenue called La Playa. The sandy beach is used for bathing, and is protected by iron gratings from the sharks. The Playa is lined with handsome villas which formerly were the homes of officers of the Spanish Army. The road climbs the hill over a country which is extremely rough, the surface of the ground being covered with masses of jagged coral rock called *dientes de perro*, or "dog's teeth." The formation is perforated with round holes traversing the rock in every direction, the whole looking like some thick paste that has suddenly petrified while in a state of



THE YUMURI VALLEY.

ebullition. The trip to the caves is usually made in *volantas*, the peculiar long-shafted, high-wheeled vehicles once in universal use in Cuba. The body is swung low between the wheels, which are widely separated and are six or seven feet high, so that it is impossible for the vehicle to turn over, while the immense circumference of the wheels give ease of movement on the roughest of roads. The horse harnessed between the shafts is led by the *cochero*, who rides on another horse hitched with traces outside the shafts; sometimes there is a third horse on the opposite side of the shaft horse. The hemp fields passed here are a German enterprise. The admission fee to the caves is one dollar; descending a long flight of steps, visitors are conducted through the passages by a guide with a smoking torch. The caves are remarkable for stalactite and stalagmite formations, still fairly brilliant and interesting, although their beauty has in large degree been destroyed by smoke. The caves extend for some three miles, and contain more than thirty separate chambers or halls, the chief of which is the Gothic Temple, 250 feet long and 80 feet wide, with immense columns. The new part of the caves is practically a repetition of the old. The caverns were discovered in 1861. A Chinese workman, extracting limestone from the ground for a kiln near-by, lost his crowbar, which, slipping from his grasp, disappeared in the earth; and investigation developed the existence of the caves. The name *Bellamar* came from that of a cluster of villas overlooking the harbor. In the caves the process of crystallization, which is continuous, is due to the filtration of water. As the water drips it carries in solution minute particles of limestone, which harden as carbonate of lime and crystallize. As each drop pauses before falling, it deposits a particle, thus forming the stalactite which hangs down; and another deposit taking place where the drop falls, forms the stalagmite which rises from below; the whole process resembling the formation of icicles; the two parts sometimes unite and form a con-



MATANZAS VOLANTAS.



ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

tinuous column. There are cavernous formations under large areas of the island; caves larger or smaller are found in many other places. Similar phenomena are the natural bridges and the tunnels and subterranean river courses. Among them is the wonderful tunnel of the Cuzco River in the eastern part of the island. The stream has bored a way through a lofty ridge, disappears at the base of a hill, and reappears on the other side of the ridge, three miles away. Borings for artesian wells in various parts of the island are frequently interfered with by the drill penetrating caverns.

From the old town of Matanzas we cross the Yumurí by the Concordia Bridge, an iron structure with massive ornamental stone columns at each end, to Versalles, and drive out on the Paseo de Martí. There is a fine view from the bridge looking up the river to the gorge, beyond which lies the Yumurí Valley. To the left are the twin towers of the Church of St. Peter. The church is remarkable for its strength as a fortified place; it was surrounded by a wall 20 feet high and 10 feet thick, evidently built for purposes of defense. Versalles has many beautiful villas in classical style, with white marble columns, elaborate grilled windows, iron work balconies, handsome porticoes, and mosaic pavements. The Paseo Martí—formerly named the Paseo de Santa Cristina—is a broad parked boulevard overlooking the harbor and commanding a pleasant view of the bay and



SUGAR LIGHTERS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.



PASEO DE MARTI.





YUMURI RIVER AND GORGE.

city and hills. At the east end is a statue of Ferdinand II., and at the west is the monument built in memory of sixty-three Cuban patriots who were executed during the wars for liberty. On an elevation to the left is the City Hospital. Beyond the Paseo a fine military road leads to Fort San Severino, a bastioned stone fortification commanding the harbor entrance. The fort took no part in the late war, though the American bombardment of Versalles in April, 1898, with a total casualty list of one mule slain, was among the humors of the time. The summit of the ridge above San Severino may be visited for the beautiful view of bay and amphitheatre of hills, ocean, towns, rivers and valleys.

Pueblo Nuevo, beyond the San Juan, is reached by the bridge called Puente Belen. In the Calzada de San Estevan, a handsome road lined with fine residences, we shall find a study of color effects, the pillared porticoes and walls tinted in bright hues of green, rose, pink, lavender, sky-blue, yellow and crushed strawberry.

Excursions may be made to the Yumurí River through the gorge, beyond which lies the valley. One and a half miles from the city, in the face of the cliff, is seen the mouth of a large cave, which tradition says was the secret meeting place of the patriots of 1820. The Canimar River is reached by the shore road, an excellent macademized highway. The river is a picturesque stream flowing now between the precipitous

bluffs, decked with a profusion of vegetation, and now through level reaches filled with palms, bamboo and bananas, and bright with the flaming blossoms of the majaguay. The San Juan, watering a fertile country of sugar plantations and cattle ranges, is of the same picturesque character. On the lower reaches it bears an extensive commerce; one of our illustrations shows the characteristic sugar boats in which the cargoes are lightered to the vessels in the harbor; and another picture shows the Venetian character of the San Juan waterfront.

In commercial importance Matanzas ranks sixth in imports and fifth in exports; it is a large shipping point for sugar and honey.

The lines of the town were laid out October 10, 1693, and the name was given of San Carlos Alcazar de Matanzas. The Spanish word "matanzas" means slaughter, and various explanations are given of the application of the name to the place. One is that in the early days of the Spaniards in Cuba, a vessel bound from Santo Domingo to the Luccas (Bahamas) was shipwrecked near this harbor; there were thirty Spaniards and two Spanish ladies; and the Indians in carrying them across the river treacherously upset their canoes and drowned all except three men and one woman who escaped to tell of the matanza. Another explanation is that the town took its name from the slaughter of the last unfortunate remnants of the aborigines, who had fled to the caves of the vicinity for refuge and concealment. A third and more prosaic theory is that the town was established on the site of a slaughter house owned by Havana butchers. In the long years of the struggle for liberty, the Cubans called the city "El Suelo Natal de Independencia"—Birthplace of Independence—because of the activity of the revolutionists of Matanzas.



A MATANZAS MARKET.

## SOME HAVANA CHURCHES.

UNDER SPANISH rule the Roman Catholic Church was the established church of Cuba; public services of any other church were prohibited. In a circular issued by the Spanish Governor to induce immigration, it was provided, "no others but Roman Catholics can be inhabitants of the Island." The Protestant Bible was interdicted in the Custom House. The British Government made repeated but futile efforts to secure for its subjects living in Havana permission to build a chapel for Protestant worship. So late as 1898, when the funeral of the Maine victims was held by the city authorities in the Governor's Palace, and Captain Sigsbee requested of the Bishop of Havana that the Protestant burial service might be read over the Protestant dead, the request was politely declined, the Bishop expressing regret for his inability to comply with it. All that Capt. Sigsbee could do was to "read the service a part at a time as opportunity offered, chiefly in the carriage on the way to the cemetery and afterward in my room at the hotel." The Spanish-American war changed all that. There are now in Havana various Protestant denominations. (For information as to Protestant church services see "Churches, Protestant," in index.)

The churches and religious orders were formerly very rich, possessing sugar plantations and coffee estates which had been bequeathed to them, and drawing vast revenues from lands on which mortgages had been laid in their favor; the French Encyclopædia once reviled the churches of Cuba because they were "so revoltingly rich." In many instances the estates of the monks were long ago confiscated and expropriated to the use of the State; the monasteries of San Agustin and Santo Domingo were converted into Government storehouses.

Church festivals were observed with much pomp. At one period, it is recorded, 525 festivals were celebrated annually in the twenty-nine establishments the city then possessed, besides vespers, Ave Marias, masses and sermons. The Spanish historian Arrette affirms that in pomp and solemnity the functions of the church were unrivalled by any in Europe, and he tells us that more wax was consumed in candles for the churches of Havana in one month than in other cities for the whole year. Feast days were marked in the calendar as half cross days to be observed with special religious services, and whole cross days, on which business was wholly laid aside. In no other country than this land of mañana—to-morrow, by-and-by—could such a system have obtained. An American in Cuba once recorded his complaint, "This is St. Joseph's Day, the patron saint of the collector of the port, so he refuses any goods to be landed on this day."

The public ceremonies of Holy Week were elaborate; religious proces-

sions filled the streets; the Holy Sepulchre was borne in state by devotees jealous to perform the service; effigies of Christ and the Virgin and the images of the saints from the churches were carried through the streets.

"THE next day, which was Good Friday, about twilight, a long procession came trailing slowly through the streets under my window, bearing an image of the dead Christ lying upon a cloth of gold. It was accompanied by a body of soldiers holding their muskets reversed, and a band playing plaintive tunes; the crowds uncovered their heads as it passed."—WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

But this has passed away, along with many other of the old customs which were picturesque and interesting, but not in keeping with the spirit of the present day. In November, 1904, there was discussed in the Cuban Congress a law forbidding religious processions in the streets.

The ecclesiastical government consists of the Archbishopric of Santiago and the Bishopric of Havana. The Cathedral has already been alluded to, some other churches may be noted.

SAN AGUSTIN, at Cuba and Amargura streets, formerly a monastery built in 1608, is the oldest church in the city. Among the decorations of the walls are to be noted the Stations of the Cross in twelve alto-relievos.

SANTA CATALINA, on O'Reilly street, at the corner of Compostela, built 1698, contains the bones of the martyrs Celestino and Lucida, which were brought from Rome.

SANTO DOMINGO, at O'Reilly and Mercaderes streets, was a monastery of the Dominicans. In the sacristy are preserved portraits of the Count and Countess of Casa Bayona, by whose liberality the monastery was founded in 1578.

LA MERCED, at Cuba and Merced streets, is the wealthiest and most aristocratic church in the city, and a fashionable congregation may be seen at its Sunday morning mass. There is a full orchestra. The church was built in 1746, and rebuilt in 1792; and the interior has been remodeled and richly decorated within recent years. There are rich marble altars, handsome chapels, and many fine paintings. Among the treasured antiques is a curious old painting which represents a group of Indians being slaughtered by a number of Spaniards. In the center is a wooden cross, upon the transverse portion of which is seated Our Lady of Mercy holding the Infant Jesus in her arms. In the corner is an inscription in Spanish, of which the translation reads:

"THE Admiral Don Christopher Columbus and the Spanish Army, being possessed of the Cerro de la Vega, a place on the Spanish island, erected on it a cross, on whose right arm the 2d of May, 1493, in the night, there appeared with her most precious Son the Virgin Our Lady of Mercy. The Indians who occupied the island, as soon as they saw Her, drew their arrows and shot at Her; but as the arrows could not pierce the sacred wood, the Spaniards took courage, and falling upon the same Indians, killed a great number of them. And the person who saw this wonderful prodigy was the V. R. F. Juan."

BELEN CHURCH on Compostela street, at the corner of Luz, was built by Bishop Diego Evelino de Compostela in 1704. It takes its name from Santa Maria de Belen (Our Lady of Bethlehem), patroness in Spain of the Franciscan order of Jeronymites. The church and monastery, and free school in connection, were maintained by the Franciscan monks for nearly a century, and then the buildings were taken by the Government for use as barracks. In 1853 they were given to the Jesuits, who formed schools, established the College of Belen, set up an observatory reputed to be the best organized in Latin America, collected a library rich in prints and drawings illustrating Cuban history, and formed a museum of native woods and natural history specimens. James Anthony Froude wrote of them in 1887, when they had a school of 400 pay pupils and hundreds free: "They keep on a level with the age; they are men of learning; they are men of science; they are the Royal Society of Cuba." The Belen arch spanning Calle del Sol is one of the picturesque bits of Havana. The columns and ceiling of the interior of the church are to be noted. Over the high altar is a Holy Family by Ribera.

## SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

FOR SCHOOLS the United States expended in Cuba during the term of the government of intervention \$10,000,000; this included the building of school houses and their equipment, the purchase of text-books, and other expenditures. A public school system was established modeled after that of Ohio. Primary instruction is compulsory. A suggestive phase of this school work was the conversion into school houses of various institutions which in Spanish times had been used for the maintenance of the Spanish army of occupation. Thus the Hospital Militar, an enormous building near the head of the harbor, which had been a hospital for Spanish soldiers, and was a perfect pest house of yellow fever, having a grim record of 60 per cent. of deaths among its patients, was cleaned up by the American Sanitary Corps, and the lower story being rented as warehouses, in the second floor were established thirty-three school rooms, with their accessories and halls, providing accommodations for 2,000 children in daily attendance. In like manner the establishment of the Pirotecnia Militar, on the elevation near Principe, formerly occupied by Spanish troops, was remodeled and fitted for the use of the University of Havana, which found here much ampler quarters than in the old monastery on Obispo street. The Americans built the handsome Academy of Sciences (Academia de Ciencias) at a cost of \$38,000, and the School of Arts and Trades at a cost of over \$250,000. A thousand Cuban teachers were sent to Harvard College in 1900 for a summer normal course, and two hundred more in 1901;

others were sent to New York State normal schools. The establishment of training schools for nurses has opened to the young women of the island opportunities of self-support before absolutely denied them.

The University of Havana was opened by the Dominicans in the year 1728 in their Convent of Santo Domingo, which extends from O'Reilly to Obispo street in the rear of the Palace. The building, which is more than 300 years old, is a good specimen of Spanish monastic architecture. The walls are 6 feet thick and the court is surrounded with arcades and galleries. The exterior walls, from which the stucco has long since fallen away, are darkened by the centuries, and the monastery is one of the most venerable buildings in the city. The University has been removed to the *Pirotecnia Militar*. It possesses interesting collections of ethnology, zoology, geology and botany. The students have in some years numbered two thousand.

CLUBS.—The *Centro Asturiano* was founded in 1886 by fifty members of the Asturian colony, who established the society for (1) medical assistance; (2) instruction; (3) recreation and sport. It has a membership exceeding 10,000, and the value of its property in 1890 was reported as \$300,000 Spanish gold. The club house on Zulueta street, opposite Central Park, is noteworthy for the richness of the interior decoration. The magnificent ball room, fitted up at an expense of \$35,000, is lighted by chandeliers which were imported at a cost of \$11,500. The club has a library containing 5,000 volumes, and provides night schools. At Cerro it maintains the *Covadonga Sanitarium*, an admirably conducted institution, for the benefit of the members. The *Centro Dependientes*, or Association of Havana Business Clerks, was founded in 1880 by a number of clerks, with the object of caring for the sick and providing instruction and recreation. The membership is in excess of 12,000. The new white marble club house is on the Prado north of Central Park. The club maintains the *Sanatarium of La Purisima Concepcion* for its members. Other clubs are the Spanish Casino, on the Prado north of Central Park; Union Club, on Zulueta street, and German Club and American Club, on Central Park.

## JAI ALAI.

JAI ALAI, the famous gambling game, is played every Tuesday and Thursday evening and Sunday afternoon during the winter season in the Frontón, corner of Concordia and Oquendo streets. The prices of admission are \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; boxes holding six cost \$10, and may be secured at the hotels. The game is the juego de pelota, which was the ancient village sport of the Basque Provinces; but for more than a century it has been played chiefly by professional players as a popular spectacle for betting purposes. It is played in Madrid, Navarre and other Spanish cities, but has lost something of its popularity because of more stringent police regulations against gambling. The Havana players are Basques and Navarrese, who come here for the season's play, for which they receive salaries of from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Entering the building, we come first to the betting room, where wagers are laid on the players; and thence pass into the great pavilion. Seats holding thousands of spectators overlook the court in which the game is played. This is 175 feet long and 36 feet wide, with high walls on three sides, and the fourth side open to view. The walls and the floor are of smooth, hard stone, for the rebound of the ball. The front wall—against which the ball is thrown—is called the frontón; the back wall, which the ball may strike on its rebound, is called la pared de rebote. Metal bands sunk in the frontón and floor mark the limits of spaces beyond which the ball must strike. Attached to a leather gauntlet worn by the player is a long, narrow, curved basket or cestus (cesta), from which the ball is hurled and in which it is caught. The small ball (pelota) is of india rubber covered with leather, and weighs about four ounces. The players are distinguished by their dress as whites (blancos) and blues (azules). Two games are played. In one, called a partido, two blues play against two whites. In the other, called quiniela, five players participate, one against another in succession until the winner shall have scored the game of six points. The game is readily comprehended by the spectator. The purpose is to keep the ball in the air or rebounding from the wall by hurling it from the cestus against the wall and catching it on the rebound and hurling it back again. The players are divided into "forwards" (delanteros) and "backs" (zagueros). Play is begun by a "forward" hurling the ball from his cestus against the frontón; one of his opponents catches and returns it; and each side in turn handles the ball until one misses, either by failing to catch it, or by throwing it outside the prescribed limit on the wall, or by causing it to rebound outside of the floor limits. Every miss counts one for the other side. Each point of the score is displayed on a bulletin, 25 or 30 being the game; and as the game progresses, the excitement of the audience sometimes approaches frenzy. Immense sums have been won and lost on jai alai. The house takes 10 per cent. of the wagers, which

commission has in times past amounted to \$20,000 a month. As a display of human agility, high training, and superb skill, the play is fascinating. It is extremely violent exercise. The jai alai player dies young.

The Frontón is owned by a stock company of Cubans and Spaniards, who received their charter through the personal activity and intervention of General Leonard Wood, when the American Military Governor. The game is recognized as a terrible curse to the community. In a speech in the Cuban Senate, on Jan. 7, 1904, Senator Sanguilly denounced Jai Alai as "a social cancer, whose results are the moral and material ruin of many persons, the cause of commercial failures, and of the suicides of fathers of families and youths of brilliant promise." Efforts to abolish the game have been thwarted by the provision of the Platt Amendment, which declares that "all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupation thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected." And this includes the chartering of a gambling game by an American Military Governor.

## O'Reilly and O'Donnell.

GENERAL O'REILLY, after whom O'Reilly street was named, and General O'Donnell, whose name is associated with the Morro Lighthouse, and the O'Farrills and O'Lawlers, who were prominent in the history of Havana, were descended from Irishmen who emigrated from Ireland to Spain after the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and attained eminence in the Spanish service. Many of them appear to have done well in Cuba. The O'Reilly O'Farrill and O'Lawler families were prominent among the wealthiest sugarplanters of the island during the last century. In the year 1704, in return for his services as alguacil mayor (high constable), Count O'Reilly y de Buena Vista received by royal grant a monopoly of carrying the carcasses of beef from the Havana slaughter house to the butcher shops. The office of high constable long since ceased to exist, but the beef monopoly was handed down through the O'Reilly family and was enjoyed by them as a vested right until the year 1899, when it was terminated by Gen. Brooke, then Military Governor of Havana. The price per carcass under the O'Reilly regime was fifty cents; when the monopoly was taken from them it was given to the city, which performed the same service for from 25 to 30 cents, a saving on the 300 carcasses daily of from \$75 to \$90. When in 1784 France ceded Louisiana to Spain, and Don Antonio Ulloa went from Havana to New Orleans to take possession of the country for Their Catholic Majesties, the French inhabitants rebelled at Spanish domination, and drove Ulloa back to Havana; thereupon Gen. Alexander O'Reilly organized a force here; sailed to New Orleans, and straightway made good the Spanish sovereignty over Louisiana. Of Gov.



Leopoldo O'Donnell, who was Governor from 1843 to 1848, it is recorded that by an ingenuous system of personal revenue (in modern phrase, "graft"), he acquired in his short term such immense wealth that when he went back to Spain the King himself was envious of him.

## CLIMATE.

WHILE Cuba lies within the tropics, the climate is much modified by its insular conditions. There is a high mean temperature with slight range of extremes during the year. The annual mean temperature of Havana is 77°, while the range between the mean of 82° for the hottest month, August, and the mean of 71° for the coldest month, January, is only 11°. The highest recorded maximum temperature of 100.6° is not higher than that of Northern cities of the United States. The heat is tempered by the trade winds, which blow from the northeast with but little variation throughout the year; the uncomfortable part of the day is the early morning hours before the breeze has sprung up. Nights are cool, both in winter and in summer.

The year is divided into a wet and dry season, though the wet season, comprising the months of May to October, inclusive, is not at all what Northern fancy has pictured it; for even in the rainy months the weather is usually clear until about 10 o'clock in the morning, between which hour and night there are frequent showers, while the nights are commonly clear. The winter climate is mild and delicious; the sky is clear, the atmosphere wonderfully transparent, and all nature is arrayed in an intensity and brilliancy of coloring, which never fails to arouse curiosity and delight when looked upon by eyes accustomed to the quieter hues of Northern landscapes. The nights are clear and balmy. These records are given by Ramon de la Sagra:

### METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF HABANA.

	Temperature. Degrees F.	Humidity. Per Cent.	Rainy Days.	Rainfall, Inches.	Cloudy Days.	Clear Days.
January.....	71	82	8	2.5	5	26
February.....	74	84	7	2.1	8	20
March.....	74	82.8	6	2.4	7	24
April.....	76	82.4	4	1.2	5	25
May.....	78	85.4	8	3.6	8	23
June.....	81	85.	10	5.1	6	24
July.....	82	87.6	12	5.6	6	25
August.....	82	88.2	12	4.8	6	25
September.....	89	88.2	14	6.	7	23
October.....	79	85.2	9	3.2	7	24
November.....	75	86.2	8	3.3	8	22
December.....	73	84.8	6	1.2	7	24
Means or totals.....	77	85.15	104	41.0	80	285

## SUBURBS OF HAVANA.

VEDADO, on the Gulf west of the city, is an attractive suburb overlooking the sea and having the characteristics of a residence park, as the Spanish name signifies. The detached houses, many of which are elaborate and costly and present pleasing diversity of architectural design, are embowered in flowering vines and surrounded by gardens filled with tropical shrubs and flowers; here are seen in profusion and of marvelous size many floral rarities which in northern climes are known as carefully protected conservatory plants. The route to Vedado is by a fine calzada, or boulevard, carriage fare \$1 or \$1.50 for the round trip; or by the Vedado electric cars, fare five cents, time ten minutes; it is a pleasant ride skirting the Gulf with a view seaward. The Vedado shore is a level shelf of coral rock, littered with shells and broken branches of coral thrown up by the surf. Bathing pools are excavated in the rock. A boating excursion of much interest may be made up the Almendares River, whose banks are lined with giant ceibas, royal palms and feathery bamboos.

CHORRERA, on the Gulf at the mouth of the Almendares River, is interesting for the relic of the old Torreón de la Chorrera, a fort built in 1646 for protection against the pirates; it is often called the Buccaneers' Fort. It was one of the defenses taken by the British in the siege of Havana in 1762. According to Bernal Diaz, when the town of San Cristóbal was removed from the south coast, it was first established at Chorrera, afterward moved to the present site, and in course of time came to be known as Havana, which was the name of the Indian tribe inhabiting the district.

CERRO.—The suburb of Cerro (the word means hill) has always enjoyed a reputation for salubrity, and many wealthy families have made it their home. The Cerro road is one of the most attractive in Havana. Take Cerro cars.

JESUS DEL MONTE, on a hill rising 220 feet, is the highest point of Havana; many fine residences were built here in the days of large fortunes from sugar planting. A fine view may be had from the grounds of the church of Nuestra Señora de la Guadalupe. The route is by the Jesús del Monte cars.

MARIANAO, on an elevated ridge ten miles west, is the favorite summer home of many Havana families. It has many handsome villas, among them the stately palace which was occupied by General Fitzhugh Lee when Military Governor. Marianao is one of the places to which excursions are arranged by the hotel interpreters; these trips provide the most satisfactory way of visiting the place. One whose visit to Cuba is limited to the vicinity of Havana, will gain from the Marianao excursion a good notion of Cuba and Cuban life. The route is by electric car, the Vedado line connecting; or by rail from the Concha station, reached by the Príncipe line. The stations on the railroad are Tulipán, named

from the profusion of wild tulips; and where the road crosses the old Zanja (ditch) or aqueduct which formerly brought the Almendares water to Havana; Le Ciénaya, with its ancient cemetery, Puentes Grandes, past the site of the Columbia Camp, the United States barracks at Quemados, overlooking the sea, beyond which is the Marianao station, where carriages are taken for the town and the attractions in the vicinity.

Side trips are made to the Toledo sugar ingenio, pineapple and tobacco plantations, and an orange grove; and many native fruits are seen growing—mameys, star apples, mangos, cocoanuts, bananas and others. A famous banyan tree in the neighborhood covers several acres with its curious growth.

LA PLAYA DE MARIANAO, the beach of Marianao, two miles distant and connected by rail, is the fashionable shore bathing resort of Havana. The Havana Yacht Club has its house here.

At REGLA, on the eastern side of the harbor opposite the city, connection is made by ferry from Luz wharf with the trains of the United Railways for Matanzas and other points. The place was visited by thousands when it had a bull ring, but there is nothing there now to attract visitors. It is an important railroad terminal and shipping point, and has immense sugar and tobacco warehouses (almacenes), with a statue to their builder, Juan Eduardo Fesser. The church is named in honor of Our Lady of Regla, who is special patroness of sailors and boatmen. There are displayed in the church many offerings of miniature arms, legs, hearts and other silver tokens, such as are sold in the religious shops and are given to a special Virgin or Saint who has answered prayers for cure of disease or other service. Regla was at one time notorious as the resort of a gang of pirates who operated on the north coast about Matanzas and Cardenas, and retired to Regla to dissipate their easily gotten wealth in high living and debauchery. It is recorded that when one of the leading pirates built a magnificent palace, from the exterior walls of which the red stucco constantly peeled off, his Regla neighbors explained the phenomenon by saying "so much blood is mixed with it that it cannot stick." The atrocities of the pirates on the coast of Cuba finally became so flagrant that the United States and Great Britain united to exterminate them. The last act of piracy occurred in the year 1839, when the brig *Halcione*, bound from Jamaica to Nova Scotia, was taken off Cape San Antonio and all of the crew were murdered except one man, who eluded discovery, swam ashore and gave information which led to the capture of the pirates, and all of them were garroted in Havana. It was a nineteenth century illustration of that darker side of the profession of piracy, which was hinted at by old John Esquemeling in his "History of the Bucaniers of America," when, after drawing an alluring picture of the joys and rich rewards of the sea-rover's calling, he added by way of caution, "But that

I may not give too much Encouragement to the Profession, I must inform my maritime Readers that the far greater Part of these Rovers are cut short in the Pursuit by a sudden Precipitation into the next World."

GUANABACOA, three miles east of the city, via Regla, was established in the sixteenth century as an Indian town, the poverty stricken remnants of various tribes being gathered together here. From this humble beginning it had developed in 1854 into the fashionable watering place of the island during the summer months, and it is still a favorite resort. The mineral baths of Santa Rita are reputed to have valuable medicinal qualities and are taken daily by many people. The churches contain shrines which are the resort of annual pilgrimages. Outside the city is the church of Potosí, containing the miracle-working image of Jesús Nazarino del Potosí. The scenery is fine about Guanabacoa and on the road between the city of Havana. In the hills of Guanabacoa is found liquid bitumen, which was used by Sebastian de Ocampo in 1508, when he careened his vessels and gave the place the name Puerto de Carenas.

AT COJIMAR, beyond Guanabacoa, on the seashore, is a bathing beach. The old fort, which was one of the Havana defenses taken by the British, is called the "Little Morro."

THERE ARE MANY FINE DRIVES in the neighborhood of Havana. Smooth macadamized highways called calzadas, lined with rows of lamonds, royal palms and feathery bamboos, extend for miles through an attractive rolling country. To have seen only Havana, is not to have seen Cuba. Some conception of the natural beauties of the island may be had from the country near the city, nor need one go far to get a glimpse of the country life and the country ways, which are so interesting because so novel to northern eyes. Favorite drives are to Marianao, Vento and Santiago de Las Vegas. Beginning at the Cerro in Havana, a road runs 70 miles to San Cristóbal, and for a large part of the way is a palm-lined avenue, where automobilists find all the conditions favorable to the sport, and a course which is ideal for long distance racing. From Jesús del Monte is the road to Güines, 40 odd miles, and east to La Gallega and south to Bejucal, 25 miles. From Regla, reached by ferry across the bay, the road to Guanabacoa gives commanding views of the harbor and city and gulf.

SHOOTING in the vicinity of Havana comprises deer, quail, and pigeons, wild ducks and other birds. Deer are protected by law from February 1 to September 1; quail from March 1 to November 1; pigeons from April 1 to October 1, all dates inclusive. These seasons were adopted at the suggestion of the Havana Gun Club, an organization whose purpose is to protect the game of the island. Among the active promoters of the work have been Dr. Erastus Wilson, of Monte 51, and Dr. D. T. Lainé, Prado 70.

# SOME CHAPTERS OF HAVANA HISTORY.

## I.—San Cristobal de la Habana.

COLUMBUS died before it had been determined whether Cuba was an island, or, as he suspected, a part of the continent of Asia, and not far removed from the dominion of the Great Chan. In 1508, two years after the death of Columbus, King Ferdinand commissioned Sebastian de Ocampo to explore the coast; and, sailing around Cuba, he established its island character. On the voyage he discovered this harbor, and put in here to careen his vessels and pitch them with the soft pitch such as is still found in the hills of Guanabacoa. From this circumstance of careening his ships, he named the harbor the Puerto de Carenas, or Port of Careening. In 1518 Diego de Velazquez established at the mouth of the Güines river, on the south coast, at the place where Batabanó now stands, a town which was called, in the form of that day, San Cristóval del Abana. The settlement was afterward moved to the north coast, on the site now known as Chorrera, and thence it was again transferred and established at the Puerto de Carenas. From the records which have been preserved of the early days, we may assume that the beginning of the city was on the water front near the Plaza de Armas; as has been told in an earlier chapter, the memorial chapel El Templete marks the spot where the first mass was said. With all its migrations, the town was still within the original Indian district of Havana, and retained the name San Cristóbal de la Habana. In time the simple name Habana was used, or, as we know it, Havana. As Cuba perpetuates the Indian name of the island, so in the name Havana we have a permanent memorial of the native Americans who peopled the land before the coming of the Europeans.

## II.—Enemies by Sea.

FROM the first, the city was the prey of sea rovers and pirates. The seamen of England and France and Holland made contemptuous mock of the King of Spain's pretensions to exclusive dominion in the West Indies. The Spanish settlements were plundered and burned by them whenever opportunity offered. The early history of Havana is for the most part a chronicle of how the city fared at the hands of these predatory sea rovers. In 1580 a special tax was imposed on the inhabitants, called "la sisa de piragua," to provide funds for maintaining guard-boats to withstand the pirates. Something of the story has already been told in connection with the building of La Fuerza; here is a characteristic chapter from the history of those troubled times, as told by Ogilby:

AFTER this, the Spaniards built all their houses of stone, and a fort at the mouth of the Harbor, yet nevertheless the City lay open on the land side; of which the English fleet, cruising about in those seas, being informed, landed not far from Havana and entered the City before day-break; the Spaniards this suddenly surprised, fled into the woods, while the English plundered and ransacked the City without any resistance. But this was not the last blow which Havana received, for during the wars between the Emperor Charles the Fifth and the French King, Henry the Second, a ship set sail with ninety soldiers from Diep to Cuba, where they made themselves masters of St. Jago, and carried great treasures away with them; thus enriched, they set in the night on Havana, but found their expectations frustrated, for all the houses were empty, the Spaniards, (being so often plundered) having removed all their goods to their country houses, which lay scattering about the Island. While'st the French were searching the houses, two Spaniards came under pretence of agreeing with them, but their design was chiefly to take an account of their enemies force. The French demanded five thousand Ducats of them: to which the two Spaniards replied, that all their goods would not raise so much: whereupon consulting some judged it best to comply with a forced necessity, and if they could not get anything abated, to pay the demanded sum; but most of them were of another opinion, alleging, that the number of the French was not equivalent to their demands, and that it would not be for their credit, to yield up their estates so tamely, without trying their title by the sword; this being judged fittest, they marched to engage them with a hundred and fifty-nine, which about midnight fell on the French, and at the first onset slew four of them; but upon the firing of the gun they were all alarmed, and after a small skirmish, put the Spaniards to flight. The conquerors, enraged at this treacherous plot of the Spaniards, set fire on Havana, in which at that time was a good quantity of pitch and tar; with which the gates, windows, roofs and Pent-houses being all bedaubed over, were in a few hours all in a light flame; after which the churches in order for their firing, were also going to be overlaid with the same combustible matter; at which a Spaniard boldly desired, that the temples erected for Gods Service might be spared; To which he was answered, that people who keep not their promise, nor had any faith, had no need of churches to profess their faith in. The French, not satisfied with burning, pulled down the walls, and utterly demolished the fort.

### III.—The Key of the New World.

BARACOA was the first capital of Cuba, and Santiago the second. In 1552 the capital was transferred to Havana. As the Spanish possessions in America developed in wealth, and the mines of Mexico and Peru yielded their precious ores, the city assumed ever-increasing importance as a strategic point commanding the Gulf, and as a rendezvous where the galleons came together to proceed in company convoyed by warships to Spain. Year after year saw the harbor filled with the plate fleets laden with gold and silver for the mother country. Extraordinary efforts were put forth, by the construction of fortifications, to render the city's defenses impregnable. La Fuerza, built at an early date, was repeatedly enlarged and strengthened; the Morro and the Punta fortifications were added; and when an escutcheon was given to the city, the device typified this character of the place as a Spanish stronghold. The Arms of the City, granted by

royal decree in 1665, consisted of three castles of silver on a blue field, and a golden key. The castles were La Fuerza, El Morro, and La Punta, guarding the harbor; and the key was significant of Havana's commercial and strategic position as the Key of the West Indies. The whole was surmounted by a crown, and the border was the necklace of the Golden Fleece. By a royal cedula dated May 24, 1634, Havana was formally given recognition under the title, *Llave del Nuevo Mundo y Antemural de las Indias Occidentales*—Key of the New World and Bulwark of the West Indies.

#### IV.—Ships and Slaves.

THE most important episode of Havana's history in the eighteenth century was the taking of the city by the British, after a siege of which the story has already been told. The two momentous and far-reaching results of the British occupation were the encouragement of the slave trade, by which the agricultural resources of the island were developed, and the opening of the port to the commerce of the world. For nearly three centuries Cuba had suffered by reason of the trade restrictions imposed by the Crown. So long as Santiago had been the capital of Cuba, trade between the island and the home ports had been restricted to that city. When Havana was made the capital in 1552, it then became the only city of Cuba which could trade with any other port, and the only port to which it could send its ships was first Seville and afterward Cadiz. So determined was Spain to enforce these restrictions, that trading vessels were gathered into fleets (flotas) at Havana and convoyed thence by warships, to make sure that Havana cargoes went to Seville or Cadiz and to no other port. Trade with foreigners was prohibited under pain of death, and the confiscation of the goods involved. Under such oppressive conditions, commerce had been stifled for three centuries; but when the British came into possession, they threw the port open to the world. The harbor of Havana, which before had known only Spanish sailor oaths, now heard the polyglot of all seas. A thousand vessels entered the port in that year, and tens of thousands of African slaves were brought in to carry on the extensive agricultural operations set on foot by British enterprise. So powerful was the stimulus of the slave trade, that in the sixty years following, more than 400,000 slaves were brought to the island. When Spain regained Havana, the trade restrictions were restored, but they did not last. The impetus given to agriculture and commerce by the British was so radical and so powerful and far-reaching that the spirit of it prevailed against such reactionary measures, and to this day the progress of Cuba's development and growth and expanding resources may be traced back to the

time when the island was brought into trade relations with the rest of the world as a result of the expedition of Lord Albemarle.

### V.—Havana Within the Walls.

IN the years immediately following the restoration of Havana to Spanish dominion, renewed activity was manifested in enlarging and strengthening the defenses. Cabaña, Atarés and Príncipe were built, and batteries were established at all commanding points on the hills around the city. As the metropolis of one of the most fertile countries on the globe, the city grew in population and in riches. Vast wealth was concentrated here. In the early years of the last century Havana had become one of the gay capitals of the world. This is a picture of the city as Abiel Abbott saw it in 1829:

"IN the center of this city—a vast mass of stone and mortar, encircled by a high wall and the wall protected by a broad ditch of a hundred feet in width, which can be filled with water at pleasure for the safeguard of the city—it is impossible that a reflecting stranger should not be filled with deep interest. Every circumstance around him proclaims the importance of Havana. The turrets and portholes of the excavated rock of the Morro, frowning over the narrow entrance of the harbor; the strong battery answering to it on the opposite point; the long-range of cannon and barracks on the city side; the powerful fortifications that crest the opposite hill, all speak one language to the eye of the stranger—that Havana is the heart of Cuba, and must never be given up. It is evident, he perceives, that the city is worth all this care to preserve it. The bay, populous with vessels from the whole commercial world; the city a depot of mercantile and agricultural opulence; the immense extent of public buildings; the cathedral, churches, and convents; the Governor's palace, post office, and other public buildings, with the palaces of nobles and opulent gentlemen, some of which buildings cover squares; in short, a spot wholly occupied with buildings, except a very scanty portion devoted to lanes, for as to streets we can hardly allow that they have any, proclaim Havana within the walls one of the richest and most important spots, for the number of its roads, on the face of the earth."

### VI.—The Maine.

IN FEBRUARY, 1898, the United States battleship *Maine*, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee commanding, was ordered to Havana on a friendly visit, and to be in readiness to afford a refuge for American citizens, should occasion demand in the troubled condition of affairs then existing. The *Maine*, launched in 1890, was a second class battleship, 324 feet in length, 57 feet beam, 6,650 tons displacement. The officers numbered 26, the crew 328. The ship arrived at Havana on January 25, and was moored to a mooring buoy in the man-of-war anchorage off the *Machina* or naval sheers. At 9:40 in the night of February 16, the ship was blown up by an explosion, which a board of inquiry subsequently determined was from the outside. Of the men, 254 were killed outright and others died afterward, making the total number of those killed 267; only nineteen of the crew were uninjured. The ship was valued on her arrival at Havana at \$5,000,000. On February 17 funeral services were held over nineteen bodies, the first



recovered from the wreck. The authorities of Havana conducted the funeral as a token of public sympathy, the Bishop of Havana officiating. The bodies lay in state in the Governor's Palace. The funeral cortege was with one exception the most imposing ever seen in the city. The burial was in a plot of ground in Colón Cemetery given to the United States; subsequently the dead were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, in Virginia, opposite Washington.

In his report to the Secretary of the Navy, sent on the night of the explosion, Captain Sigsbee wrote: "Public opinion should be suspended until further report." With what restraint the American people bore themselves is a matter of history; but the destruction of the *Maine* is fitly described by Captain Sigsbee as "the ultimate incident which compelled the people of the United States to regard Spain as an impossible neighbor." While the intervention of the United States in Cuba was not prompted by motives of revenge, it is nevertheless true that the motto, "Remember the *Maine*," tersely expressed the popular feeling which prevailed throughout the country.

The *Maine* sank in six fathoms of water, and gradually settled in the mud until little of the frame remained above the surface. The wreck is an obstruction to navigation, and several projects have been considered for its removal. In 1904 the Cuban Government entered into an arrangement with a New Orleans contractor for the raising of the *Maine*, but the work was not undertaken because of the attitude assumed by the United States Navy Department, which held that it had not the power to abandon the wreck of a public vessel, the disposition of the public property of the United States resting with Congress.

There are several other sunken wrecks in the harbor. The American Government removed the wreck of the warship *Alocha* which had been burned and sunk in 1816, and had been an obstruction ever since. There were found in her thirty-four iron and brass cannon and tons of cannon balls.

## VII.—The Government of Intervention.

American warships blockaded the harbor during the continuance of the Spanish-American War. In December, 1898, the Americans entered Havana, and the 17,000 troops of the Spanish garrison evacuated the city. On Sunday, January 1, 1899, Gen. Castellanos, the 136th and last of the Spanish Governors of Cuba, made formal surrender of Spanish sovereignty. The Americans found the city in an indescribable condition of filthiness, undertook the heroic task of cleansing these Augean stables, and before they relinquished Havana to the Cubans, on May 21, 1902, had made it one of the cleanest of cities. The Government of Intervention paved the streets, remodeled the parks and boulevards, rebuilt the docks, constructed the Malecon, converted

numerous military establishments into public schools, introduced an American school system of public education, put in operation modern and efficient systems of sanitation; and above all and beyond all, eradicated the yellow fever, and converted Havana from the foul pest hole it had been for a century and a half into one of the healthiest cities of the world.

### VIII.—The Triumph over Yellow Fever.

THE ERADICATION OF THE YELLOW FEVER from Cuba was rendered possible by the discovery that the disease was transmitted by the agency of a certain mosquito. The demonstration of this fact was made by a Board of Investigation sent to Cuba by Surgeon-General Sternberg in the summer of 1900. The Board consisted of Major Walter Reed, Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and Acting-Surgeons James Carroll, Aristides Agramonte, and Jesse W. Lazear. The story of the investigation and its momentous results are told in a memoir of Dr. Reed prepared by Major W. D. McCaw, Surgeon U. S. Army, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

“At this time the American authorities in Cuba had for a year and a half endeavored to diminish the disease and mortality of the Cuban towns, by general sanitary work, but while the health of the population showed distinct improvement and the mortality had greatly diminished, yellow fever apparently had been entirely unaffected by these measures.

“Reed was convinced from the first that general sanitary measures alone would not check the disease but that its transmission was probably due to an insect.

“Application was made to General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Cuba, for permission to conduct experiments on non-immune persons, and a liberal sum of money requested for the purpose of rewarding volunteers who would submit themselves to experiment. Money and full authority to proceed were promptly granted, and to the everlasting glory of the American soldier, volunteers from the army offered themselves for experiment in plenty, and with the utmost fearlessness.

“Before the arrangements were entirely completed, Dr. Carroll, a member of the commission, allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito that twelve days previously had filled itself with the blood of a yellow fever patient. He suffered from a very severe attack, and his was the first experimental case. Dr. Lazear also experimented on himself at the same time, but was not infected. Some days later, while in the yellow fever ward, he was bitten by a mosquito and noted the fact carefully. He acquired the disease in its most terrible form, and died a martyr to science, and a true hero. No other fatality occurred among the brave men who, in the course of the experiments, willingly exposed themselves to the infection of the dreaded disease.

“A camp was specially constructed for the experiments about four miles

from Havana, christened Camp Lazear in honor of the dead comrade. The inmates of the camp were put into most rigid quarantine and ample time was allowed to eliminate any possibility of the disease being brought in from Havana.

"A completely mosquito-proof building was divided into two compartments by a wire screen partition; infected insects were liberated on one side only. A brave non-immune entered and remained long enough to allow himself to be bitten several times. He was attacked by yellow fever, while two susceptible men in the other compartment did not acquire the disease, although sleeping there thirteen nights. This demonstrates in the simplest and most certain manner that the infectiousness of the building was due only to the presence of the insects.

"Every attempt was made to infect individuals by means of bedding, clothes, and other articles that had been used and soiled by patients suffering with virulent yellow fever.

"Volunteers slept in the room with and handled the most filthy articles for twenty nights, but not a symptom of yellow fever was noted among them, nor was their health in the slightest degree affected. Nevertheless they were not immune to the disease, for some of them were afterward purposely infected by mosquito bites. This experiment indicates at once the uselessness of destroying valuable property for fear of infection.

"The details of the experiments are most interesting, but it must here suffice to briefly sum up the principal conclusions of this admirable board of investigators of which Reed was the master mind:

"1. The specific agent in the causation of yellow fever exists in the blood of a patient for the first three days of his attack, after which time he ceases to be a menace to the health of others.

"2. A mosquito of a single species, *Stegomyia fasciata*, ingesting the blood of a patient during this infective period is powerless to convey the disease to another person by its bite until about twelve days have elapsed, but can do so thereafter for an indefinite period, probably during the remainder of its life.

"3. The disease cannot in nature be spread in any other way than by the bite of the previously infected *Stegomyia*. Articles used and soiled by patients do not carry infection.

"These conclusions pointed so clearly to the practical method of exterminating the disease that they were at once accepted by the sanitary authorities in Cuba and put to the test in Havana, where for nearly a century and a half, by actual record, the disease had never failed to appear annually.

"In February, 1901, the Chief Sanitary Officer in Havana, Major W. C. Gorgas, Medical Department, U. S. Army, instituted measures to eradicate the disease, based entirely on the conclusions of the commission. Cases of yellow fever were required to be reported as promptly as possible, the

patient was at first rigidly isolated, and immediately upon the report a force of men from the sanitary department visited the house. All the rooms of the building and of the neighboring houses were sealed and fumigated to destroy the mosquitoes present. Window and door screens were put up, and after death or recovery of the patient, his room was fumigated and every mosquito destroyed. A war of extermination was also waged against mosquitoes in general, and an energetic effort was made to diminish the number bred by draining standing water, screening tanks and vessels, using petroleum on water that could not be drained, and in the most systematic manner destroying the breeding places of the insects.

"When the warm season returned a few cases occurred, but by September, 1901, the last case of yellow fever originated in Havana, since which time the city has been entirely exempt from the terrible disease that had there kept stronghold for a hundred and fifty years.

"The destruction of the most fatal epidemic disease of the western hemisphere in its favorite home city is but the beginning of the benefit to mankind that may be expected to follow the work of Reed and his associates. There can be no manner of doubt should Mexico, Brazil, and the Central American Republics, where the disease still exists, follow strictly the example set by Havana, that yellow fever will become extinct and the United States forever freed from the scourge, that has in the past slain thousands of our citizens and caused the loss of untold treasure."

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THE CORTINA DE VALDES is a small park on the water front at the foot of Empedrado and Chacon streets, overlooking the harbor. In the old times it was a favorite promenade. The fountain was restored in 1900 by the Americans, who parked what was then an unkempt waste, mounted the cannon on carriages, and made the place attractive.

Cubans call a person by a sound of the tongue and lips—P-s-t—something like a hiss, after the fashion of some parts of the continent of Europe. "I have no doubt if a fire was to break out at the next door, a Cuban would call 'P-s-t,'" wrote Dana. They summon a person to come to them by the reverse of our motion. They raise the open hand with the palm outward, bending the fingers toward the person they are calling, a gesture which we should interpret to go away.

The custom of powdering the face is practically universal with Cuban women, and prevails to some extent among the men; the favorite cosmetic, called cascarilla, is made of finely pulverized egg shells. It is applied so lavishly that the effect is sometimes ghastly.

## GOVERNOR TACON.

THE name of Tacon is of frequent occurrence in these pages, as it must be in any book on Havana, for Miguel Tacon, who came to Cuba as Governor-General in 1834, left an indelible impress upon the character and development of the city. Under his predecessors there had been a reign of lawlessness and crime. The streets of Havana and the country roads were infested with highwaymen by day and by night. Merchants who had money to transfer from one town to another were compelled to pay for a military escort. People feared to venture into the streets at night; and when the citizens appealed to Governor Vivas, that worthy replied, "Do as I do; never go out after dark." Tacon was of different fibre. He came with absolute power conferred by royal decree, giving him the authority of a commander of a city in a state of siege; and he adopted the most arbitrary and summary measures to stamp out crime. He apprehended a few of the robbers and displayed their heads in parrot cages on the Punta walk for an example to all their kind; arrested vagrants and bearers of deadly weapons, getting together a chain-gang of 2,000 such convicts, and set them to work breaking stone for roads, sweeping the streets, and building highroads, paseos, prisons and aqueducts. To "Tacon's lapidarians" Havana owes many of its finest streets and public buildings. He put an end to frauds, robberies and murders; shut up the gambling houses, abolished the national card game of monte, forbidding it even in private houses; prohibited all gambling except betting at cock fights, which were licensed and taxed for the benefit of the State; and made travel safe in town and country alike, so that one might go where he pleased and keep his purse and his life. He held the captains of partidos (country magistrates) responsible for robberies committed in their districts by decreeing that the robber must be sent to Havana or the captain must make good the loss. Tacon was a despot and exercised a despot's power unrestrained by law or constitution. He seized men and without trial sent them into exile or immured them in the loathsome dungeons of Morro or Cabaña, leaving their families and friends in absolute ignorance of their fate.

Numerous stories have been told of him which seem to show that with all its harshness Tacon justice sometimes had a fine flavor of grim humor. His compelling way with delinquent debtors on complaint of their creditors was to pay the debt out of his own pocket and so make himself the creditor. An instance of this is related by Jonathan S. Jenkins, an American miniature painter, whose reminiscences of the Havana of that day have been printed in the *Century Magazine*. A feeble old man had walked from a distance in the country to complain to Tacon that a wealthy planter neighbor owed him money and would not pay it. The debtor, being then in Havana, Tacon sent the guard to bring him, and confronted him with the accuser. The planter admitted the claim and promised to pay as soon

as he returned home. "But," said Tacon, "this old man has walked a long way to obtain his rights. He must ride home. I will pay the debt of \$1,500 and you can pay me." The old man went away rejoicing, records Mr. Jenkins; and the uneasy planter could not have Tacon for his creditor, so he repaid the money before he left the city. On another occasion, when a balloonist had sold several thousand dollars' worth of tickets, but the balloon failed to rise, Tacon confiscated the money and gave it to the orphan asylum. Again, when a successful slaving house brought to him a *douceur* of a doubloon a head on a cargo of slaves smuggled into Cuba in violation of the law, instead of accepting the "tainted money," as other Governors had done, he at first indignantly refused the bribe, but on second thought accepted it and turned it over to the orphan asylum. A characteristic anecdote related by Mr. Jenkins is one of Tacon and a celebrated fortune-teller of Havana:

"This seer had great reputation in his mystical art, and immense influence over the minds and purses of all classes, for superstition is a very common infirmity there. This impostor was in the interests of the slave-dealers and their captains, from whom he received 'hard' reasons to turn the influence to their benefit. Sailors were in the habit of consulting him to learn their fortune in going out to Africa on slave expeditions. The seer always foretold great gains and a safe trip. This so encouraged them to engage in this business that the captains of merchantmen found it difficult to obtain seamen, and they complained of the evil to Tacon. The general sent for the fortune-teller, who seemed flattered by the call, thinking his Excellency wished the service of his art. When he appeared, Tacon asked:

"Do you profess to know the future, and foretell its events?"

"Yes, your Excellency"; and he began to shuffle his cards, and put himself in a prophetic attitude, with a serious, profound looking expression of countenance.

"What do your cards pronounce?" asked Tacon, when he seemed to be ready.

"He cut the cards, and began slowly to read: 'His Excellency is extremely popular with all classes, and his horoscope reveals a bright future of wealth, power—' here he hesitated a moment.

"Make your story short,' impatiently replied Tacon. 'I have other matters to attend to.'

"That is all the future reveals to-day,' answered the diviner.

"Not all, perhaps,' said Tacon. 'Give me your cards. I am a fortune-teller sometimes myself.' (Shuffled the cards and cut them.) 'I see that you will be breaking stone in the Morro Castle in less than an hour, and will stay there two years.'

"Tacon ordered the guard to take him away and deliver him to the *comandante* of the castle, with an order for his imprisonment for two years at hard labor."

## PASSPORTS AND FIADORS.

AS ONE agency of espionage and control Tacon instituted a rigorous system of passports and traveling permits. A stranger coming to the island could not leave his ship until he had sent his passport to the Governor and had received in return a permit to land, and had found a fiador (bondsman) to go security for him while in the city. "I scarcely understand," wrote a traveler of the time, "how a man arriving here quite unknown and without a friend could ever disembark himself or his goods, as it is necessary, after the passport is sent in, for some resident in the town to apply in person for the permit and to give bail for the conduct of the newcomer during his stay." A permit was required also for passing from town to town or going from Havana out into the country; and if one desired to spend the night away from home at a friend's house, he must have a special permission to do so. A stranger's newspapers and letters were subject to examination.

To evade the law was difficult, for there was an army of guards and spies to halt the traveler and demand his passport. "At every ferry, wharf, stair or stone for embarkation, in every lane, street, alley, in every hole and corner," complained an English visitor, "you encounter the chaco (a kind of military policeman) with his bright barreled musket, linen coatee, yellow worsted epaulettes and saffron visage." The penalty for being without a passport was imprisonment, and this was visited even upon such unfortunate persons as were driven ashore willy-nilly. It happened once in Tacon's time that an Englishman named Potts, sailing in a pleasure boat off Jamaica, and blown off the coast by a storm and driven across to Cuba, sought refuge in Santiago, where he was promptly thrown into prison for having landed without a passport. Another Englishman named Campbell, shipwrecked on the Bahamas and landed in Cuba on his way back to Jamaica, was put into prison for entering without a passport, and was released only after the intervention of the British Government.

Passports, permits and fiadors cost exorbitant fees; and finally when one wished to leave the island he must not only pay a good round sum for the privilege of going away, but if he left his wife behind, he was required to present at the passport bureau her written consent for him to leave without her.

A modified passport system was in operation in Cuba until the American occupation, when on the recommendation of General Ludlow, Jan. 5, 1899, passports and all inquisitorial requirements as to traveling were abolished. To-day one comes and goes under the Cuban flag as freely as under the Stars and Stripes.

# ENGLISH-SPANISH PHRASE BOOK.

## Spanish Pronunciation.

- A, like *a* in *father*.
- B, soft, like an English *b* before *l* and *r*, and after *m* and *n*. Soft in other cases, like *v*, as *escribir* (ess-kree-veer').
- C, like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant. Like *th* before *e* and *i*.
- Ch, like the *ch* in *church*.
- D, as in English, after *l*, *n*, *s*, *r*; in other cases somewhat like an open *th*. In common speech, between two vowels, *d* almost disappears, as *amado* (amah'oh). Final *d* usually is silent, as *usted* (oostay').
- E is short, like *e* in *tell* slightly drawled, or long like *ai* in *air* (*ai* or *ay*).
- G before consonants and the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, is hard, like the *g* in *give*. Before *e* and *i* soft like *ch* in the Scotch *loch*.
- H is never sounded except at the beginning of words and followed by *ue*.
- I like *cc* in *mcct*, as *vino*.
- J before *e* and *i* a guttural, like the *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*, as *paja* (pah'ah).
- Ll like the double *ll* in the word *billiards*. In every-day speech it is almost reduced to *y*; e. g., *calle* (kah'yeh).
- N, as in English, but silent in the prefix *trans*, as *transformar* (trahs-formar'); *ñ* with accent like *ny* in *banyan*.
- O, as in English *go*—never as in *on*.
- Q, followed by *u*, is only used before *e* and *i*, and sounds like *k*:—*aquel* (ah-kel').
- S always pronounced like the *s* in *sole*, never like *z*. In every-day speech *s* is silent before *r*, e. g., *dos reales* (dohr'ay-ahl'less).
- T, like *t* in *tart*, and never undergoes the variations it does in English, in *creature*, *nation*, etc.; *patio* is pronounced pah'tee-oh.
- U, like *oo* in *look*. It is not pronounced if preceded by *q* or *g* and followed by *e* or *i*, as:—*qué* (kay), *guerrero* (gayr-ray'roh), unless marked by the diæresis, *Camagüey* (Cama-goo-ay). When used in a diphthong it is pronounced as *w*, e. g., *agua* (ahg'wah), *hueso* (whay'soh).
- X, between two vowels, and in the prefix *ex*, is pronounced as in English (*ks*).
- Y, when standing alone, like *e* in the English word *me*.
- Z, like the English *th* in *thought*, as *zorra* (thor'rah).
- F, L, M, P, R, V and Y as in English.

*Vuestra señoría* is contracted into *Vueseñoría* or *Usía*. *Vuestra merced* (your worship, grace) has become *usted*, still further contracted in writing to *V.* or *Vd.* (you), which is the common form of address. The plural is *ustedes*, written *Vms.* or *VV.* Ex.: *Comó está usted?* How are you? *Es V. muy amable.* You are very kind.

*Señor* (Mr.), *Señora* (Mrs.), and *Señorita* (Miss) are used with the article, except when preceded by a possessive pronoun, *mi*, *tu*, etc., as: *el señor Martínez*, *la señora Isla*. The titles *Don* and *Doña* can only be used before Christian names, as: *Don Pedro*, *Doña Aurora*, *el Señor Don Luis Pacheco*, *la Señora Doña Aurora de Guzman*.

The DEFINITE ARTICLE has the following forms:—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.,	<i>el</i> , the	<i>la</i> ( <i>el</i> )	<i>lo</i> .	Pl., <i>los</i>	<i>las</i> .

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE has the following forms:—

	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.,	<i>uno</i> ( <i>un</i> )	<i>una</i> ( <i>un</i> )	Pl., <i>unos</i>	<i>unas</i> .



**The Railway.**

To the station... A la estación  
 Here is my baggage Aquí está mi equipaje  
 Take it to the baggage room Llévelo al depósito de equipajes  
 I wish to register my baggage for — Quiero registrar mi equipaje para —  
 The baggage is overweight El equipaje tiene exceso  
 Get my baggage; here is the ticket Traígame el equipaje; aquí está el talón  
 Where is the waiting room? En dónde está la sala de descanso?  
 Where is the ticket office? En dónde está el despacho de billetes?  
 Where is the buffet? En dónde está el salón de refrescos?  
 Show me a timetable Muéstrame una guía de ferrocarriles  
 When does the train start? Cuánto tardará en salir el tren?  
 A first (second) class single ticket to — Un billete de primera (segunda) sencillo para —  
 How much is it? Cuánto?  
 Is this the train for —? Es este el tren para —?  
 Do I change anywhere on the journey? Hay algún cambio?  
 Where must I change for —? En dónde tengo que cambiar para —?  
 Is this seat engaged? Está tomado este asiento?  
 Here is the station Hé aquí la estación  
 Do we stop here? Paramos aquí?  
 Do we alight here? Descendemos aquí?

Do we change cars here? Hay cambio de coche aquí?  
 How long do we stop here? Cuánto tiempo paramos aquí?  
 Five minutes.... Cinco minutos  
 Give me your ticket Entrégue me su billete  
 Here it is..... Hélo aquí

**The Steamboat.**

When do we start? Cuándo saldremos?  
 When shall we arrive? Cuándo llegaremos?  
 Time is up!..... Ya es tiempo!  
 Wait for me!.... Aguárdame!  
 Where is your baggage? Dónde está su equipaje?  
 Let us go down into the cabin Bajaremos al camarote  
 Where is my berth? Cuál es mi litera?  
 I want a room to myself Quiero un camarote para mi solo  
 Look for my things Busque mis cosas  
 Is my baggage passed? Ha pasado revista mi equipaje?  
 Can I remove it? Puedo llevármelo?

**Arrival.**

Call a cab..... Llame V. un simón  
 What is the fare by the journey, cabman? Cuánto es por la carrera, cochero?  
 Put my baggage in the cab Ponga V. mi equipaje en el simón  
 Drive me to — .. Condúceme á—  
 Drive quickly Déprisa. Ande V. ligero  
 Drive slower..... Afloja el paso  
 Stop! Go on! Para! Sigue!  
 Wait!..... Espera!  
 I wish to get out Deseo salir

**Hotel.**

Inn .....	La posada
Boarding house..	La casa de huéspedes
Cafés, restaurants	Cafés, restaurantes
House .....	Casa
I want a front room	Yo deseo un cuarto al frente
A back room....	Un cuarto de fondo
A lower room....	Un cuarto bajo
On the lower floor.	En el piso bajo
On the upper floor	En el piso alto
Office .....	La oficina
Elevator .....	El ascensor
Guest .....	El huésped
Landlord .....	El patrón
Landlady .....	La patrona
Office clerk.....	El empleado de oficina
Man servant.....	El mozo; criado
Maid .....	La criada
Let us have supper soon	Démos V. la cena presto
Are our rooms ready?	Están nuestros cuartos preparados?
I want a bedroom	Yo quiero un dormitorio
Let me see the room	Déjeme ver la habitación
What is the price of this room?	Cuál es el precio de ésta habitación?
That is too dear..	Es demasiado cara
I want a cheaper one	Yo quiero una más barata
Have you a double-bedded room?	Tiene V. una habitación con cama grande?
Are there any letters for me?	Hay cartas para mí?
Can I have a bath?	Puedo tomar un baño
Give me the key of my room	Déme la llave de mi habitación

Bring me some warm water	Traígame V. agua caliente
Take my baggage down	Baje V. mi equipaje
Please show me where is —	Favor de indicarme dónde está—
The bath room..	El cuarto de baño
Smoking room...	El cuarto de fumar
My bedroom.....	Mi cuarto de dormir
Ladies' toilet....	El escusado para señoras
Men's toilet.....	El escusado para hombres
Parlor .....	La sala
Kitchen .....	La cocina
Court, or yard...	El patio
Dining room....	El comedor
Stairway .....	La escalera
Lock .....	La cerradura
Key .....	La llave
It is time to go to bed	Ya es hora de buscar cama
Is my room ready?	Está lista mi habitación?
Good night! ....	Buenas noches!

**Meals.**

Early breakfast...	El desayuno
Late breakfast...	El almuerzo
Dinner .....	La comida
Supper .....	La cena
When do we breakfast?	A qué hora almorzamos?
When do we dine?	A qué hora comemos?
Is it dinner time?	Es hora de comer?
Breakfast is ready	El almuerzo está listo

**Table Service.**

Fork .....	El tenedor
Knife .....	Un cuchillo
Spoon .....	Una cuchara
Teaspoon .....	Cucharilla para té
Plate .....	El plato

Cup .....	La taza
Saucer .....	El platillo
Glass .....	El vaso
Napkin .....	La servilleta
Finger bowl.....	Enjuagatorio
Toothpicks .....	Palitos (escarba- dientes)
Quill pick .....	Una pluma
Corkscrew .....	Un tirabuzón
"Tip" .....	La propina

**Breakfast.**

Is breakfast ready?	Está preparado el desayuno
Breakfast is ready	El desayuno está preparado
Pass me —....	Páseme V. —
Bring some more	Traígame algo más
Take some more —	Tome V. más —

A piece of toast.	Una tostada
Cold meat.....	Carne fría
Coffee with milk.	Café con leche
Coffee without milk or cream.	Café solo (café sin leche ó crema)

**Dinner.**

Show me the bill- of-fare	Enseñeme la lista de los platos
What have you ready?	Qué tiene V. listo?
What wine will you have?	Qué vino quiere V.?
Here is the list..	Hé aquí la lista
Are you hungry, thirsty?	Tiene V. hambre, sed?
I am very thirsty.	Tengo mucho sed
No, thank you...	No, gracias
Help yourself....	Sírvase V.
It is excellent...	Es excelente
Cayenne pepper..	Pimienta cayeno
The mustard pot.	La mostacera
Change the plates	Cambie los platos
Give me a clean fork	Déme un tenedor limpio

A clean knite....	Uncuchillo limpio
Bring me a glass of water	Traígame un vaso de agua
Give me some- thing to drink	Déme V. algo que beber
Bring a saucer...	Traíga V. un pla- tillo
A little more milk	Un poco más de leche
More bread.....	Más pan

**Bread.**

Rolls .....	Panecillos
Bread and butter.	Pan y mantequilla
Sweet bread.....	Pan dulce
French bread....	Pan francés
Biscuits .....	Bizcochos
Toast .....	Tostada
Crackers .....	Galletas

**In Town.**

Where shall we go?	Adónde iremos?
Which is the way to —?	Por dónde se va á —?
Where does this road lead?	Adónde va este camino?
Straight before you	En línea derecha
To the right.....	A la derecha
To the left.....	A la izquierda
About a mile....	Cerca de una milla
Go up the street	Suba V. la calle
Is it far from here?	Está lejos de aquí?
How far is it to—	Cual es la dis- tancia hasta —?
Go quickly.....	Ande V. ligero
Go slowly .....	Ande V. despacio
Straight on.....	En línea recta
Let us go.....	Vámonos
Show me the way	Enseñeme V. el camino
Turn to the right.	Vuelva V. á la derecha
Keep to the left..	Siga V. á la iz- quierda
Cross the road..	Cruce el camino

In what street is —?	En qué calle está?	When is the next delivery?	Cuándo es el próximo reparto?
Is this the way to —?	Es este el camino para —?	When does the office close?	A qué hora se cierra la oficina?
Please direct me the nearest way to —	Sírvase V. decirme cual es el camino más corto para —	How much Spanish money?	Cuánto es en moneda española?

Do you know Mr. F.?	Conoce V. al Señor F.?
Is Mr. —, Mrs. — at home?	Está el Señor —, la Señora —, en casa?

### Post Office.

Letter box.....	Buzón
Parcels .....	Paquetes
Number .....	Número
Description .....	Descripción
Value of contents	Valor del contenido
Postage paid.....	Fr a n q u e a d a (carta)
Place of destination	Destino
Where is the telegraph office?	Dónde está la oficina de telégrafos?
Post-office? .....	La administración de correos?
Have you any letters, newspapers for Mr. —?	Tiene V. cartas, periódicos, para el Señor —?
What stamp will this letter require?	Qué sello necesita ésta carta?
To register a letter	Certificar una carta
Stamps .....	Sellos
Post cards.....	Tarjetas postales
Money order.....	Libranza postal
I wish to send—	Deseo enviar—
What is the cost of—?	Cuál es el importe de—?
What is the charge per word?	Cuál es la tasa por palabra?
When does the post leave?	Cuándo sale el correo?

### Greetings.

Good morning...	Buenos días
Good afternoon..	Buenas tardes
Good evening....	Buenas tardes
Good night.....	Buenas noches
How do you do?.	Cómo está V.?
Very well, thanks; and you?	Muy bien, gracias; y V.?
Nothing special..	Nada de particular
Shake hands.....	Déme un apretón de manos
Give me a kiss...	Déme un beso
Embrace me.....	Déme un abrazo
Good bye.....	A Diós

### Social.

I cannot stay....	No puedo quedarme
Do not go so soon	No se vaya V. tan pronto
I have a great deal to do	Tengo mucho que hacer
I thank you for your visit	Agradezco á V. su visita
A visiting card...	Una tarjeta de visita
What is your name? .....	Cómo se llama V.?
My name is—..	Me llamo—
What is your surname?	Cuál es su apellido?
I hope I shall see you again soon	Espero que le volveré á ver á V. pronto
With much pleasure, sir	Con mucho gusto, caballero
Certainly .....	Cómo no
If you please.....	Si V. gusta
Thank you, or I thank you	Gracias, or muchas gracias

Much obliged.... Muy agradecido  
 Yes, sir..... Sí, señor  
 Yes, miss..... Sí, señorita  
 No, madam..... No, señora  
 Allow me..... Permítame V.  
 Bring me..... Traígame V.  
 Excuse me..... Perdóneme  
 Give me..... Dadme  
 Send me..... Envíame  
 Tell me, or will you tell me? Dígame V. (More politely: Sírvase V. decirme)  
 Is there any one here who speaks English? Hay alguien en este lugar que hable inglés?  
 I should like to speak to you Quisiera hablar con V.  
 What can I do for you? En qué puedo servir á V.?  
 I am grateful to you Acepte V. la expresión de mi gratitud  
 Please take a seat Siéntese V.  
 What do you want? Qué se le ofrece á V.?  
 What do you mean? Qué quiere V. decir?  
 I believe (think) so ..... Creo que sí  
 I believe (think) not ..... Creo que no  
 What do you say? Qué dice V.?  
 I beg your pardon, sir Perdone V. caballero  
 What did you ask? Qué preguntó V.?  
 Speak louder Hable V. mas alto  
 Do you understand? ..... Entiende V.?  
 I understand..... Entiendo  
 I do not understand ..... No entiendo  
 Carry this ..... Lleve V. esto  
 Take this away.. Quite V. esto  
 Up stairs..... Arriba  
 Down stairs ..... Abajo  
 I am in a hurry. Estoy de prisa  
 On horseback.... A caballo

Will you have some? Quiere V. un poco?  
 It is very warm. Hace mucho calor  
 It is dark..... Está obscuro  
 It will soon be dark Pronto estará obscuro  
 It is a fine day... Es un día hermoso

**Expressions.**

What? ..... Qué?  
 Is it possible?... De veras?  
 Indeed! ..... En verdad!  
 That is impossible..... Es imposible  
 I am very glad.. Eso me agrada muchísimo  
 Pardon me..... Perdóneme V.  
 Excuse me..... Dispénsame V.

**Making Inquiries.**

Do you hear me? Me oye V.?  
 Will you kindly—? Hágame V. el favor (de)  
 Do you understand me? ..... Me comprende V.?  
 What is that?.... Qué es esto?  
 Where is —?... Dónde está —?  
 What do you call that? Cómo se dice esto en castellano?  
 What does that mean? ..... Qué significa eso?  
 What is that good for? ..... De qué sirve eso?  
 Can I see Mr. B.? Puedo ver al Señor B.?  
 When does he return? ..... Cuándo volverá?  
 I will call again to-morrow, between 10 and 11 A. M. Volveré mañana entre las diez y las once

**Speaking Spanish.**

Do you speak Spanish? ..... Habla V. español?  
 Castilian Spanish. Castellano  
 Yes, sir. No, sir. Sí, señor. No, señor

I do not speak it well, but I understand almost everything	No lo hablo bien, pero entiendo casi todo	Public notice!... Notificación pública
I can sometimes make myself understood	A veces puedo hacerme entender	Pull; push ..... Tira; empuja
I understand a little, but do not speak it	Lo entiendo un poco, pero no lo hablo	Refreshments ... Refrescos
Very little.....	Muy poco	To be let..... Se alquila
Do you understand me? .....	Me comprende V.?	Unfurnished rooms Habitaciones sin amueblar
I understand you very well	Le entiendo muy bien	Unfurnished bedroom to be let. Se alquilan dormitorios sin amueblar
Tell me ——.....	Dígame V. ——	
What is the name of this in Spanish?	Cómo se llama esto en español?	
What is that?....	Que es eso?	

### The Time.

Please tell me the time	Hágame V. el favor de decirme qué hora es	<b>The Shop.</b>
What o'clock is it?	Qué hora es?	How much?..... Cuánto?
At what time?....	A qué hora?	That is too much. Esto es demasiado
9.00 A. M.....	Las nueve de la mañana	What is the price? Cual es el precio?
7.00 P. M.....	Las siete de la tarde	Will you send them at once? Quiere V. enviarlos enseguida?
		I wish to buy... Quiero comprar
		I will take this... Tomaré est-e-a-o
		Send them to.... Envíelos V. á
		What is this a yard? Cuánto vale la vara?
		Show me some cotton Enseñeme algun algodón
		Some gloves, others Unos guantes, otros
		This will do..... Esto basta
		Sewing silk..... Seda para coser
		Pins ..... Alfileres
		Mixed pins; needles Un surtido de alfileres; agujas
		It is too dear.... Es demasiado caro
		Try on these.... Pruebe V. estos
		They fit you very well Sientan á V. muy bien
		I will take them with me ..... Me quedo con ellos
		Send all this home directly Mande V. todo ésto á casa cuanto ántes
		The bill..... La cuenta

### Notices.

Apartments .....	Habitaciones	<b>Health.</b>
Entrance .....	Entrada	How are you?... Cómo está usted?
Exit .....	Salida	Pretty well..... Bastante bien
Fire alarm.....	Señal de incendio	I feel sick..... Siento náuseas
Furnished rooms.	Habitaciones amuebladas	Send for a doctor Mande V. venir un médico
Knock, ring.....	Tocar, sonar	
Notice! .....	Notificación	
No admittance...	No se permite la entrada	
No smoking allowed	No se permite fumar	
No thoroughfare.	Calle cerrada	
Please do not touch	Sírvase V. no tocar	
Private .....	Observado	



Nose .....	La nariz
Shoulders .....	Los hombros
Stomach .....	El estómago
Teeth .....	Los dientes
Toes .....	Los dedos del pie
Tongue .....	La lengua
Thumb .....	El pulgar

**Washing List.**

Collars .....	Cuellos
Cuffs .....	Puños
Flannel waistcoat	Chaleco de flanela
Neckties .....	Corbatas
Night shirts.....	Camisa de dormir
Pocket handkerchiefs	Pañuelos de bolsillo
Shirts .....	Camisas
Silk handkerchiefs	Pañuelos de seda
Socks .....	Calcetines
Stockings .....	Medias
Trousers .....	Pantalón(es)
Under-vest .....	Camiseta
Waistcoat (vest).	Chaleco
Apron .....	Delantal
Bodice .....	El cuerpo del vestido
Cap .....	Gorra
Chemise .....	Camisa de mujer
Drawers .....	Calzoncillos
Dress .....	Traje (vestido)
Dressing gown..	Bata
Night caps.....	Gorros de dormir
Night gowns....	Camisas de dormir
Petticoats .....	Enáguas
Petticoats, flannel.	Enáguas de flanela
Silk stockings...	Medias de seda
Sleeves .....	Mangas
Stays .....	Corsé
Napkins .....	Servilletas
Towels. ....	Toallas
Where can I get money changed?	Dónde puedo cambiar dinero?
Where is the bank (a money-changer)?	Dónde está el banco?

Will you give me Spanish money? Quiere V. darme moneda española?

**Animals.**

Bird .....	El pájaro
Bull .....	El toro
Cat .....	El gato
Cow .....	La vaca
Dog .....	El perro
Fish .....	El pez
Horse .....	El caballo
Mare .....	La yegua
Monkey .....	El mono
Mule .....	La mula
Ox .....	El buey
Parrot .....	El papagayo
Pig .....	El cochino
Sheep .....	La oveja
Snake .....	La culebra

**World.**

The air.....	El aire
The earth.....	La tierra
The fire.....	El fuego
A fire (conflagration) .....	Un incendio
The island.....	La isla
The moon.....	La luna
The river.....	El río
The sea.....	El mar
The sky.....	El cielo
A star.....	Una estrella
The sun.....	El sol
The water.....	El agua
The world.....	El mundo

**Man.**

Woman .....	La mujer
Father .....	El padre
Mother .....	La madre
My husband.....	Mi marido
My wife.....	{ Mi esposa { Mi señora
Son—Daughter ..	Hijo—Hija
Child .....	Niño, Niña



Baby .....	La criatura
The little boy....	El chiquito
Boy .....	El muchacho
Girl .....	La muchacha
Young man.....	El joven
Brother .....	El hermano
Sister .....	La hermana
Relatives .....	Los parientes
Uncle—Aunt ....	El tío—La tía
Cousin .....	Primo, Prima
Father-in-law. ...	El suegro (padre político)
Mother-in-law ...	La suegra (madre política)
Step-father .....	El padrastro
Step-mother ....	La madrastra
Brother-in-law. ..	El cuñado
Sister-in-law ....	La cuñada
I, he, she.....	Yo, él, ella
They.....	Ellos, ellas
You (singular)...	Usted (written V.)
You (plural).....	Ustedes (written VV. or Uds.)

**Sight.**

Near-sighted ....	Miope
Far-sighted ....	présbite
Eye-glasses ....	Los anteojos (lentes)
Spectacles .....	Los espejuelos
Opera glass.....	Los gemelos

**Personality.**

A blonde.....	Una rubia
A brunette.....	Una trigueña
Fair complexion.	Tez blanca
Swarthy .....	Moreno
Beautiful .....	Hermosa, bella
Pretty .....	Bonita

**Forms of Letter.**

Dear Mr. Foster.	Muy estimado Señor Foster
Dear Sir .....	{ Muy Señor míos Muy Señor nuestro (from a firm)

Gentlemen ....	{ Muy Señores míos Muy Señores nuestros (from a firm)
Madam .....	Muy Señora mía

**Metals.**

Copper .....	El cobre
Gold .....	El oro
Iron .....	El hierro
Lime .....	La cal
Silver .....	La plata
Steel .....	El acero
Tin .....	El estaño

**Countries.**

Cuba .....	Cuba
Porto Rico .....	Puerto Rico
Havana .....	La Habana
United States....	Los Estados Unidos
Mexico .....	México
West Indies ....	Las Antillas

**Colors.**

Black .....	Negro
Blue .....	Azul
Brown .....	Moreno
Green .....	Verde
Gray .....	Gris, pardo
Pink .....	Color de rosa
Red .....	Rojo, colorado
Vermillion .....	Bermellón
White .....	Blanco
Yellow .....	Amarillo

**Time.**

Monday .....	Lunes
Tuesday .....	Mártes
Wednesday .....	Miércoles
Thursday .....	Jueves
Friday .....	Viernes
Saturday .....	Sábado
Sunday .....	Domingo
Midnight .....	(La) media noche
The minute .....	El minuto
A month .....	Un mes

Month, last.....	El mes pasado	11 .....	once
Month, next.....	El mes que viene	12 .....	doce
Months, the.....	Los meses	13 .....	trece
January .....	Enero	14 .....	catorce
February .....	Febrero	15 .....	quince
March .....	Marzo	16 .....	diez y seis
April .....	Abril	17 .....	diez y siete
May .....	Mayo	18 .....	diez y ocho
June .....	Junio	19 .....	diez y nueve
July .....	Julio	20 .....	veinte
August .....	Agosto	21 .....	veinte y uno
September .....	Septiembre	22 .....	veinte y dos
October .....	Octubre	23 .....	veinte y tres
November .....	Noviembre	24 .....	veinte y cuatro
December .....	Diciembre	25 .....	veinte y cinco
The morning....	La mañana	26 .....	veinte y seis
To-morrow ....	Mañana	27 .....	veinte y siete
The night .....	La noche	28 .....	veinte y ocho
A quarter .....	Un cuarto	29 .....	veinte y nueve
Quarter of an hour	Un cuarto de hora	30 .....	treinta
The seasons .....	Las estaciones del año	31 .....	treinta y uno
Spring .....	La primavera	40 .....	cuarenta
Summer .....	El verano, el estio	41 .....	cuarenta y uno
Autumn .....	El otoño	50 .....	cincuenta
Winter .....	El invierno	60 .....	sesenta
A second .....	Un segundo	70 .....	setenta
Sunrise .....	La salida del sol	80 .....	ochenta
Sunset .....	La puesta del sol	90 .....	noventa
The time .....	El tiempo	100 .....	ciento, cien
A telegram .....	Un telegrama, un despacho	101 .....	ciento uno
To telegraph....	Telegrafiar	110 .....	ciento diez
The writing.....	La escritura	120 .....	ciento veinte
1 .....	uno, un, una	130 .....	ciento treinta
2 .....	dos	200 .....	doscientos,-as
3 .....	tres	300 .....	trescientos,-as
4 .....	cuatro	400 .....	cuatrocientos,-as
5 .....	cinco	500 .....	quinientos,-as
6 .....	seis	600 .....	seiscientos,-as
7 .....	siete	700 .....	setecientos,-as
8 .....	ocho	800 .....	ochocientos,-as
9 .....	nueve	900 .....	novecientos,-as
10 .....	diez	1906.....	mil nove cientos seis



## CAMAGÜEY.

CAMAGÜEY (Puerto Príncipe), the capital of Puerto Príncipe province, is on the Cuban Railroad, 343 miles from Havana, and 197 miles from Santiago. It is also reached from Nuevitas, its seaport on the north coast, via the Puerto Príncipe & Nuevitas Railroad, which is the oldest railroad in Cuba. The population in 1889 was 53,140.

Hack fares are 20 cents Spanish from point to point within the city for one or two persons, and 10 cents for each passenger in addition; by the hour, \$1 in the city; \$1.50 beyond the city limits.

When Columbus explored the coast of Cuba during his first voyage, he entered the harbor on the north coast, to which he gave the name of Puerto Príncipe, in honor of Prince Ferdinand; and in 1515 a town was established with the name Santa Maria de Puerto Príncipe. A year later, in terror of the pirates, the inhabitants hastily removed into the interior and settled here at the Indian village of Camagüey. But even here the pirates were not to be eluded. Read the chronicles as written by John Esquemeling, a pirate himself, who served with that doughty captain, John Morgan. We have taken it from the original, and have reproduced the old type, that it may better preserve the flavor of the times.

The town is very old, and looks its centuries. Its antiquity is charming. The projecting wooden window grilles, the heavy cornices and overhanging, fluted tiled roofs, the crumbling masonry, and the antique air of



PLAZA AGRAMONTE.

streets and houses make a succession of attractive pictures which lure the visitor to extended explorations. Many of the streets are so tortuous that it is impossible to see far ahead, and one is continually piqued to discover what new picture bit may be around the bend. No two streets in Camagüey run parallel; nor do any two meet at right angles. The street plan is a study in curves; the stranger must direct his course by pure orientation.

An accepted explanation of the crooked streets is that the newcomers staked their claims and built their houses at random, wherever they had happened to deposit their belongings; and that the streets were the outgrowth of paths leading from house to house. But an ancient citizen of Nuevitas declares that his father told him that his father had told him that his father said—and so on back to the beginning—that the streets of Camagüey were made crooked on purpose to fool the pirates—an explanation so beautiful that it at least ought to be true. One is quite willing to accept it after a personal experience of the labyrinthian mazes.

The city is in the center of a grazing country, and cattle raising has always been the principal industry. "The vicinity of Puerto Principe," wrote a traveler of the eighteenth century, "is nothing more than a vast plain, where half wild cattle are pastured. The proprietors are only

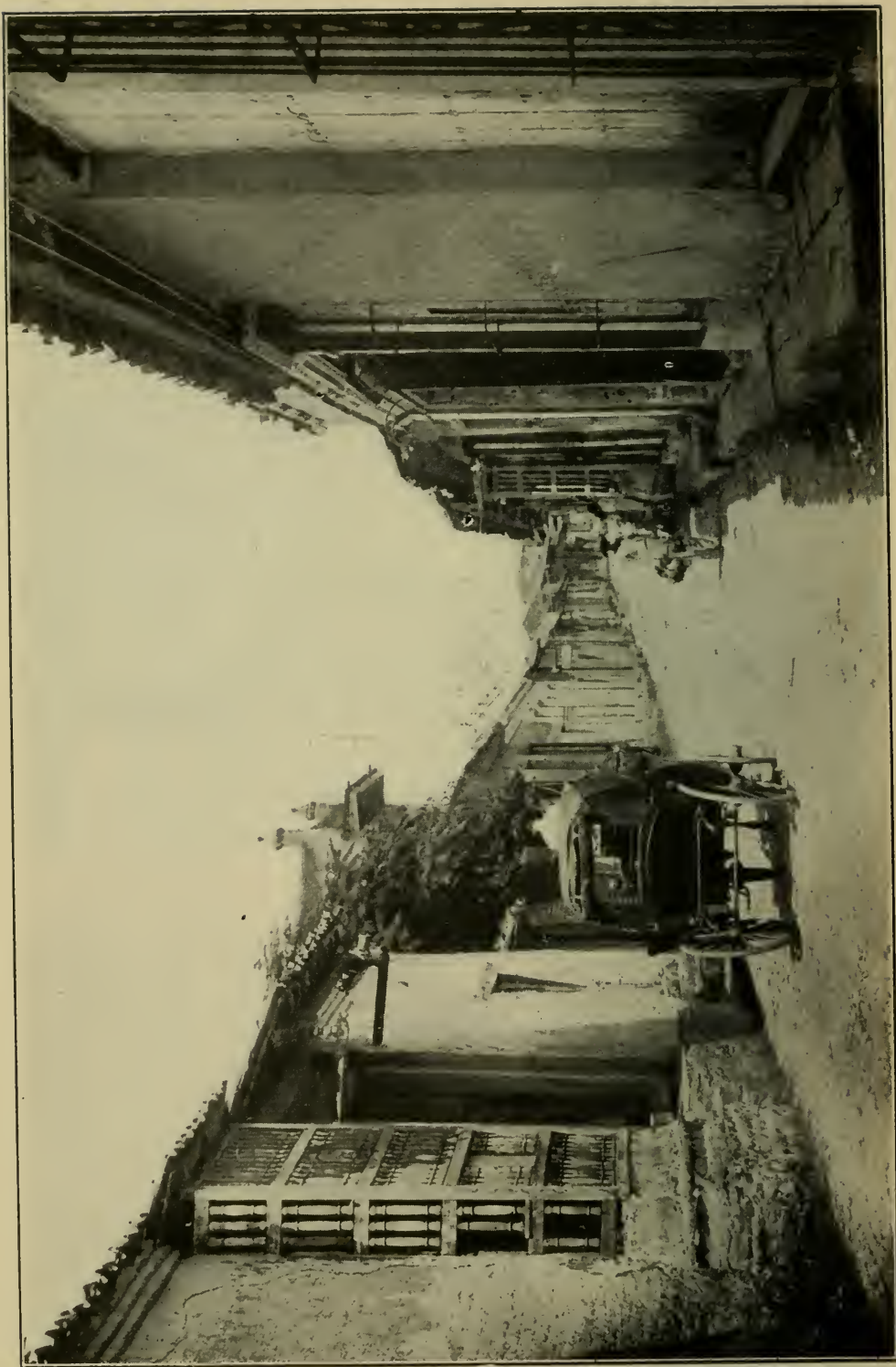


CAMAGUEY TINAJONES.

Photograph by Mr. Henry Burnett.

assiduous to put in their chests the money brought by the overseers from their cattle farms, from whence they bring it forth only for the purposes of play or to carry on law suits which have been handed down from generation to generation." Before the breaking out of the last war, the Puerto Principe cattle numbered 800,000. The city was the chief source of meat supply for the island. There were sent annually to Havana alone more than 60,000 head of beef. The meat was commonly jerked—that is, salted and dried in the sun; thus prepared, it is called tassajo. An attendant industry was the manufacture of bone-black used in sugar refining. The best bulls for the Havana bull ring came from Puerto Principe, and here were produced the finest horses on the island. The cattle were killed in the wars; but this is still the chief industry from which the town derives its support, and the country all about is still a cattle raising district.

Among characteristic features of Camaguey houses are the tinajones or earthen jars for rain water. These are sometimes of immense size, stand-



A CHARACTERISTIC STREET.

ing six feet in height, with a diameter of six feet, and a capacity of 500 gallons. They have come down from the old days. All are dated, and the dates show that some of them are more than 100 years old; none are of more recent production than 1860, in which year masons came from Spain who knew how to build cisterns. Despite the modern cistern, however, the Camagüeyan still clings to the tinajón as a cherished domestic institution; and to this day, when a house is to be built, the first step is to procure one of these venerable rainwater vessels, set it in place, and build the house with reference to it. The tinajones were turned on a potter's wheel over a core. Among the Spaniards the term tinajón is applied to a stout person with a large capacity for liquid refreshments. Camagüey has also a supply of well water; five artesian wells were drilled by the United States Government of intervention, two of them being 486 feet deep.

From whatever direction Camagüey is approached, its church towers stand out conspicuously above the embowering foliage against the sky. The first glimpse of the city from the west is of the towers through a grove of royal palms, and from the east they are seen beyond the plain

rising above the flat surroundings in exaggerated heights and dignity. Nor are these qualities entirely lost on closer view, when in our rambles through the streets we come upon the churches lifting their gray mass above the low houses, and giving a dominating note to the picture. Most of the edifices are ancient, some of them many centuries old, the time-worn walls contributing in no small degree to the ancient appearance of the city. The cathedral, Parroquial Mayor, on the Plaza de Agramonte, has a boy choir. In the Church of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, there are services daily, with singing by a choir of Carmelite monks. Other churches are those of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, on Republica street; San Juan de Dios, San Francisco (Franciscan Order), Santa Ana, San José, Cristo (attached to which is the cemetery), the Chapel of the Siervas de Maria (Slaves of Mary,



LAS MERCEDES.

an order of nuns who nurse the sick), the Chapel of the Hermanas de los Pobres (Little Sisters of the Poor), Carmen (Iglesia del Carmen), the Chapel of the Ursuline Nuns (cloistered), and the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad (Our Lady of Charity), in the suburb of La Caridad.

The most interesting church is LA MERCED, built about the year 1628, by missionaries of Our Lady of Mercy, a Spanish order founded at Barcelona in 1250 for the redemption of slaves and captives and prisoners for debt. Here in Camagüey, the order died out until only one old priest was left to care for the church; and before his death it was taken over by the order of Bare-footed Carmelites, of whom there are now fifteen in the monastery attached to the church. They came from Spain. The church is open from 6 to 10 in the morning, and 6 to 7 at night. Admission may be had at other hours by ringing the bell at the door of the monastery. Women are not allowed within the monastic precincts.

The architectural lines of the interior are interesting, but the church lacks any richness of mural decoration. The high altar of silver is resplendent; it was fashioned from 40,000 Spanish dollars; and there is a sepulchre of hammered silver, weighing 500 pounds, which contains an effigy of the body of Christ; in the processions of Good Friday the sepulchre was carried through the streets on the shoulders of bearers who contended for the privilege. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Henry Burnett

The church is remarkable for its extremely massive construction; the walls are from 4 to 8 feet thick. Cannon have been fired from the arched roof. We may note in the tower an illustration of the hardness and durability of some of the Cuban woods; in the steps where the stair binding is of jiqui (iron wood) the bricks have been deeply worn by the tread of years, while the wood has been simply polished.

The great feast day of Camagüey is the festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, Midsummer Day. For three days the city gives itself up to merry-making, and the huge Cuban carts go about the streets filled with girls, who stop at the houses of their friends to dance.

One of the quaint places to visit in quaint Camagüey is the chapel of the Asylum Padre Valencia, an institution for the aged and the incurable. The asylum occupies the San Lázaro Hospital buildings, beyond the Tinima River, and is reached by carriage drive across the San Lázaro bridge. The commodious buildings surround extensive grounds and gardens, and have an air of comfort and good management. The San Lázaro Hospital, for lepers, was built by Father Valencia, and its chief interest for us centers in the memorials which have been preserved of his life and work. The hospital was established by the Ayuntamiento in 1735, but the enterprise languished until the year 1814, when the institution was rebuilt by Valenciano José de la Cruz Espi, or as he was affectionately called, El Padre Valencia, with alms which he personally begged, and





LAS MERCEDES.

Photograph by Mr. Henry Burnett.

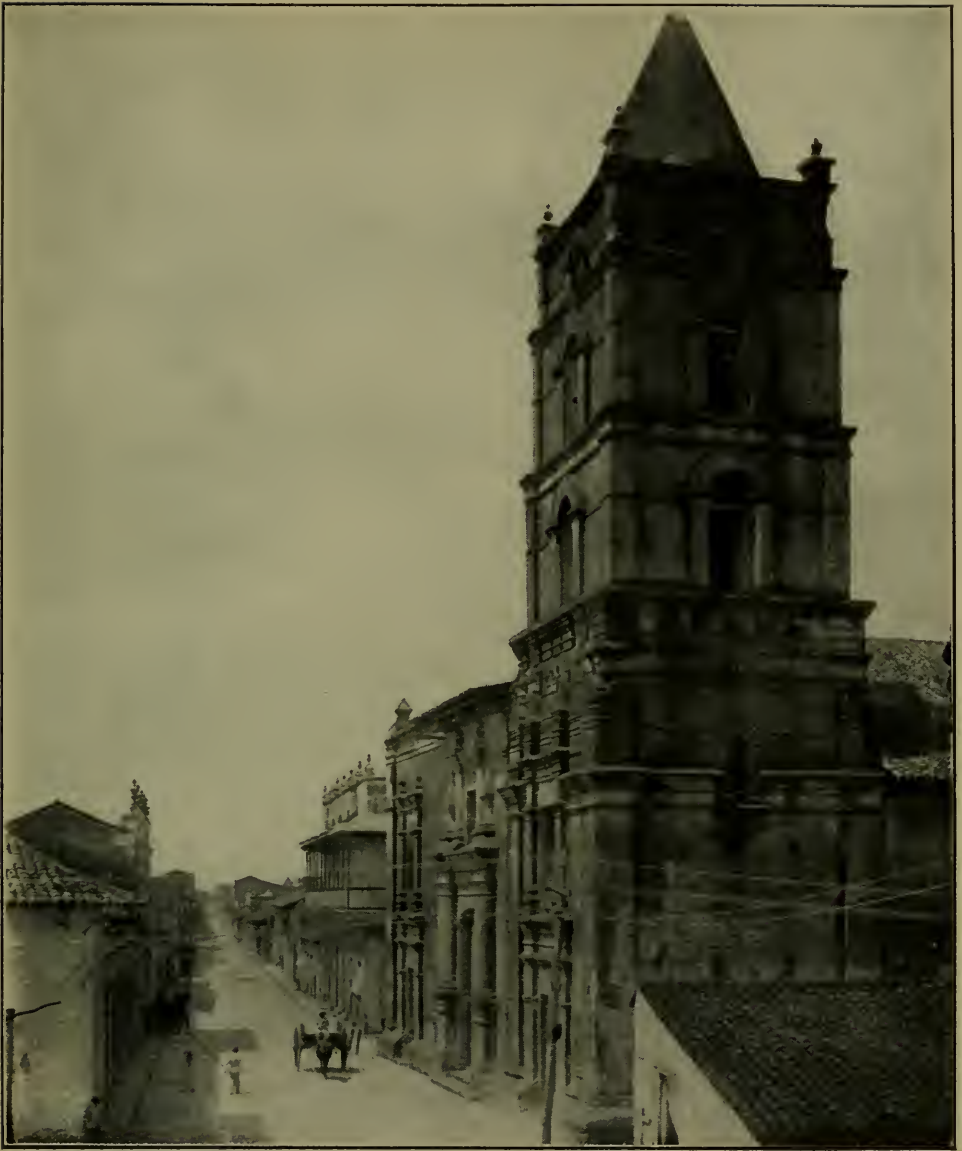
the actual work of building having been done largely with his own hands. The chapel contains his tomb, with the epitaph :

“Aqui yace él V. P. F. José de la Cruz Espi, Misionero Apostolico, que en su vida alcanzó la gloria en al trato de la gente, i amplió la entrada de la casa i alrío del Señor. 1838.”

Which being Englished reads: “Here rests the venerable Father José de la Cruz Espi, Apostolic Missionary, who in life obtained glory by his ministrations to the poor, and who made more ample the entrance to the porch of the mansions of our Lord.”

Father Valencia's room, “Cama del Padre Valencia,” a narrow little cell, 3 feet by 6, contains the stone pillow he used and the rough board bed on which he slept. In the chapel are images of San Lázaro, patron saint of lepers, and San Roque with his dog. San Roque is the patron saint of those who languish in prisons or are sick in hospitals or are stricken with the plague. The story is that the saint (born in Languedoc in 1280) devoted his life to ministering to the sick, was himself plague-stricken, and crawling to a wood outside the city of Piacenza was kept from starving by his little dog, which every day repaired to the town and returned at evening with a loaf of bread in his mouth, though whence he obtained it none could tell. In representations of the saint, the dog is usually pictured as here, bringing the loaf of bread. Among other relics here treasured, there is preserved in a glass case a rude wooden cross, encrusted with salt, which was left by Valencia with the warning prophecy that when the salt should melt, the world would come to an end.

Camagüey has always been renowned for its hospitality. Formerly there were no hotels. Strangers who came here on business were entertained by the merchants with whom they had dealings; the practice still prevails, not only here but at Havana and elsewhere, and it has much to do with the lack of hotel accommodations in Cuba. Now that the old town, which was established here where it might be isolated and inaccessible, has been put in close touch with the world by the building of the Cuban Railroad, conditions have changed, and to-day in the Hotel Camagüey it has the largest and most completely appointed hotel on the island. The immense building, which was the Spanish cavalry barracks, has been transformed by Sir William Van Horn into a most inviting and comfortable winter refuge for fugitives from the trying climate of the North. The spacious apartments are finished in handsome native woods; there are interior courts filled with shrubs and flowers, and the large airy roof gardens look out to the red tile roofs and gray church towers of the town, and pastoral scenes of quiet beauty restful to look upon. The Hotel Camagüey is adapted primarily to meet the requirements of those who seek a warm, dry and equable winter climate, with repose of surroundings. The trade winds spring up with unfailling regularity in the afternoon; and the atmosphere and temperature of Camagüey have in large degree those desirable qualities which have given fame to Nassau.



NUESTRA SENORA DE LA SOLEDAD.

There are many pleasant drives from the city; a favorite one is to the Santa Cruz bridge. The road leads across the Hatibonico River, which sometimes floods to the height of 21 feet above its dry weather flow; and through the suburbs of La Caridad, passing the Casino, a public park, and the Church of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad. Near the church, in private grounds, is a remarkable stone well, hewn out of the solid rock, 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and having winding steps cut in the side



LA CARIDAD.

leading down to the water. The drive to the Santa Cruz gives pleasing views of the distant church towers and over fertile fields adorned here and there with palms and clumps of bamboos. We are likely to encounter here the huge creaking country cart, drawn by slow-paced oxen, urged on by the swarthy driver with his shout, "Arsa buey"—Go on, ox. Beyond the bridge the road leads for eight or ten miles through cattle ranches and highly cultivated farms. Another drive is to Salvaje Bridge, which crosses the Santa Cruz, here called the Salvaje. From La Caridad a macadamized road has been projected to Santiago; twenty miles of it were completed by the Americans.

Camagüey was always Criolisima—that is, the most Creole of Cuban towns—and its people were the most independent. The story goes that once upon a time when the Governor-General wished to make a demonstration of the Spanish rule, he came in state to Puerto Principe, attended by his retinue, and the Plaza and public buildings were decorated for his reception, the Camagüeyans closed their doors, shut tight their windows, and ignored him completely. The seat of the revolutionary government was in the Cubitas Hills, whose blue range is seen in the northern distance. The intricate defiles were very favorable for the revolutionists' ways of campaigning, and the hills were called the Guerilla Eden.

The color line was drawn more closely in Camagüey than in other cities of Cuba. For one thing, there were fewer slaves, for the cattle industry did not require them; and there has been less intermingling of the races here than elsewhere. The white inhabitants are almost entirely descended from twenty old and rich families. The place has always been famous for its fine horses, skilled horsemen and beautiful women; it is claimed for to-day that the percentage of beautiful women is larger than that of any other town on the island.



CALLE REPUBLICA.

To one of the plazas has been given the name Plaza Charles A. Dana, in grateful recognition of the services rendered to the cause of Cuban independence by the editor of the *New York Sun*. The central park of the city is the Plaza Agramonte, after the Cuban general.

In the cemetery attached to Cristo Church are many handsome marble tombs, some of them elaborately adorned with engravings, statuary and other objects of artistic decoration. Even with respect to its dead Camagüey is peculiar among the cities of Cuba; for, while the usual term of rental of graves throughout the island is from three to five years, here it is twenty; and many graves are owned in perpetuity, the chiseled marbles bearing the family names of successive generations.

## ON THE NORTH SHORE.

COASTING the north shore on the steamships of the Munson Line, or of the Herrera Line, affords a thoroughly enjoyable experience. The ship's course is for most of the way quite near land, and the ports are so close together that there is none of the monotony of a long voyage at sea. Most of the harbors are landlocked bays, entered through narrow winding channels; many of the towns are picturesque, as Gibara and Baracoa; there is much that is novel to the northern eye; and the scenery is attractive, the interest growing as we proceed to the east and the mountain ranges come into view. There is much to engage the attention at sea and in port, and in some of the harbors the Munson Line steamers provide launch excursions for sightseeing, hunting and fishing, while the ship is receiving or discharging cargo.

The route of the ships of the Munson Steamship Line is from New York direct to Matanzas, thence to Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Caibarién, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara and Vita, and Baracoa. Returning, they stop at Gibara and Nuevitas, sailing from that port to New York. They visit also, on occasion, the ports of Manati, Bariay, Sama, Banes, Nipe, and Sagua de Tánamo.

The ships of the Herrera Steamship Line touch the ports of Sagua la Grande, Caibarién, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Sagua de Tánamo and Baracoa; thence on the south coast Guantánamo and Santiago de Cuba.

The ships of both lines are well equipped and comfortable; the table is excellent, and the association with officers and fellow voyagers is agreeable. The principal ports visited are noted in brief.

CÁRDENAS is thirty miles east of Matanzas on Cárdenas Bay, a harbor which is magnificent in extent, but shallow. Settled in 1839, the city is one of the youngest on the island, as it is one of the most flourishing; it ranks fifth in importance in importations and second in exportations. It is modern in plan and construction, with wide streets and pavements, substantial buildings, handsome stores, an imposing cathedral and pleasant plaza. Americans have always been an important element in the business and social life, to such a degree that it has been called an American city. The Plaza del Recreo has a statue of Columbus, presented to the city in 1862 by Queen Isabella II. A peculiar phenomenon of the harbor is the flow of fresh water which gushes up from subterranean rivers. The harbor contains extensive asphalt deposits, and vessels moor over the beds to dredge up their cargoes. The bay was the scene of the Winslow tragedy of the Spanish-American War. In old days Cárdenas Bay was a stronghold of the pirates, and a distributing point of their booty to the towns of the interior. There are large sugar plantations in the vicinity. The

exports are honey, wax and mahogany. The population in 1889 was 24,861.

SAGUA LA GRANDE is on the river of the same name, which is the most important of the north coast, being navigable for twenty miles. The port of entry, La Isabel, called also Isabella de Sagua, is a town built on stilts over the water. Among the interesting Sagua relics of the past is an ancient looped tower, which was built for protection against the pirates.

CAIBARIEN is the seaport of Remedios, five and a half miles inland, and is an important sugar exporting point. There are large plantations in the vicinity. Other industries are sponge fishing, mahogany and cedar cutting, and the production of honey.

NUEVITAS is situated on a very narrow, winding passage, four and a half miles in length. From the entrance open two bays, Mayabano and Nuevitas. Vessels anchor in the harbor two miles from the wharf. Passengers are conveyed to and from the ship in small boats, for which the fare is 50 cents. Nuevitas is the seaport of Puerto Príncipe, with which it is connected by the Puerto Príncipe & Nuevitas Railroad. The population in 1899 was 10,355. The town, situated in the center of a crescent range of hills surrounding the harbor, rises from the water in a series of terraces, and as seen from the bay the picture is pleasing. The Church of the Virgen de la Caridad and the municipal building stand out conspicuously on the summit of the hill. The water supply is poor; in the dry season drinking water is very expensive; artesian borings have been sunk to a depth of 544 feet and abandoned. The bay is noted for its fish and sponges; good tarpon fishing may be had. Numerous tame pelicans are a pleasing feature. The chief export of Nuevitas is sugar. There is likely to grow up a large trade in vegetables for the Northern markets; many Americans are settling in the vicinity; not far away is the colony of La Gloria, an American enterprise which has passed through many vicissitudes. Entering the harbor Oct. 28, 1492, Columbus named it Puerto Príncipe, and here in 1515 was established the town of that name, which was afterward removed to the old Indian village of Camagüey. The present Nuevitas was established in 1820.

Fifty miles east of Nuevitas is the harbor of PUERTO PADRE, entered through a winding channel between low banks of mangroves and coral rock, which looks like the Florida coquina. The ship anchors in the bay a mile from the town, which is small and without interest. The port is of growing importance as the center of extensive sugar production. The Chaparra sugar mill, of which the smoke stacks are seen in the distance on the left as the ship enters the harbor, is the largest in existence; it is owned by an American company in which Mrs. Hetty Green is interested.

GIBARA is another town which has picturesque situation on a hill slope rising from the water. The houses are brightly painted, and if we enter the harbor late in the day the scene is full of color. In the foreground the custom house overhanging the water is painted pink and red; to the



THE WATERFRONT OF GIBARA.

right of this is a house of bright blue with white trimmings; just beyond, the cathedral is cream with red towers and domes; and other color combinations are of yellow and blue, and green and red. The houses fairly glow amid their settings of palm and banana; and sea and sky and town unite to make a painted panorama. Enclosing the town is a high stone wall, which begins at the water's edge on the left, climbs the hill, extending along the crest, and descends to the sea on the right. At commanding points here and there it is complemented with high watchtowers. The wall was built in 1870, to keep out the Cuban insurgents; it is falling into ruin, and the watchtowers are peopled by negroes, goats and dogs. Sharks of formidable size infest the bay, and alligators may be seen from the wharf. The Plaza and Cathedral are but a block distant from the wharf to the right, and just beyond is the relic of Fort San Fernandina, on the point of that name jutting into the bay and commanding the harbor. The fort long ago fell into disuse, but the old moat and the drawbridge still remain. If time permits, an excursion should be made to the top of the hill back of the town, a half-mile from the waterfront.

On the crest of the hill are the remains of the Spanish barracks. The view here afforded is well worth the climb to attain it. Below lies the town, its predominating color tone the deep red of the tiles, which is interspersed with shades of blue, pink and brown, set off by the green foliage of the gardens and patios. Beyond the harbor entrance, the coast line stretches eastward in a series of crescents, marked by surf of silvery whiteness. There are hills all about, and in the southern distance lie the isolated mountains Silla de Gibara, the Saddle of Gibara, and Sugar Loaf and Table mountains, all densely timbered on the lower slopes, and near the summits steep and scarped and in certain lights shining like snow peaks.

From Gibara the Holguin & Gibara Railroad runs to HOLGUIN, a town lying on a high plain twenty miles inland. The elevated site and beautiful



character made it a favorite military station for troops newly arrived from Spain, who were sent here for acclimatization. Gen. Prando took 5,000 troops to Santiago when that city was under siege by the Americans, and 10,000 more remained here. When the Spaniards evacuated the town they left 3,000 cases of small-pox, and the streets were filled with filth, dead animals and wrecked furniture. The entire city had to be cleaned and scraped from end to end. But here, as elsewhere in Cuba, the Americans did the work thoroughly, and Holguin has been a clean and healthy town ever since. There are still many reminders of the Spanish military occupation. On the summit of a high hill overlooking Holguin, and silhouetted against the blue sky, is an old Spanish watchtower, occupying a position whence the country might be scanned for miles in all directions. Near it stands a wooden cross, marking the spot to which vast multitudes resort for the celebration of the first of May, *Día de la Cruz*—the Day of the Cross. As many as 10,000 people have participated in some of the festivals. Despite its Spanish garrisons, Holguin was the center of military operations in the early days of the last war, and was at one time in the possession of the revolutionists. Its patriotic people have bestowed on the three plazas the names of Cespedes, Garcia and Maceo. Holguin householders affect pink, red, yellow, brown and delicate pea-green for exterior colors; there are in the narrow streets many fascinating bits of architecture and color which halt the exploring visitor; and in the old Church of San José Holguin has a study to delight an artist. Holguin has stage (*volanta*) connection with Cacocum, on the Cuba Railroad.

SAGUA DE TANAMO, the next port east of Gibara, is entered through a narrow winding channel opening into a bay filled with clusters of islands, on which are little settlements of thatched houses surrounded by banana groves. The background is of mountains, parting very high, their slopes clothed with dense verdure in many shades of green. The combination of bay and islands and mountains makes up one of the loveliest landscapes in Cuba. The town is situated ten miles inland on the Sagua River.

NIPE BAY is the finest harbor on the north coast. There is no bar; the chart shows 198 to 210 feet in mid channel between Mayarí and Ramon points, which mark the entrance from the sea. The slopes of Carenero Point just within the mouth of the harbor and the opposite shores are covered with miles of banana plantations, and a higher elevation glows with the vivid green of alfalfa fields. The bay opens before us like an inland sea; it is ten miles between shores from east to west, and eight miles from north to south. The channel carries deep water clear up to Corojal Bay in the northwest corner, where on Corojal Point, the terminus of the Cuba Railroad, Sir William Van Horn has located the model town of Antilla. One would go far to find a more beautiful site, or one of more generous possibilities and richer promise. From Corojal the eye takes in the broad sweep of bay and range of mountains in the



GIBARA HOUSES.

distance. High up on the face of one of them a waterfall catches the light and shines like a silver mirror. There is an expansiveness about Nipe, and a grandeur of scenery which impress one unlike and beyond any other in Cuba.

The country all about is fertile. Orange groves and banana plantations line the shores of the bay. Mayari on the Mayari River, which empties into the bay on the east, is famed for its fine tobacco. There are extensive sugar plantations near Antilla; an immense sugar mill is among the projected enterprises; cattle ranches and truck farms are others. Vegetables grow here the year around; sweet potatoes (*boniatos*) once planted, establish themselves and grow indefinitely; tomatoes run wild. Nipe lies three degrees below Havana, but it is one day nearer the New York vegetable market. The bay was at one time selected as a rendezvous for the United States troops, and Sampson cleared the harbor of Spanish ships and sunken mines. Near the western shore at the mouth of the Mayari River are the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats "San Jorge" and "Hernan Cortez." The bay affords good fishing; there are Spanish mackerel, red snappers, tarpon and other fish of brilliant hues, with a profusion of marine growth, fascinating in form and color. When the tide is favorable, submarine gardens of wonderful beauty are revealed near the mouth of the bay. There are sharks here, of course, as in all Cuban

waters, and alligators. The game includes Guinea fowl, wild pigeons, quail and parrots (good eating when young, non-negotiable when old). Deer breed the year around; captive fawns are common; the deer is an introduced species. The only indigenous quadruped is the agouti, or hutia, a curious creature which looks like a cross between a rat and a woodchuck, lives on the bark of trees and is so tame and stupid that it may be stoned or killed with a club. The flesh is much esteemed by those who like it; hutias and boniatos (wild sweet potatoes) frequently constituted the whole of the insurgents' commissary.

BARACOA is the extreme eastern port of the island. It is related in the "Journal of Columbus During His First Voyage," that after he had explored the north coast of Cuba (to which he gave the name Johana), "attracted on the one hand by the longings and delight he felt to gaze upon the beauty and freshness of those lands, and on the other by a desire to complete the work he had undertaken," he directed his caravels to a remarkable harbor which he discovered here and to which he gave the name of Puerto Santo, and which was afterward called Puerto de Baracoa. On Nov. 27, 1492, his ships dropped anchor in the harbor, and a glowing account is given of the prospect which was here presented to him.

"It was so that, if the Admiral had praised the other havens, he must praise this still more for its lands, climate, and people. He tells marvels of the beauty of the country and of the trees, there being palms and pine trees; and also of the great valley, which is not flat, but diversified by hill and dale, the most lovely scene in the world. Many streams flow from it, which fall from the mountains.

"As soon as the ship was at anchor the Admiral jumped into the boat, to get soundings in the port, which is the shape of a hammer. When he was facing the entrance he found the mouth of a river on the south side of sufficient width for a galley to enter it, but so concealed that it is not visible until close to. Entering it for the length of the boat, there was a depth of from five to eight fathoms. In passing up it the freshness and beauty of the trees, the clearness of the water, and the birds, made it all so delightful that he wished never to leave them. He said to the men who were with him that to give a true relation to the Sovereigns of the things they had seen, a thousand tongues would not suffice, nor his hand to write it, for that it was like a scene of enchantment. He desired that many other prudent and credible witnesses might see it, and he was sure that they would be as unable to exaggerate the scene as he was.

"He ascended the river for some distance, examined some branches of it, and, returning to the mouth, he found some pleasant groves of trees, like a delightful orchard. Here he came upon a canoe, dug out of one tree, as big as a galley of twelve benches, fastened under a boat-house made of wood, and thatched with palm leaves, so that it could be neither injured by sun nor by the water. He says that here would be the proper site for a town and fort, by reason of the good port, good water, good land, and abundance of fuel."—JOURNAL OF COLUMBUS DURING HIS FIRST VOYAGE.

Nineteen years later, when Diego de Velázquez was commissioned by Diego Columbus, son of the Discoverer and Governor of the Indies, to establish settlements in Cuba and subjugate the island, he came to Baracoa, and here in 1511 was founded the first town on the island, and here began



BARACOA AND EL YUNQUE.

Spanish rule in Cuba. He named the town de la Asuncion, in honor of the Virgin. In 1518 a cathedral was built named Asuncion de la Maria Santisima, and the first episcopal see was established. The first mass in Cuba was celebrated by Bartolomé de Las Casas, the benevolent missionary who proved so great and good a friend of the Indians. Other noted personages who had part with Velázquez in the founding of Baracoa and the subjugation of Cuba were Pamphilo de Narvaez and Hernando Cortes. From Baracoa, Velázquez proceeded to other parts of the island, establishing the Spanish rule and reducing the Indians to servitude.\* Three years later, in 1514, he founded Santiago and Trinidad on the south coast, near the Spanish settlements in Jamaica and Santo Domingo, and then Bayamo, Puerto Príncipe, Sancti Spiritus, and in 1518 the San Cristóbal de la Habana, which was the beginning of Havana.

The Baracoa of to-day, with its castle-crowned hill and splendid moun-

\* From one of these expeditions the chronicle of the time relates—and it is a note of human interest among these dry-as-dust historical data: “Velazquez went away to Baracoa to marry a Lady that was come out of Spain for that Purpose. The Wedding was celebrated with much Joy on a Sunday, but the next Saturday his Wife dy’d.”



THE OLD FORT AT BARACOA.

tain background, lacks none of the charm which excited the admiration of Columbus. The town is built on a small peninsula and the crescent bays; all about lie hill and mountains. Conspicuous in the west is the celebrated Yunque or Anvil, its scarped heights rising 2,000 feet, and the flat table top defined sharp and clear against the sky. The distinguishing features of the landscape are the cocoanut palms, which are seen everywhere, on shore and hill and mountain. Millions of cocoanuts are exported annually, with immense quantities of cocoanut oil, copra and other by-products. Second in importance only to the cocoanut trade is the banana industry; some of the choicest bananas exported to the United States go from Baracoa. From interior plantations the fruit is brought down to the town on gravity trolley wires. The shops are striking for their size and large stocks of goods; Baracoa is the distributing point for the plantations all about. The old fort on the hill dates from a very early period; tradition connects it with the founders. The country about Baracoa is extremely rough and rugged; a peculiarity of travel is that men and women ride on the backs of oxen. There are numerous cascades in the vicinity and many caverns, in some of which have been found fossilized remains of animals and men, the human skulls showing the peculiar flattened form due to the artificial modeling of the head, which was practiced by the aborigines.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS on pages 158, 160, 162 and 163, are from photographs by courtesy of the "Cuba Bulletin and Review."

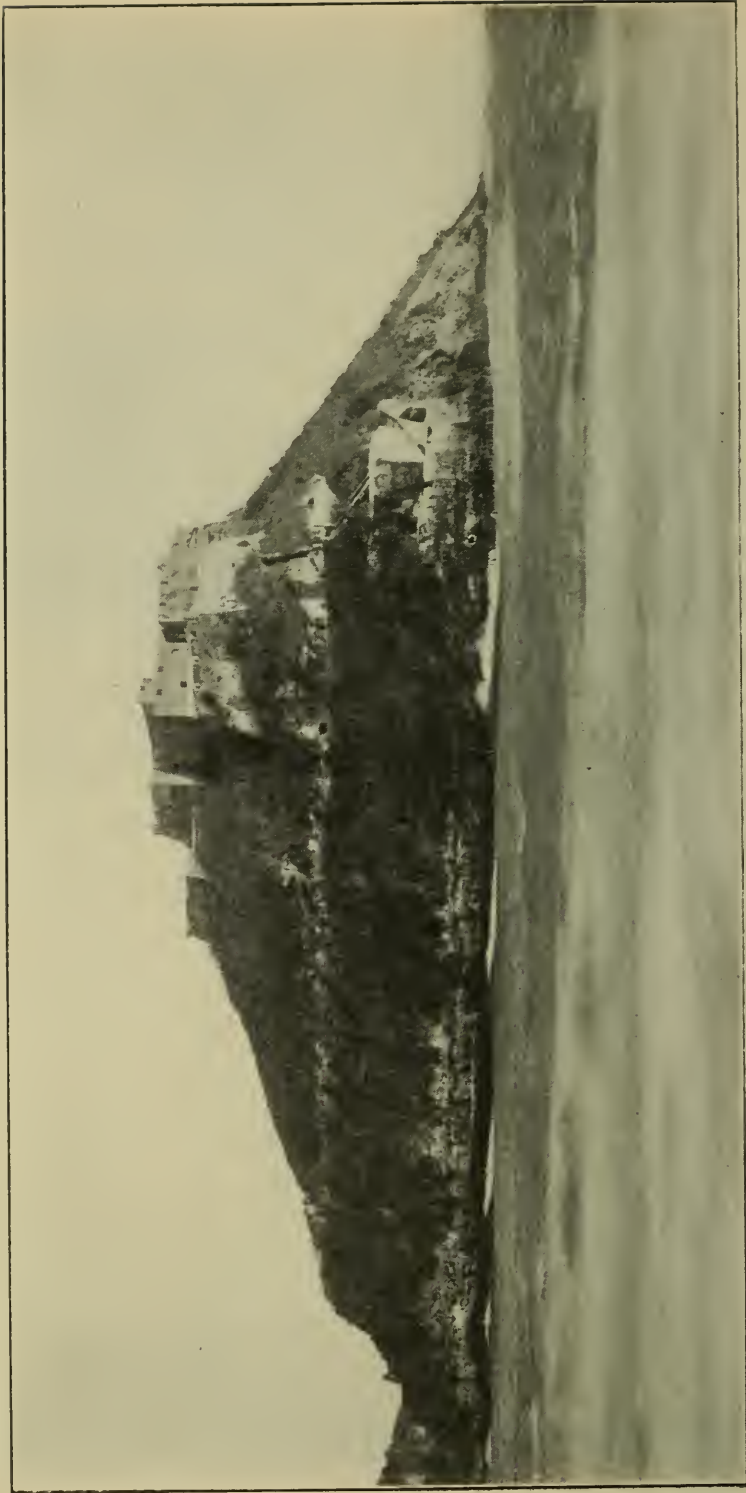


SANTIAGO—LOOKING NORTHWEST.



## SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the capital of the Province, is on the south coast, 869 miles from Havana by the Cuba Railroad. It is reached also by steamship from Havana, and from Batabanó and Cienfuegos on the south coast. The approach by water is through a harbor entrance only 180 yards in width beneath the battlements of the historic Morro Castle crowning the summit of a rocky point 200 feet high jutting into the sea on the right of the harbor entrance. The seaward side of the promontory is precipitous and impassable; on the inner face a long flight of crumbling steps hewn out of the solid rock leads up from the water's edge. Opposite the Morro on the left is La Socapa. Within the harbor in the rear of the Morro is Estrella Point with its Estrella (Star) Battery. Beyond on the left is Cayo Smith—Smith Key—a small island which was once captured and held by the British. It has a little village of red-tiled houses, with a chapel surmounting the hill in the center. Hobson sunk the Merrimac off Ratones, or Rat Key, seaward of a line from Cayo Smith and Churruca Point opposite. The small island near the opening of the bay was the old magazine for the supply of the ships of the Spanish Navy. On the right shore is the Cieno Reales, the coaling station, beyond which are seen the summer homes of Santiago merchants; then when we have passed Blanco Battery, the city comes into view. The town is built on a steep hillside overlooking the magnificent harbor, and is shut in on all sides by mountains. The bay is six miles in length and three miles wide at the greatest width.



MORRO CASTLE—ENTRANCE TO SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Photo by courtesy "Cuban Bulletin and Review."



Carriage fares are 20 cents for one or two passengers, 10 cents each for more; \$1 per hour in the city, \$1.50 outside, for carriage holding four persons. To Morro Castle and return, \$3.50 for one, \$4 for hack carrying four. Military road to top of mountain \$5. To San Juan battlefield and El Caney, one person, \$1.50; \$2 for hack carrying four.

The characteristic which impresses one is the wealth of coloring in which the city is arrayed. The houses are painted in all the hues of the rainbow and glow against the blue sky or amid the embowering palms and vines in an atmosphere of phenomenal brilliancy. Havana and Matanzas are plain, and Camagüey is dingy compared with Santiago. A typical bit is the Plaza Crombet, the little square on San Tomas street, dedicated to the memory of Santiago patriots who died in the struggle for freedom; on one side of the square is a house, of which the body color is ultramarine blue; on the other side is the Church of San Francisco in old rose; in the plaza are flowering shrubs, rose, oleander and jasmine; and against the background of blue or of pink, depending upon where we stand, the flowers show like a painting on porcelain. One finds such effects at every turn. It is a veritable picture land.



PLAZA AND CATHEDRAL.



SAN CARLOS CLUB.

As in all Cuban towns, the central plaza is the point about which cluster the public buildings, churches, hotels and clubs. The square was formerly called Plaza de la Reina (Plaza of the Queen), and afterward Plaza de Armas (Place of Arms), and then when Queen and foreign soldiery had passed out of Cuban history, it was rechristened Plaza de Cespedes, in commemoration of that patriot whom Cubans delight to honor. It is a pleasant spot, shaded by grand old India laurels and adorned with flowers and shrubs. On the north is the municipal building, which was formerly the Governor's palace. On the east is the San Carlos Club, the richest club on the island outside of Havana; and adjoining this is the Casa Grande Hotel, south is the Cathedral, west the Venus restaurant.

The Santiago Cathedral, the largest church on the island, is in the Hispano-American style, with two towers and a dome. The nave is very wide, and the side chapels are rich in rare marbles and fine mahogany. The stalls in the choir and the seats are of solid mahogany, and the effect is very rich. The vestments are exquisite examples of needlework wrought by the hands of pious women. Santiago became a bishopric in 1522, and has ever since been the metropolis of the Catholic Church in Cuba. The Cathedral is the third that has occupied this site. The first one was burnt, the second one was abandoned as unsafe, and eventually tumbled down, and the present building was erected in 1690. In the course of excavating among the ruins of the old for the new, there was brought to light a marble slab which proved to be the tombstone of Velázquez, and bore the date of his death, 1522. Formerly not only Cuba, but the two Floridas and Louisiana were under the Bishop of Santiago. In 1804 the diocese

was elevated into an archbishopric, that of Havana remaining a bishopric. More than once the Cathedral has been looted, the chalices taken from its altar and the bells from its towers by pirates and buccaneers. About 1602 Santiago was almost depopulated by the invasions of the pirates. In that year the Bishop returning to the city from a visit to Bayamo, was captured by the pirate Giron, tied, stripped and carried off to the pirate's ship, where he was detained for eighty days, until ransomed by the payment of two hundred ducats and eighty arrobas of beef by Don Gregorio Ramos, who, after rescuing the Bishop, succeeded in destroying the pirate. Because of insecurity at Santiago, this Bishop attempted to establish his Cathedral at Havana. The Governor, however, in order to prevent the depopulation of Santiago, established here a subordinate Governor and charged him with the protection of the town against the pirates.



THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Not far from the Plaza beyond the city hall is the Filarmonia Theatre, where, as Santiago is fond of recalling, Adelina Patti, at the age of fourteen, made her debut under the management of Gottschalk.

Marina street, leading from plaza to bay, and San Tomas are the principal shopping streets. A fine view is afforded from the head of Marina street. The Alameda on the bay is the popular drive and promenade.

Down by the water front beyond the railroad station to the east is the slaughter house, in the inclosing wall of which is a tablet placed by the Cubans in 1898 in memory of the crew of the *Virginius* who were executed on this spot. The inscription reads: "You who pass this place uncover the head. This spot is consecrated earth. For thirty years it has been blessed with the blood of patriots sacrificed by tyranny." The *Virginius* affair was one of the incidents of the Ten Years' War.

On October 31 a Spanish gunboat overhauled and captured off the island of Jamaica a steamer named the *Virginius*, which claimed American registry. The Spaniards regarded the vessel as a "filibuster" and their suspicions were apparently justified by the number and character of the crew. The *Virginius* was taken to Santiago de Cuba, where the crew was landed November 1. On the 4th, three Cubans and one American were shot by order of the local commander; on the 7th, thirty-seven more men, including Captain Fry, were likewise executed, and on the 8th, twelve more shared the same fate. The 102 survivors were in a way to being similarly disposed of, when the proceedings were interrupted by Commander Lorrain, of the British sloop-of-war *Niobe*, and the bloody work was stopped. The summary condemnation of the vessel and its crew caused an explosion of wrath in the United States, and for a time the incident seemed certain to lead to war, but this was averted by diplomatic action which resulted in the *Virginius* and the remainder of her crew being surrendered at Bahia Honda, December 16, to the United States steamship *Juniata*. The latter started to tow her charge to New York, but, while off Frying Pan Shoals, the *Virginius* foundered.—CARRERA: "CUBA AND THE CUBANS."



THE SANTIAGO SCHOOL.



SAN JUAN HILL.

On a hill overlooking the town is the model school house built by General Wood at a cost of \$50,000, of which \$20,000 was contributed by Mr. Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, Mass. The building is of hard limestone, and is the finest of its kind in Cuba. It is interesting to note that the very first school in America was established in Santiago in 1522, in which year by a bull of Adrian VI., the Scholasteria was founded here for giving instruction in Latin. The hill on which the school is situated commands an interesting view of harbor, city and mountain ranges.

In the cemetery is a monument of Dr. Antomarchi, the physician who attended Napoleon in his last illness at St. Helena. Shortly after the death of Napoleon, he set out on a tour of the world to find an only brother, and chance threw them together in the streets of Santiago. Electing to remain here, Dr. Antomarchi, who was of generous heart and charitable to the poor, won the affection of the people, and when he died of yellow fever in 1826, the monument was erected by public subscription.

Good roads in the vicinity afford many interesting drives to Boniato, El Cristo, San Juan battlefield, El Caney, San Luis, and other points. The Boniato military road ascends an elevation whence is spread before one the grand amphitheatre of Santiago Bay, with the sea beyond; and away on the south may be seen the loom of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica.

The country about the city is closely associated with the campaigns of the Spanish-American War. Morro Castle commands the harbor entrance,

and four miles southeast are the fields of San Juan and Kettle Hills, El Caney and other points of fighting, now comprised in a public park and reached by carriage drive over an excellent road. At El Caney and San Juan Hill monuments record the events of July, 1898. The inscription of the simple shaft at San Juan reads: "In memory of the officers and men of the United States Army, who were killed in the assault and capture of this ridge, July 1st, 1898, and the siege of Santiago, July 1st to July 16th, 1898. War between Spain and the United States."

Near is the ceiba tree which stood midway between the American and Spanish lines, and beneath which on July 17, 1898, General Shafter received from General Toral the surrender of Santiago.

Founded by Velázquez in 1514, Santiago is, second to Baracoa, the oldest town on the island. For a long period it was the capital and the only open port. It is now the second city in political importance and third in commerce. The population in 1899 was 43,090. Formerly a pest hole of yellow fever and other diseases, and left by the Spaniards in an unspeakably filthy and unsanitary condition, the town was cleaned and redeemed by the Americans, the yellow fever was extirpated, and Santiago was converted into a fit and wholesome place for human beings to

live in. It is to-day clean and healthy, and one of the most alluring and delightful cities to visit on this side of the Atlantic.

To foreigners the city is known as Santiago; the Cubans call it Cuba. The full name is Santiago de Cuba. It was named after San Jago or Santiago, the patron saint of Spain, and was called Santiago de Cuba to distinguish it from Santiago de Compostella in Spain.

The legend runs that when St. Peter appointed to the Apostles their respective spheres of labor, the peninsula of Spain was allotted to St. James the Greater, son of Zebedee. After he had received his crown of martyrdom on his return to Jerusalem, his body was conveyed to the sea coast at Joppa, where it was placed on shipboard and was miraculously carried in seven days through the Straits of Gibraltar



THE VIRGIN OF COBRE.

to Galicia, and being led by a miracle, was deposited in a mountain, and a chapel was built to mark the tomb. The shrine was forgotten, until in the beginning of the ninth century it was rediscovered through the agency of a star of extraordinary brilliancy, which hung over the place. A costly cathedral was then erected on the spot, which was named Santiago de Compostella (Campus Stellæ—field of the star), and became a shrine to which devotees resorted in such multitudes that the pilgrimages gave rise to the popular name for the Milky Way—El Camino de Santiago—the road of Santiago. Thus recognized and honored, the Saint proved an important ally of the Spaniards against the Moors, frequently appearing in the midst of conflict in gleaming armor and turning the tide of battle. At the great battle of Clavijo, the Saint appeared on a milk-white steed, waving aloft a snow-white banner, and hewing down the ranks of the infidels, who were driven from the field, leaving behind them 6,000 slain. From that day to this “Santiago!” has been the battle cry of Spain.

COBRE is a copper mining settlement on the southern side of the Cobre (Copper) Mountain range, nine miles west of Santiago. The mines are owned by a New York company, and the ore is shipped to the United States. The mines were worked at a very early day and supplied the material for the ordnance which defended the Spanish possessions in America. It was a curious circumstance that some of the guns with which the Americans bombarded Morro Castle were made of metal from the Cobre mines. Formerly the ore was transported to Santiago on the backs of horses, mules and camels. The camels fell victim to that minute insect pest the igua, which got into their feet and ruined them.

## The Virgin of Cobre.

Here at Cobre is the church of NUESTRA SENORA DE LA CARIDAD DEL COBRE (Our Lady of Charity of Cobre). It is the most famous and popular shrine in Cuba, and its history reveals an interesting phase of the religious development of the island. In the year 1638 two men and a negro slave boy of the mining village of Hato, near Cobre, went to the Bay of Nipe to collect salt. As they were rowing on the bay after a storm, they saw at a distance on the surface of the water what appeared to be a sea bird. On nearer approach it proved to be an image of the Virgin, supported upon a board and floating upon the waves toward land as if bound for a haven. The Virgin supported on her arm the Blessed Child, and in her right hand held a gold cross. On the board were inscribed the words, “*Yo soy la Virgen de la Caridad*”—“I am the Virgin of Charity.” Filled with wonder and awe, they took the image into the boat and proceeded on their errand, and having secured their store of salt returned to Hato. Intelligence of their wonderful discovery preceded them, and before they reached the village they were met by the Mayor and the people, who escorted the image into the town, where a palm-thatched

shrine was prepared to receive it. The ever-burning lamp was kindled before the altar, and to a pious hermit was entrusted the care and protection of the image. One night as he was trimming the lamp he discovered that the Virgin had disappeared from her place. She was found upon the top of a hill in Cobre and was brought back to the shrine in Hato; but three times more she disappeared, and three times again was found on the hill of Cobre. Then the people knew that this was where the Virgin wished to remain; and here in 1631 her church was built. The original church was in time succeeded by the magnificent sanctuary in which the precious image is still preserved. The figure is of wood, and is fifteen inches high. True to her name, Our Lady of Charity heard the prayers of those who made their appeal to her, and wrought many miracles in their behalf. As the years passed the miraculous interventions grew in number, and as her fame and honor increased, she became the popular patroness of the island. Although formal Papal sanction has not been accorded to her as such, the Virgin of Cobre has long been regarded as the especial Patron Saint of Cuba. She is the particular patron of sailors and fishermen; their faith in her is simple and strong. "Everybody believes in the Virgin of Cobre," said a Havana fisherman; "one does not have to be a Catholic to believe in her." On the scales of every fish in the waters of Cuba is depicted her image. The Cobre church is filled with costly gifts and votive offerings, and the furnishing and decorations are of great value. The sedan chair in which the image rests is fashioned from the most exquisite tortoise shell and inlaid with ivory and gold. The jewels with which the Virgin is decked are reputed to be worth \$10,000; the vestments of her priests are worth as much more. One night in May, 1899, thieves broke into the church and looted it of treasures valued at \$25,000. The Festival of the Virgin of Cobre annually is celebrated on the 8th of September, on which occasion in some years as many as 15,000 pilgrims have resorted to the shrine. At these times the image is exposed to the view of the multitudes in a religious procession of solemn and imposing magnificence and pomp. Of late years the Cobre pilgrimage has lost something of its religious feeling, and has taken on the character of a picnic. Churches dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Caridad are found in many places on the island, the image of the Virgin usually having beneath it a miniature boat carved from wood and containing the three salt gatherers who made the wonderful discovery in the Bay of Nipe.



## CIENFUEGOS.

CIENFUEGOS is in the Province of Santa Clara, on the south coast, 195 miles from Havana. The route is all rail via the United Railways, or by rail to Batabanó and thence by Menendez steamship.

Carriage rates are 20 cents for one or two persons, 10 cents each additional person, for trips in the city; \$1 American or \$1.50 Spanish per hour for one or two, and 50 cents extra for an additional passenger. Interpreters are \$2 per day.

The town is situated six miles from the sea on Cienfuegos Bay. The harbor, originally called Jagua, was pronounced by Las Casas the finest in the world, with room for a thousand ships; and at a very early day it was provided with a fort to protect the entrance, called Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua. In our time Captain Mahan has declared it to be the greatest harbor for strategic purposes in the Caribbean. It is in the direct line of the Panama Canal. The town was founded in 1819 by Louis Clouet, a French planter from Louisiana. The pretty story is told that the name came from an exclamation of one of Columbus's sailors, who seeing bonfires on the beach cried, "*Cien fuegos!*"—"A hundred fires." The fact, however, is that Clouet named his settlement after General José Cienfuegos, then Governor of Cobre. The town was destroyed by a hurricane, and was rebuilt in 1825. The city is modern in character, with streets forty feet wide; and is one of the busiest, most enterprising and energetic towns in Cuba. In commercial importance it is third in imports and fourth in exports. It is in the center of the richest sugar-producing district of the island. The population in 1899 was 30,038.

The city possesses one of the prettiest plazas in all Cuba, a double square decorated with laurels and royal palms. On Sunday and Thursday evenings the best people of the town gather to enjoy the music, which is rendered by a skilled band; the square is brilliant with electricity; seats and promenades are filled, and the scene is perfectly charming. The night air is soft and balmy. The women and girls are without head covering, or wear mantillas. Here, as elsewhere in Cuba, they follow the pretty Spanish custom of ornamenting the hair with a single flower. The gathering is decorous to a degree, well-bred and courteous, animated and happy. It is an occasion for meeting and greeting friends and acquaintances, the exchange of small talk and the whisperings of soft confidences. These evening concerts on the plazas are a feature of Cuban cities, and show us an extremely interesting and suggestive phase of the life of the people. The two sculptured lions which guard the plaza were presented to the city by Queen Isabella II. She also gave to the Cathedral facing the plaza the Madonna with costly robes of cloth of gold and violet purple,

whose shrine is an object of many pious pilgrimages. The Tomas Terry Theatre facing the plaza was built at a cost of \$115,000, by the heirs of Tomas Terry, the millionaire sugar planter, of whom it contains a statue. The ceiling was decorated by the celebrated Spanish artist Salaya. The receipts of the theatre go to the support of schools. The Terry sugar plantations are among the very largest on the island.

Numerous water excursions may be made about the city. Steamers run daily to the Constancia sugar estate on the Damuji River; on the same river are the Manulita, Dos Hermanos and Caroline plantations. On the Caunao River at the plantation of Soledad is the Harvard University experiment station for investigation and development of vegetable life. The bay is noted for the wonderful transparency of the water and the white sand bottom. The water is so clear that the porpoises which play about the bow of the ship are distinctly seen, to the minutest detail, as if they were in the air. The islands and shores of the harbor are of great natural beauty, and there are on the islands many most attractive suburban places with bright colored houses looking out from masses of foliage. Perhaps the brightest and most highly colored and fascinating marine view in Cuba is the little cluster of houses nestling under old fort Castillo de Jagua on Point Sabanilla at the entrance of the harbor. It is one of those pictures like a painting in a gilt frame that everywhere delights us in Cuba. The signal station on the hill, a quarter mile from the fort, gives a grand view north and south along the coast, and across the bay to the town. Ships sighted from here are signaled to the city. In the northwest rise the two isolated hills Tetas Tomasa, and on the southeast is the San Juan mountain range. Opposite Point Sabanilla is Point Colorados, where the troops of the United States were stationed in Rowell Barracks. The cable landing is on this point; and it was off this shore that, on May 11, 1898, while men in launches from the Windom were cutting the cables in a rain of lead from Spanish Mausers, Americans were first under a fire that drew blood. And it was from Cienfuegos that on February 6, 1899, General Castellanos with the residue of the Spanish Army, having come hither by rail from Havana, sailed for home in the Catalina, and thus completed the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

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THE RECIPROCITY TREATY with Cuba as ratified by the United States Senate, March 19, 1903, provides that all Cuban products (not on the free list) shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the rate of duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States (not on the free list) shall be entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent., except as to certain specified articles on which the reduction is more than 20 per cent.

## ON THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

THE steamers *Reina de los Angeles* and *Purísima Concepción*, of the Menendez Steamship Line, sail from Batabanó on alternate Thursdays for Cienfuegos, Casilda, Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz del Sur, Manzanillo, Ensenada de Mora, and Santiago de Cuba. Batabanó is reached by the United Railways from Havana. The Menendez ships are large and commodious; everything is clean, fresh and open; there is no stuffiness nor any of the odors characteristic of steamships; the cooking is in the Spanish style, and the food abundant, varied and good.

From Batabanó to Cabo de Cruz it is one of the most delightful sea trips imaginable. The ship's course is through waters sheltered by outlying keys and as calm and smooth as a lake in a city park. There is not even any ground swell to disturb the equanimity of a voyager subject to seasickness. Hour after hour the ship glides through a tranquil sea, whose glassy plane is unbroken save by the flying fish which scuds from the bow and goes skimming like a swallow over the water. The Caribbean sea water is sapphire; the coloring is intense; and against this deep background the silver crest of the wave from the ship flows in dazzling contrast. The richness of color effects pervades the entire picture of sea and land and sky; at certain hours of the day the very air itself is tinted. For long stretches the coast is rugged; hills and mountains rise abruptly from the shore, their verdant slopes reflected in the water; and distant ranges lie like cloud banks on the horizon. The scenery is superb; travelers liken it to that of the Mediterranean.

BATABANO is the habitation of a race of sponge fishermen, hundreds of whose vessels are seen in adjacent waters. Many of the streets are canals. A characteristic feature of the place is the basket-trap for fish. The Batabanó fisherman weaves it from cane, and uses it to-day as the Indian did before him. From Batabanó the ship's course is through tortuous channels amid a multitude of islands, where the water is characterized by a peculiar milky, cloudy appearance, which so impressed Columbus that he took some bottlefuls of it home to show the King. Southeast stretches the vast Zapata Swamp, so called from its shape of a shoe (zapata, shoe). Southwest lies the Isle of Pines, to which a steamer sails from Batabanó twice a week. The first port of the Menendez Line is Cienfuegos. The harbor entrance by a sharp turn is completely shut off from view. On the approach from sea there is apparently no break in the shore; once we are within there appears to be no way out. Passing through the narrow and winding entrance channel three miles long, the ship enters the magnificent bay, eleven miles long and three to five miles wide, dotted here and there with palm-adorned islands,

and surrounded by hills and mountains. The town lies on a slight elevation, six miles from the sea. South from Cienfuegos the ship is constantly in sight of the San Juan range of mountains, extending along the coast for fifty miles and more, and presenting a panorama of much grandeur and constantly shifting as with the progress of the ship new peaks and valleys come into view. The mountains culminate in the peaks of San Juan and Potrerilla, the latter 3,200 feet in height. CASILDA, forty-two miles from Cienfuegos, is the port of Trinidad, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the pleasantest and healthiest places in Cuba, and always a favorite resort for invalids. The town occupies an elevated situation on the side of the mountain well called La Vigia (The Watchtower), whence it looks out over the sea, as it has looked for almost four centuries. It is, next to Baracoa, the oldest town in Cuba. In the old days when the ports were closed, an extensive contraband trade was carried on between Trinidad and Jamaica, the Spaniards exporting tobacco, mahogany and other products, and receiving from the English in exchange negro slaves for the plantations. The neighboring country is very fertile; the sugar planters here were worth millions before the war destroyed their plantations. An American colony settled here is engaged in fruit culture.

TUNAS DE ZAZA has railroad connection with Sancti Spiritus, a point which is now reached by the Cuba Railroad. JUCARO is the southern terminus of the Jucaro and San Fernando Railroad, connecting at Ciego de Avila with the main line of the Cuba Railroad. The Jucaro and San Fernando was the military railroad along the Trocha which here cut the island in two. The lines are shown on the map.

SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR is a collection of diminutive toy houses built on a long narrow strip of land between the bay and a lagoon, and on the outer end looking like a South Sea village of thatched huts under the cocconut palms.

At MANZANILLO they have one of those little drop-curtain plazas—Plaza del Oro—you have seen it before in a theatre, you say to yourself, with the royal palms and the stone Sphinxes at the corners, where the negro women sell roast pig smoking hot off their stands. This and the line of electric lights on the water front receding and dimming as your ship heads for Cape Cruz, are the pictures you will remember of Manzanillo. There are lying near the Menendez wharf wrecks of two ships of the company which were destroyed by the Americans in the war, lest they should serve as transports for Spanish troops.

From Cabo de Cruz to Santiago we are in sight of some of the grandest coast scenery in the world. The Sierra Maestra Mountains here rise boldly from the sea to a height of 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Ojo del Toro, the Eye of the Bull, towers above the cape; and beyond the Pico Turquino lifts its summit 8,320 feet in the air, the highest peak on the island. The bold and precipitous coast line continues all the way to Santiago harbor.

## Telegraph Rates.

Commercial messages are accepted for transmission over the Government lines at the rates given (in United States currency). A message of less than ten words is rated and charged as a ten-word message, and the address and signature are included. When a message passes first over a local line, second over a foreign line, and third over a local line, two local rates will be charged.

### RATES PER WORD FOR COMMERCIAL MESSAGES OVER CUBAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

From stations in Province of	To stations in Province of—					
	Pinar del Rio. Cents.	Havana. Cents.	Matanzas. Cents.	Santa Clara. Cents.	Puerto Principe. Cents.	Santiago. Cents.
Pinar del Rio.....	2	2	2	3	4	5
Havana .....	2	2	2	2	3	4
Matanzas .....	2	2	2	2	2	3
Santa Clara.....	3	2	2	2	2	2
Puerto Principe.....	4	3	2	2	2	2
Santiago .....	5	4	3	2	2	2

## Cable Lines.

The International Ocean Telegraph and Cable Company operates a cable between the United States and Cuba.

The French Cable Company operates a cable from Haiti to Cuba, landing at Santiago de Cuba.

The Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company operates a submarine cable along the southern coast of Cuba, reaching from Santiago de Cuba to Cienfuegos, and connecting with Havana by land line.

The United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company operates a cable from New York city to Haiti, and messages between Santiago and New York can be sent via the French Cable Company to Haiti, and from thence via the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company to New York, or vice versa.

## Sancti Spiritus.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, fifty miles southwest of Santa Clara, on the Cuba Railroad, was founded in 1514, and has much the air of a relic of the past. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses, as a rule, are small and of one story, though here and there are veritable palaces significant of the generous living of the rich cattle raisers in the years before the wars brought ruin. The town is delightfully situated in a rolling country, amid surroundings of much quiet beauty. There are green hills all around decked with royal palms and giant bamboos, and in the southwest rises the Pan of Azucar, bright green to the summit, with groups of other moun-

tains purpling in the distance. Sancti Spíritus has a cathedral dating from 1630, with quaint statues of Virgin and saints, and a church dedicated to La Virgen de la Caridad, her effigy attended by the little boat with the salt gatherers of Nipe. Fronting the plaza are the roofless walls of the Iglesia del Sagrado Corazon de Maria—Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary—which was destroyed in 1898 because of its ill repute as a fever breeding place; the bell on the ground is dated 1703; the buildings of the monastery which formerly attached to the church are used for a Presbyterian mission and school, Rev. H. S. Harris in charge. Beyond the Yayabo River, crossed by a bridge of typically heavy Spanish masonry, are the Yayabo potteries, where one may see the making of floor and roof tiles and the peculiar Cuban earthenware in large variety.

## On the United Railways.

Mention has been made of the daily excursion to Matanzas provided by the United Railways of Havana. There are many other interesting short trips from the city to near-by points reached by the United Railways.

CARDENAS and SAGUA LA GRANDE, elsewhere noted as on the north coast, have direct railway connection with Havana via the United Railways.

GUINES, forty-five miles southeast from Havana, is in a highly developed agricultural district, and is noted for its fine cattle and horses. The scenery is attractive and the place is a favorite resort of tourists and invalids.

JOVELLANOS is the eastern terminus of the Regla Line and a junction for points on the Cardenas & Jucaro Railway, and through trains are run from Regla to Santa Clara, with connections for Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande and for the Cuba Company's line.

MADRUGA, sometimes called the Saratoga of Cuba, is a popular watering place, having warm sulphur springs and others of proved beneficial properties for bathing and dietetic purposes. It is fifty miles from Matanzas.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BANOS (San Antonio of the Baths), twenty-three miles from Havana, is resorted to for its mineral springs and the healthful peculiarities of its climate. Near the city is the disappearing river Ariguanabo, which, draining the large lake of the same name, flows into a cave and does not reappear.

SANTA CLARA, 177 miles from Havana, is the capital of Santa Clara Province, and is the second largest inland town in Cuba; the population by the census of 1899 being 13,763. It is a thriving, well built city in the midst of a rich grazing and agricultural country. One of the notable institutions of the town is the Teatro de la Caridad (Charity Theatre), which was presented to the city by Doña Marta Abreu de Estévez; the

income is devoted to the support of public schools. Santa Clara has an attractive plaza, and an old cathedral containing a picture of the Madonna painted in Spain and sent to the Santa Clara Mission more than 200 years ago.

## The Cuba Railroad.

Santa Clara is an important railroad center. Here the United Railways connect with the CUBA RAILROAD, which extends to Santiago on the south coast and Antilla, the new seaport on Nipe Bay, on the north coast.

The building of the Cuba Railroad has opened up a territory which includes 70 per cent. of the area of the island, and comprises its most fertile portions. Some of the route was cut through mahogany forests, a quantity of this valuable wood being used for trestle building. There are grazing lands with a quality of grass which, experience has proven, makes them equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. For the farmer, there is almost no limit to the variety of his productions. Not only do the indigenous tropical fruits grow profusely, but there has been great success with potatoes, onions, tomatoes, egg plant, okra and other vegetables. The Cuba Company have projected a system of rail and steamship transportation via Antilla which will give direct shipment to the northern markets, and this part of Cuba is in time to be the early vegetable supply of the United States.

Through trains leave Havana for Santiago every night, reaching Santiago the following evening; and leave Santiago every morning, arriving at Havana the following morning. The day trains carry observation cars. The country is full of interest, the scenery is fascinating, and the trip gives a convincing and inspiring revelation of Cuba's magnificent resources and possibilities.

## The Western Railway.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY extends from Havana south through the famous Vuelta Abajo tobacco growing district, 109 miles to the city of Pinar del Rio. While chiefly noted for its tobacco, which is the choicest in Cuba, the Pinar del Rio country is adapted also to sugar, cotton and fruits and vegetables, as well as to cattle grazing, and many settlers from the United States and Canada are here engaging in these enterprises, the Western Railway by a liberal policy doing much to foster a desirable colonization. There are many pretty little towns on the road; the stations are adorned with flowers, and the whole air of the country is of thrift and prosperity. The Cuban Experiment Station, at Santiago de las Vegas, twelve miles south of Havana, is doing an important work in agricultural and horticultural experiments and study to extend the resources of the island.

## The Cuban Horse.

THE characteristics of the Cuban horses are thus described by J. G. Taylor:

"The horses in Cuba may be divided into four varieties, and are chiefly valued according to their pace; not their swiftness, but their kind of action. As, for instance, the troton, or pure trotter, no one wants. It is even considered very discreditable to be seen on one, and I am sure I do not err in saying a Spaniard would much prefer walking. Accordingly they are never used but as beasts of burden, and are made to carry 100 pounds on each side.

"The next pace in estimation is what is called *la marcha*, and this I have never met with in any English horse. It is so easy, that they who prefer ease and comfort to everything give a decided preference, and of these I am one myself. The march cannot be a natural pace of the horse, and yet no pure-blooded trotter can ever be trained to march, except for a few steps. The horses which have this pace then must be crossed, I suppose, between the trotters and the true pacers, of whom more hereafter. In marching the horse appears to lift any foot indiscriminately, as, in looking at him going away, all his feet seem jumbled and twisted to-



SEEN FROM THE TRAIN.





COUNTRY CART.

gether. The pace of marching varies from ten to thirteen miles an hour; but many can do more with ease.

“The variety of pace most esteemed of all is the *andadura*, or true pace. The Cuban horses have it naturally; for I can testify to having many and many a time seen colts quite young, pacing up and down a field; nor can a real pacer be made to canter if whipped and spurred ever so hard. The pace gives one the idea of a man skating, and the horse seems to progress one side at a time, and to move its head also from side to side, yet withal so easily, as never to discompose even a wrinkle of one’s pantaloons, or disarrange the cloak one may have tucked in to keep off the rain. I have frequently amused myself with glancing over a book while going at a moderate pace, and alighted from a long day’s ride untired. The marchers are quite as easy, and with a broad Spanish *lomillo*, or *enjalma* (two species of pack saddles), one can do very well with stirrups.”



THE PLAZA OF COLON.

# THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

From Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey: A Gazetteer of Cuba by Henry Gannett.

CUBA, the largest and most populous of the West Indian Islands, lies directly south of Florida. Havana, the capital, is a little west of south of Key West, and is distant, in a straight line, about 100 miles, being separated from it by the Strait of Florida. Cuba lies between the meridians of  $74^{\circ}$  and  $85^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich, and between the parallels of latitude  $19^{\circ} 40'$  and  $23^{\circ} 33'$ . Its extreme length, from Cape Maisi on the east to Cape San Antonio on the west, is 730 miles. Its breadth differs greatly in different parts, ranging from 100 miles in the east to 25 miles in the neighborhood of Havana. Its area, including Isla de Pinos and the bordering keys, may be accepted as approximately 44,000 square miles.

The north coast is mainly steep and rocky, and in the middle portion of the island is bordered by lines of islands and coral reefs, the passages through which are extremely intricate. These islands are low, mainly covered with mangrove thickets, and contain few inhabitants. In the western part of Cuba the coast bluffs are low, being only about 100 feet in height; but they gradually rise eastward until in the neighborhood of Matanzas they are fully 500 feet above the sea. Further east, in Santa Clara and Puerto Príncipe, they are lower, while toward the eastern end of the island, in Santiago province, the coast is rugged and almost mountainous, rising from the sea in a succession of terraces.

From Cape Maisi westward the south coast is bordered by mountains. That portion of it extending from Santiago to Cape Cruz is bordered by Sierra Maestra, which rises abruptly from the water to an altitude of several thousand feet. From Cape Cruz the coast trends northward around the Bay of Buena Esperanza, into which opens the broad and fertile valley of Rio Cauto, the largest stream of the island. The shores of this bay and most of the coast thence westward to Cape Antonio, the west point of Cuba, are low and marshy. This coast consists in the main of a narrow strip, but west of Cienfuegos it extends far inland, forming the great Zapata Swamp, an almost impenetrable region 75 miles in length in an east and west direction by 30 miles in breadth. Off the south coast are many low, marshy mangrove-covered islets. Most of the harbors of both the north and south coasts are of peculiar shape, with narrow, crooked entrances, opening within into basins of considerable extent, which are thus completely sheltered. This is the character of the harbors of Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and many others.

The middle portion of the island, including the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Príncipe, presents little relief, consist-

ing in the main of broad, undulating plains and shallow valleys. It is only at the two ends of the island, namely, in Pinar del Rio in the west and Santiago in the east, that the country presents any decided features. Throughout Pinar del Rio Province runs a range of hills parallel to the coasts, a little north of the middle of the island, known as the Organ Mountains (Sierra de los Orgaños). These rise in many places to altitudes exceeding 2,000 feet, and culminate in the summit known as Guagui-bon, which has an altitude of about 2,500 feet. From the crest of this range, which forms a watershed, the land descends gently northward and southward to the coast. The southward slopes form the celebrated tobacco land known as *Vuelta Abajo*.

In Santiago Province, at the eastern end of the island, the country breaks up in bold relief. Along the south coast is the Sierra Maestra, separating the coast from the valley of the Rio Cauto, reaching altitudes exceeding 5,000 feet, and in one peak, Turquino, a height of 8,320 feet. This range extends unbroken from Cape Cruz eastward to Santiago, and thence in a more broken plateau-like form, to the east end of the island. The interior of Santiago Province north of the valley of the Cauto consists in the main of a greatly dissected plateau, rising to altitudes of 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

The rivers of Cuba are numerous, but short, and few of them are of any importance to navigation. The largest stream is the Rio Cauto, in Santiago province, which drains a broad and very fertile valley. The next river in point of importance is the Sagua la Grande, on the north slope of the island, in Santa Clara Province, which is navigable for about twenty miles. Of the many other streams of the island few are navigable at all, while others are navigable only within their estuaries.

## Agriculture.

There were in 1899, 60,711 farms, with a total area of 262,858 caballerias, a caballeria being equal to 33 acres. The average size of a farm in Cuba was 143 acres, and the average area cultivated per farm, 13 acres. Of the entire area of Cuba, 30 per cent. was reported to be in farms, but only 3 per cent. of the area of the island, and only 10 per cent. of the area in farms was under cultivation. The most highly cultivated parts of the island were in Matanzas and Havana provinces. In Puerto Príncipe cultivation is comparatively slight, most of the farms consisting of mere cattle ranches.

Sugar cane is far the most important crop of the island, occupying 47 per cent., or nearly one-half the cultivated area. Sweet potatoes are second on the list, with 11 per cent.; tobacco, 9 per cent. Bananas occupy little less than 9 per cent., and other crops occupy still smaller proportions. Sugar cane is produced in all the provinces of the island, but has the greatest importance in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, which together produced nearly three-fourths of the crop, as measured by the area under cultivation. Santiago produces about one-

sixth of the crop and Havana about one-sixteenth, the proportions produced in the other provinces being trifling.

Tobacco is produced in all the provinces, but three-fourths of the entire production, as measured by the area under cultivation, comes from the province of Pinar del Rio, and nearly all the remainder from Havana and Santa Clara.

Coffee, which was once a product of great importance in Cuba, has diminished in recent years, and now but little is produced, that little coming from the provinces of Santiago and Santa Clara.

There were in Cuba in 1899, 207 sugar mills, or centrals, with a daily production of 61,407 bags of sugar. There were also 85 stills, with a daily capacity of 161,751 gallons.

## Mineral Resources.

The mineral resources of the island, so far as developed, are limited, and consist almost entirely of iron ore. Iron has been mined for many years at the south base of the Sierra Maestra, a few miles east of Santiago. The ores are hematite, with a little limonite, and are found principally as float ore in the boulders. It is not certain that any ore has been found in place. The ore is of excellent quality, containing about 62 per cent. of iron, and easy to work. The developments are in the hands of three companies, and nearly all of the ore produced has been shipped to the United States, principally to Baltimore. Copper deposits, said to have been of enormous richness, were worked for many years under the Spanish régime, in the neighborhood of Cobre.

Asphaltum has been found in several places, particularly near the city of Santa Clara, where it has been utilized in making illuminating gas.

A little gold and silver has been mined in past times, but for many years the island has not produced any of these metals.

## Climate.

The climate of Cuba is comparatively simple, and can be briefly described. With the long, narrow shape of the island and its great extent of coast line, it has, in high degree, an insular climate, with a high mean temperature, great humidity, and ample rainfall. Lying within the tropics, the island is subjected to the northeast trades, which blow over it steadily and constantly. They bring to the north coast and the northern slopes of the island an ample rainfall, while the southern slopes—especially at the eastern end, protected by the mountains from the trade winds—receive a much less amount of rainfall, although sufficient for the cultivation of most crops. At Havana, on the north coast, the mean temperature is 77°, and the range of temperature between the mean of the hottest month and that of the coldest month is from 82° to 71°. The highest temperature on record in Havana is 100.6°; the lowest, 49.6°.

## History.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus on Oct. 28, 1492, the landing being at or near the present city of Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Príncipe. He explored this coast from the Laguna de Moron eastward to Cape Maisi, at the eastern end of the island. On this voyage and in other subsequent visits to the island, he explored most of the remaining parts of the coast.

The occupation of Cuba by the Spaniards was continuous from the date of its colonization to 1898, with the exception of the English invasion of 1762, during which Havana and a part of Matanzas Province were taken possession of by the English and held for a few months. On Dec. 10, 1898, the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba was relinquished by treaty to the United States, after a war which, though brief, was exceedingly disastrous to Spanish power and prestige.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Cuba have been variously estimated at from 200,000 to 1,000,000. In all probability the former figures are nearer the truth. Upon the settlement of the island by the Europeans these natives were promptly enslaved and put to work on the plantations and in the mines, where they soon succumbed to hard work, and within fifty years of the date of first colonization, or long before the end of the sixteenth century, the aboriginal population of Cuba had been wiped off the face of the earth, and at present no trace of Indian blood is to be found in the island. Upon the destruction of the Indian element its place was taken by African slaves, and for centuries the African slave trade was a most profitable one, ceasing only with the abolition of slavery in 1883.

## Population.

The population of Cuba, according to the census taken under the direction of the United States War Department in 1899, was 1,572,797.

The capital and chief city of the island is Havana, situated on the north coast near its western end, with a population of 235,981. Other important cities are Santiago, the capital of Santiago Province, on the south coast near the eastern end of the island, population 43,090; Matanzas, the capital of Matanzas Province, on the north coast, population 36,374; Cienfuegos, in Santa Clara Province, on the south coast, population 30,038; Puerto Príncipe, the capital of the province of the same name, situated in the interior, population 25,102; Cardenas, on the north coast, in Matanzas Province, population 21,940.

As to race, there were 68 per cent. white and 32 per cent. colored. The colored formed less than one-third of the population, and their proportion has for many years been diminishing. The foreign-born formed 9 per cent. of the total population, which leaves 60 per cent. as native whites. Three-fourths of all the foreign-born in Cuba came from Spain. Of the

remainder, the countries which most freely contributed were China, Africa, and the United States. Other West Indian islands, and even the neighboring countries of Central and South America, contributed very few, showing the extremely sedentary character of these peoples.

The proportion of married, even when we add to the number of those legally married those who have assumed marital relations without the sanction of law, is very small, being only 24 per cent. of the population, as contrasted with the proportion in the United States, 35.7 per cent. Of this proportion thus living together, either with or without the sanction of law, about two-thirds were legally married and one-third were living together without marriage. The legally married constituted only about one-half the proportion that they do in the United States.

## Civil Divisions.

For administrative purposes Cuba is divided into six provinces, which, named from the west eastward, are Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Príncipe, and Santiago. These provinces are divided into municipal districts. The municipal districts are in turn divided into barrios, of which there are approximately 1,500 in the island, including those constituting the cities. Such organizations as cities, in the sense in which we understand the term, do not exist in Cuba. The city of Havana has no legal limits, but comprises most of the municipal district of that name. This includes not only a large urban population, but also a small number of rural inhabitants.

## Columbus in Cuba.

*Letter of Columbus, February, 1503, to Gabriel Sanchez.*

"The island called Johana, as well as the others in its neighborhood, is exceedingly fertile. It has numerous harbors on all sides, very safe and wide, above comparison with any I have ever seen. Through it flow many very broad and health-giving rivers; and there are in it numerous very lofty mountains. All these islands are very beautiful, and of quite different shapes, easy to be traversed, and full of the greatest variety of trees reaching to the stars. I think these never lose their leaves, as I saw them looking as green and lovely as they are wont to be in the month of May in Spain. Some of them were in leaf, and some in fruit; each flourishing in the condition its nature required. The nightingale was singing and various other little birds, when I was rambling among them in the month of November. There are also in the island called Johana seven or eight kinds of palms, which as readily surpass ours in height and beauty as do all the other trees, herbs and fruits. There are also wonderful pine woods, fields and extensive meadows, birds of various kinds, and honey, and all the different metals except iron."

## CUBAN FRUITS.

Compiled from "A Study of Cuban Fruits," by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Consular report on "Commerce and Industries of Cuba," by U. S. Consul-General Steinhart.

**AGUACATE (ALLIGATOR PEAR).**—This is one of the most popular fruits in the Antilles; it is pear-shaped, green or purple, and often weighs two pounds. On account of the pulp being firm and marrow-like, it is also known as vegetable marrow or midshipman's butter. A very good oil for soap comes from its seed. The tree is an evergreen about 25 or 30 feet high.

**BANANA (PLATANO).**—There are many varieties of this fruit, which takes the place of bread in all country families, being eaten raw or cooked in many different ways.

**CASHEW (MARANON).**—The cashew is a small, oddly-shaped, yellow and red fruit, 2 or 3 inches long, and from 1½ to 2 inches across the bottom, decreasing gradually in diameter toward the top, where it is half an inch narrower. The seed is small, grayish brown, and kidney-shaped, and is found on the outside of the fruit, at its lower extremity. This seed is poisonous until roasted, when it is eaten with great relish. The meat resembles that of roasted chestnuts, but contains more oil. The pulp is of a dull yellow color, tough, and very juicy, with an acid astringent flavor and a marked, disagreeable odor. The fruit is not eaten raw, but is somewhat used for preserving.

**COCOANUT.**—This fruit grows in bunches of from 12 to 20 on a tree from 60 to 90 feet high. The nut when fresh contains nearly one quart of milk, which is very much esteemed by the natives for refreshment. The thick rind or husk surrounding the nut is used in making cordage, matting, brushes, bags, etc. The valuable oil obtained from the nut is too well known to need description.

**CUSTARD APPLE (CHIRIMOYA).**—The custard apple, known in Cuba as the chirimoya, varies from a light green to a reddish brown in color, and is shaped like a strawberry, being somewhat broader than it is long. It has a thick skin, black seeds, and a pulp very similar to that of the sweet-sop in appearance and flavor. The fruit is eaten raw.

**FIGS (HIGOS).**—Figs of all kinds grow luxuriantly.

**GRANADILLA.**—This fruit grows on the vine which bears the passion flower. The fruit is generally as large as a child's head. It is much liked by the natives, who use it in making refreshments and desserts. The meat is glutinous and contains many small seeds.

**GRAPEFRUIT (TORONJA).**—This is a popular fruit in Cuba. It has a mild, pleasant flavor, and is quite different from the acid, bitter fruit to which Americans are accustomed. It retails in Havana at about 2½ cents apiece.

**GUAVA (GUAYABA).**—There are several varieties of guava growing wild

in all parts of Cuba. The guava is not eaten raw, but the finest jellies, pastes, etc., are made from it.

HICACO.—This is the fruit of a small shrub and is sometimes called the cocoa plum. It is small and round, varying from 1 to 3 inches in diameter, and averages about 8 grams (one-quarter ounce) in weight. The skin is thin and green in color, shading to red on one side. The surface is uneven, being covered with depressions which give it the shriveled appearance. The seed is large, weighing almost half as much as the fruit.

LIMA.—The lima is somewhat like the lime with the flavor of the grape.

LIME (LIMONCILLO).—The lime grows wild in all parts of Cuba and replaces the lemon entirely for domestic uses, making beverages, etc., as it is used without the curing which the lemon undergoes, and, either in the ripe or green state, it is on the market during all seasons of the year.

MAMEY DE SANTO DOMINGO.—This is a large light brown fruit, ranging from 3 to 10 inches in diameter, the larger sizes weighing upward of 700 grams (1.5 pounds). It has a heavy stem and a small blossom navel. The skin is thick and fibrous, the outer surface being tough and covered with small dark brown spots. The pulp is dark yellow in color, firm, and very juicy. It has a sweet characteristic flavor and a pleasant aromatic odor. In the large fruits the seed measures 3 inches in diameter, and is dark brown, very rough and hard, and clings tenaciously to the pulp. In some respects the fruit resembles a very large clingstone peach. It is eaten raw, and is also highly esteemed for preserving. The "mamey en almibar" are slices of the fruit preserved in sugar syrup. The "marmelade de mamey" is a marmalade of the fruit.

MAMEY COLORADO.—The fruit derives its local name from a very slight outward resemblance to the mammee (*Mammea americana*). The two fruits, however, are in no way related, nor do they resemble each other internally. The mamey colorado is chocolate brown in color, oval or round in shape, and averages 700 grams (1.5 pounds) in weight. The skin is thick and coarse in texture. The pulp varies in color from yellowish red to deep scarlet, and is slightly fibrous, firm, but mealy and not juicy. Being sweet with very little acid the flavor is insipid. It is eaten in a fresh state and also stewed with sugar.

MANGO.—The mango is the popular tropical fruit of the native Cuban. It grows in all parts of the island, on trees by the roadside and in orchards of highly prized cultivated fruit. The kinds that have been cultivated only slightly, appeal but little to the foreigner, being very fibrous and having a strong resinous flavor. Both of these objections are overcome in the well cultivated varieties, however, and very soon a taste is acquired for all. The fruit is heart-shaped, some being long and narrow, while others are broad and short, or almost round. The skin is like that of an apple, but thicker, and varies in color from green to yellow, always shading to red on one side. The pulp is not unlike that of a peach in texture and



color, and is extremely juicy. The stone or seed is very large compared with the rest of the fruit, and this is especially true of the uncultivated varieties. Long fibers cover the stone and run through the pulp of the fruit. The season in Cuba lasts from May to September. The mango is preferred in the raw state, but is used somewhat in the preparation of jams and jellies, and the green fruit when stewed resembles rhubarb. The "mangos en almibar" are pieces of mango preserved in a thick syrup, while the marmalade of mangos is a thin paste resembling apple sauce in appearance.

MANOCILLO.—This fruit grows in clusters. It is a species of plum; it is tart, and has one fibrous pit.

ORANGE (NARANJA).—Two varieties of orange are found, one a thin-skinned small fruit known as the "china," and the other a much larger fruit with a thick skin. The bitter orange, "naranja agria," resembles the large, thick-skinned, sweet orange in appearance, having a somewhat thicker skin, but being about the same size. It grows in a semi-wild state in many parts of the island, but is little used except for making "dulces" (sweets). Some of the finest Cuban preserves are made from this fruit. There are four kinds of orange preserves. "Pasta de naranja" is a thick orange paste sold in wooden boxes lined with paper. "Mermelade de naranja" is similar to the orange marmalade found on the American market. The "naranja en almibar," or orange in syrup, consists of pieces of orange preserved in a heavy syrup and put up in glass. The "cascos de naranja," or preserved orange skins, are made by scraping or rasping the skins of oranges to remove the outer yellow part and cooking them in a heavy sugar syrup.

PAPAYA (PAW PAW).—The papaya is about 10 inches long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, and having a thick fleshy rind. It is eaten raw, or, when green, is boiled as a vegetable; it is also pickled. The tree is about 20 feet high and has large leaves. Meat boiled with a small portion of the leaf is made tender; or meat can be made tender by simply hanging it among the leaves. The seeds are used as a vermifuge.

SAPOTA (SAPODILLA).—There are two varieties of this fruit in Cuba, one being round and the other oval. In the Havana market the latter is incorrectly known as the nispero, this name being properly applied to the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*). The fruit averages slightly under 2 ounces in weight, is brown to greenish-brown in color, appearing not unlike a very smooth, dark potato. The skin, however, is much thicker and of coarser texture. The pulp is yellowish brown in color, granular in texture, and very juicy. It has a characteristic odor and flavor and is very sweet. Sapotas are in season from about the 1st of April until the end of the summer. The sap of the sapota tree and the juice of the green fruit, when boiled down, furnish what is known in commerce as chicle, from which chewing gum is made.

**SOUR-SOP (GUANABANA).**—The sour-sop is a green, irregular-shaped, pod-like fruit varying from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 inches in length, about two-thirds as broad near the top, and curving to a blunt point at the lower end to one side of the center. The skin is rather thick and covered with numerous small, hooked briers. The pulp, which has the appearance of wet cotton, surrounds the numerous tough seed sacs containing small brown seeds. The flavor is acid without being sweet. It is highly esteemed for making cooling summer beverages, flavoring soda-water syrups and water ices, and for preserving. The most popular beverage is made by macerating the fruit with sugar, diluting with water, and straining off the pulp. The “guanabana en almibar” is composed of the pulp of the fruit preserved in sugar syrup. The “pulpa de guanabana al natural” is the pulp preserved without sugar for café and soda-water trade when the fruit is out of season.

**SWEET-SOP (ANONA)**—The sweet-sop is heart-shaped and deeply creased. The pulp is very much like that of the sour-sop, but it contains more sugar and, as a rule, a smaller percentage of acids. Sweet-sops are eaten in the fresh state, and are also used in making water-ices and soda-water syrups. It is not so popular as the sour variety.

**STAR-APPLE (CAIMITO).**—The caimito, one of the less important fruits, is but little used, although some medicinal properties are attributed to it. Three different varieties are sold in the Havana market, one white and two purple kinds, one of which is round and the other oval. The fruit attains the size of a small apple, averaging 200 grams (7 ounces) in weight. It contains two kinds of pulp, the inner one of which, a white gelatinous mass containing the small black seeds, is the edible portion, constituting only one-third of the fruit, the outer fibrous purple portion being useless. It has a sweet characteristic flavor and is eaten raw.

**TAMARIND (TAMARINDO).**—The tamarind is the fruit of a leguminous tree. The fruit is a dark brown pod, from 1 to 6 inches long and from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch in width. Within, there is a thick, dark-colored pasty material closely surrounding the tough seed sacks and joined to the stem of the pod by several coarse fibers. This paste constitutes the edible portion of the fruit, and is intensely sour. The fruit is used in making refreshing summer beverages and for flavoring soda-water syrups.

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## Currency:

Cuba has no currency of its own coinage. The official money of the Republic is United States currency, and all taxes and public debts are payable in the same, except fees of registrars of property, which are collected in Spanish gold. In commercial circles (wholesale) Spanish gold is the basis of calculation, and in the retail trade and in the country Spanish silver is almost entirely used.

## ISLE OF PINES.

The Isle of Pines lies in the Caribbean Sea, thirty-five miles south-east of the nearest point of land in Cuba. Politically it is a part of the Province of Havana. Its area is 615 square miles. The topography is diversified; much of the island is a plateau 50 to 100 feet above sea level, and having a number of mountain peaks. The range of Cerro de los Cristales, or Crystal Hills, on the north, reaches an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Columbus named it Isla de Evangelista, or Isle of the Evangelist. The modern name is derived from the magnificent growth of pines, which are here found at a lower altitude than in any other place in the tropics. There are also valuable forests of mahogany and other woods. The capital and chief port is Nueva Gerona, on the north shore. The old town of Santa Fé, eleven miles from Nueva Gerona, has long been celebrated for its magnesia and iron thermal springs resorted to by invalids. Six miles west of Nueva Gerona are the McKinley colonies, composed of American settlers. The soil of the Isle of Pines is admirably adapted to citrus fruit culture, vegetable farming, pineapples and other products, and these resources are being developed by settlers from the United States. Since the Spanish-American War there has been a large influx of Americans into the island; it is estimated that there are now nearly 5,000 separate American property holders, large numbers of which are making homes there. There are American schools and churches, and a bank conducted by Americans. American money is the currency



HOME OF CAPT. J. A. MILLER, ISLE OF PINES.



NEW GOVERNMENT ROAD, ISLE OF PINES.

of the island. The American Government of Intervention expended over \$146,000 in building good roads; of this sum \$73,000 was spent on the road from McKinley to Nueva Gerona and in the construction of an \$8,000 steel bridge over one of the rivers of the McKinley colonies.

The island is reached from Havana by the United Railway, from Villanueva Station, to Batabanó, there connecting with steamer for Nueva Gerona (60 miles) and other ports. A wireless telegraph service between Havana and the Isle of Pines is maintained by the Cuban Government.



AN AMERICAN HOME IN THE ISLE OF PINES.



FROM THE STEPS OF THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING, NOVEMBER, 1908.

## THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The low rates announced by the railroads to Seattle from all points in the east during the time of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition next summer, June 1 to October 16, will bring visitors to the Exposition city from all parts of the country. Going by one route and returning by another, will bring a wide scope of country under the vision of the traveler and the great educational value of such a trip will be an attraction in itself.

In one respect the 1909 World's Fair will be unique. It will be ready on time. Every building will be finished by April 15, leaving a month and a half to complete the installation of such exhibits as have not been placed in the buildings and to place the finishing touches on the grounds. With the opening of the new year twelve buildings were complete, seven miles of paved streets and driveways were finished, and acres of green lawns and flower gardens laid out, giving the grounds the appearance of a great world's fair four months in advance of the day set for the formal opening. No exposition in history was ever so far advanced at a similar period.

## JAMAICA.

WITH the development of steamship communication between Jamaica and the United States the island has rapidly been growing in favor as a winter resort for tourists, and each year sees an increasing tide of travel. The change from the rigor of the northern winter to the warmth and sunshine and picturesque scenery of this West Indian paradise is one of the most delightful experiences open to the traveler in the western world. Something of the charm of the new surroundings one finds on the approach to the island is told by a writer in the Hamburg-American Gazette:

The approach to Jamaica and its chief northern town, Port Antonio, is an experience never forgotten by the traveler, and is always enjoyable, as the enchanting scene has as many phases as there are hours in the day.

The first sign of land is had some fifteen miles away, when the highest peaks of the Blue Mountains, towering over 7,000 feet in height, creep up out of the sea and gradually take form on the distant horizon. As the ship draws nearer the deep valleys and the lower levels breaking up into the mountain side begin to disclose their wonderful verdure and dense tropical growth. Tiny threads of silver outlining the sapphire blue of the sea are gradually disclosed as beaches of pure white sand, and up on the higher points beyond the tropical tangle skirting the shore white houses begin to appear like stars in the mantle of the sky.

On the left of the narrow entrance of the harbor the graceful lighthouse stands almost at the edge of the sea, and opposite it is Baker's Island; on its highest point is a tall staff from which the Stars and Stripes float gaily whenever a ship is expected from the United States.

In a *brochure*, "A Happy Month in Jamaica," Julius Chambers writes:

Here is the most equable climate in the Western Hemisphere—never cooler than 56 degrees in winter or warmer than 85 degrees in summer. Tropical verdure everywhere! By day, masses of cottony-cumulous clouds mitigate the sun's heat; at night, the sky is clear and always lighted by that grandest of all constellations, the Southern Cross, with its five blazing suns.

Port Antonio has many interesting features, among which are its flowers and fruits, its pretty creole women and sturdy, bronze and ebony-hued men, its parks of banana, palm, orange, lemon and mango trees, and its alameda, whereon natives and visitors from all parts of the world take the air in the cool of evening.

Owing to peculiarities of soil and climate, fogs, malaria, flies, mosquitoes and venomous reptiles are practically unknown.

# Photography in Cuba

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¶ We make a specialty of all kinds of commercial photography and instantaneous blue printing.

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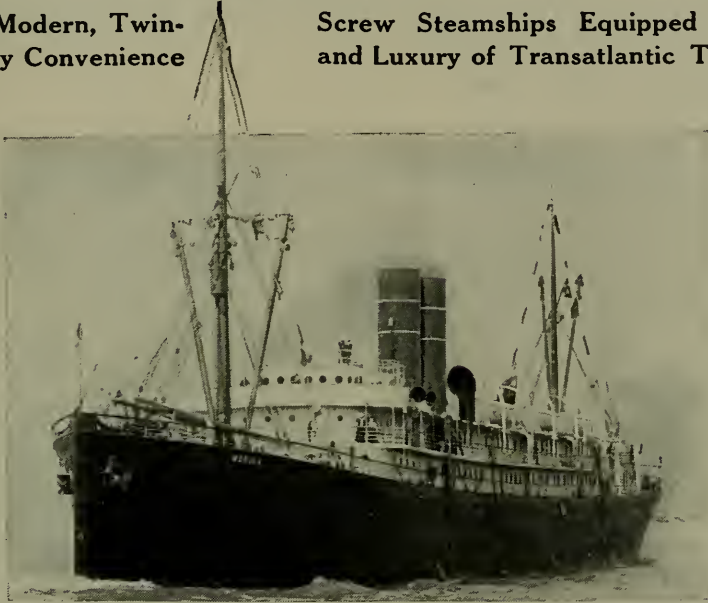


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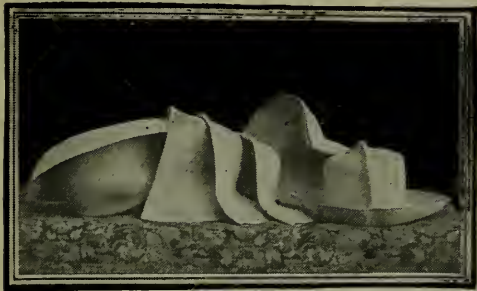
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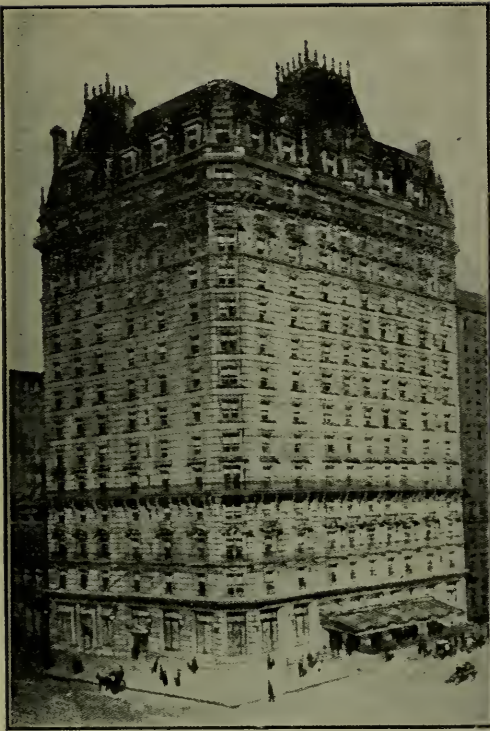
First Class, adults, \$11.00 U. S. Cy., children under 12, \$7.50 U. S. Cy.

The excursion ticket covers every expense, and includes railway fare *to* and *from* Matanzas; carriage ride to Hotel; breakfast at hotel (Paris or Louvre); carriage ride (3 hours) about the city and to the Hermitage of Monserrate, Yumuri Valley, Paseo de Marti, and Bellamar Caves; passage through the caves and return by carriage to station. For tickets and full information

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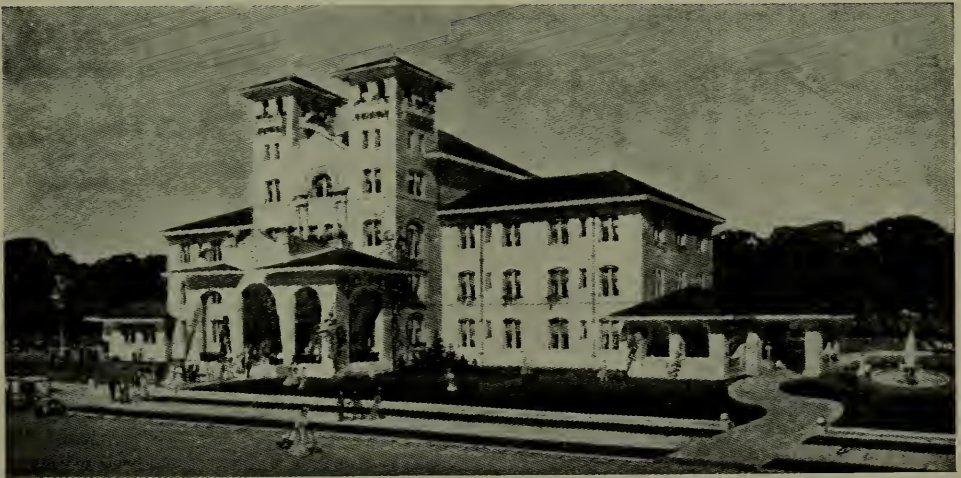
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Only American Hotel  
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Spanish and American cooking. Situated in the most central part of the city, near the park and theatres. Electric lights and call bells in each room. Free baths for guests. Rooms with or without bath.



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embraces several lines originally independent but fused into one Company in 1899 and extended and improved by it since, and serves the greater portion of the Province of Santa Clara. It connects with the east and west of the Island by means of junctions with the United of Havana and Cuba Railroads and has direct communication with three important ports, viz.: Caibarien and Sagua on the north and Cienfuegos on the south coast.

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who desire to know Cuba as the country really is, must see for themselves the heart of it—the great sugar-producing Province of Santa Clara. No visitor has done the Island justice who has not seen its most magnificent bay—that of Cienfuegos—and those who would see life as the people live it will find a trip over the winding narrow gauge line of the Cuban Central from Placetas to Caibarien, a remarkable panorama.

The Cuban Central Railway traverses the very richest **SUGAR CANE SECTIONS** in all Cuba. When the present Company took over the lines from the original owners in 1899 only 390,000 bags sugar were produced and transported over the line, but the output has since increased to such an extent that during the season 1907-08 some 2,000,000 bags were despatched from the various Mills to the ports for export.

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to prospective investors are the possibilities in cattle raising in this Province. There are very large tracts of land alongside the Railway which are especially suited for grazing purposes. The cattle business prospers here and the Cuban Central contributes to its prosperity in offering special facilities in transportation.

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American Companies have already taken up some of these lands and are developing them with good results.

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"TOWN" GRAPE FRUIT.

# Grape Fruit

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**Budded Pecan**  
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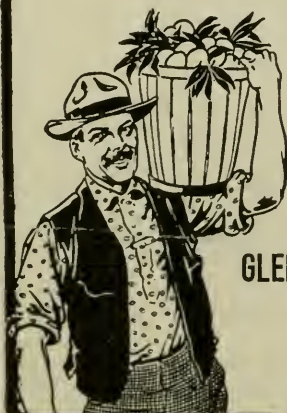
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Glen Saint Mary, Florida

G. L. TABER, Pres. and Treas.

H. HAROLD HUME, Sec'y.



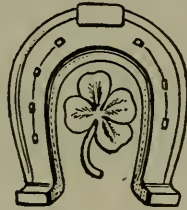
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**T**HE newspaper of largest circulation in the province and the only one devoted exclusively to the defense of the commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests, and absolutely independent in politics.

☞ Moreover, it is the only one in the province published daily, including holidays.

☞ It is, likewise, the newspaper of broadest information in all the province of Camaguey.

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Editor

**MANUEL BIELSA VIVES**

Manager

**EDELBERTO FUENTES**

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Marti 6, Camaguey

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CUBA

# POLITICAL DAILY

INDEPENDENT



## “El Republicano Conservador”

MATANZAS, CUBA

Editor's Office, 59 Independencia Street

TELEPHONE 75      P. O. BOX 46

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Publishes the Official Advertisements of the Government,  
Courts, and Municipal Councils of the Province

Foreign Advertisements Published at Moderate Rates

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Editor and Proprietor, ANDRES LOPEZ GARCIA

ASK MR. FOSTER for further information and printed matter at the Standard Guide  
Information Office, Prado and Central Park, Havana.

# La Correspondencia

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Daily Newspaper

CIENFUEGOS : : : CUBA

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The Most Important Periodical of  
the Provinces

— FOUNDED IN 1898 —

CANDIDO DIAZ  
Director

F. R. VELIS  
Manager

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Advertisers wishing to reach the inhabitants of Cienfuegos and Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, will find La Correspondencia an exceedingly profitable medium.

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Advertisements Inserted at Moderate Rates  
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00

# “El Porvenir”

POLITICAL DAILY

CIENFUEGOS

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CUBA

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Publishes the Municipal, Provincial and  
General Government Advertisements

Editor, Manager and Proprietor

**BENIGNO R. BARROSO**

“El Porvenir” publishes all advertise-  
ments at moderate rates.

Advertise your products in “El Porvenir”  
which has a large circulation.



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**CIENFUEGOS**



## The Clarendon Hotel and Cottages

C. H. KNAPPE,  
Manager

SEABREEZE, FLORIDA

E. L. POTTER,  
Proprietor

On Ormond-Daytona Beach, overlooking world famous Race Course. Capacity 400. Over 100 private bath room suites. Best Northern service. Glass front dining-room facing the ocean. Western Union Telegraph and Hotel Library. Steam heat in every room. Swimming Pool. Russian, Hot Sea, Nauheim and Pine Needle Baths. Steam Massage and Scotch Douches. Fully equipped Garage and repair shops. Clarendon coaches meet all trains. Booklet and rates upon request. **Exceptionally Good 9-Hole Golf Course.** Address

THE CLARENDON, Ocean Boulevard, Seabreeze, Florida

## THE GRALYNN, MIAMI Florida



The Gralynn is in every way a first-class hotel and has a fine location.

It is two blocks from the Bay and River, one block from the Royal Palm Park and golf grounds, and very convenient to post office and churches.

Rooms Single, or en Suite with Bath

Rates \$3.00 up per day

SALEM GRAHAM, Proprietor

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# HOTEL PLAZA **ROCKLEDGE** FLORIDA

LOCATED ON THE FAMOUS INDIAN RIVER



**Bearing Orange  
Groves Belonging  
to the Plaza**

Accommodations for  
Two Hundred and Fifty

**STEAM HEAT  
PRIVATE BATHS**

Rates, \$2.50, \$3.50 and  
\$4.00 per Day

**CHAS. P. ZAZZALI**

Summer Resort  
**THE CARLTON**  
Chelsea, Atlantic City

**Summer Resort, HOTEL YARMOUTH - ATLANTIC CITY**  
(Occupying one whole block on ocean front)  
**Season—May until November**

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## Where the Oranges Grow

---

### HOTEL INDIAN RIVER

Open January 10 to April 1, 1909

**ROCKLEDGE, FLA**



**U**NDER same management as last season. Accommodates 400. Electric lights, steam heat, etc. Rooms single and en suite, with private baths. Cuisine unexcelled. Northern white help exclusively. Finest boating, fishing and shooting. Boats and guides. Driving and saddle horses. An 80-acre orange grove free to guests. Distilled drinking water. Music, dancing, billiards, etc. Ladies' tea room. Western Union Telegraph office in hotel. Bus and carriages meet all trains. \$3.00 per day and upward. Special weekly rates. Booklet.

**CHARLES F. DWYER**

Owner and Proprietor

**LOUIS JENNESS**

Manager

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## HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

At **FORTRESS MONROE**

On **HAMPTON ROADS**

The Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast

The Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships

WITH CLIMATE UNEQUALLED THE YEAR ROUND

Golf, Tennis, Military Drills, Sailing, Naval Maneuvers

Interesting Illustrated Booklets Free

Address, **GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager, Fortress Monroe, Va., or Ask MR. FOSTER**

The Baths and Sea Pool at the Chamberlin are the finest in America. The pool is so perfectly ventilated and radiant with sunlight that you are really bathing out-of-doors. Filtered sea-water is constantly flowing in, and the air and water are always at an agreeable temperature.

The Chamberlin is conducted on the American Plan. This means that you know just what your expenses will be.

### RATES:

Single rooms, one person, \$5.00 per day; \$30.00 per week and upwards.

Double rooms, two persons, \$9.00 per day; \$50.00 per week and upwards.

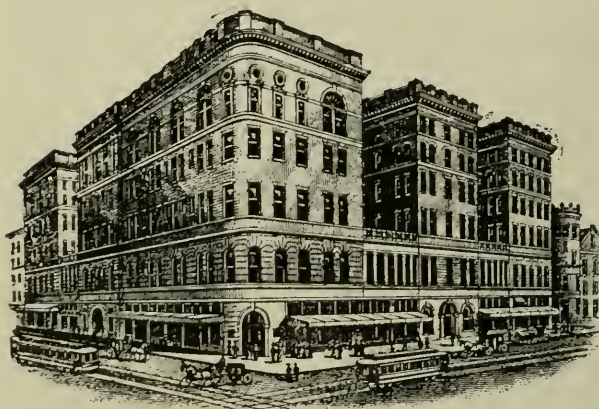
Single rooms, with bath, one person, \$6.00 per day; \$40.00 per week and upwards.

Double rooms, with bath, two persons, \$10.00 per day; \$65.00 per week and upwards.

The medicinal department is complete in every detail—Nauheim baths, electric cabinets, massage and tonic baths of every description. A most unique feature is that we employ pure sea-water in many of them, thus adding to the medicinal value the very marked benefits derived from the salt of the sea. These are especially recommended for Insomnia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Gout and kindred disorders. Special booklet on Baths and Bathing may be had by addressing as above.

# MONTICELLO HOTEL NORFOLK VIRGINIA

## Norfolk's Finest Hotel



Strictly modern in all its appointments. European plan, moderate rates, cuisine unsurpassed. 100 private baths. Handsome tourist apartments. This handsome hotel is specially adapted to the comfort and convenience of tourists. A feature is a spacious balcony, for the private use of guests, overlooking an extensive lobby; grand dining room on the top floor affords a magnificent view in the distance of Norfolk's busy harbor. Beautiful parlors, tasteful decorations, excellent service, attractive general features all com-

combined make this the deservedly popular hotel. The Monticello Hotel offers the best accommodations for those desiring to witness the ceremonies incident to the return, on February 22d, 1909, of the Atlantic fleet from its record trip around the world. For reservations and any further information, address:

**MONTICELLO REALTY CO.** - **Owner and Proprietor**

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# **The Shoreham**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**The Leading Fashionable Hotel**

Metropolitan Standard of Excellence  
Absolutely Modern and High Class in all detail  
Within five minutes' walk of the White House, Treasury  
and State, War and Navy Departments

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

**JOHN T. DEVINE, Proprietor**

# THE JEFFERSON

**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

With the addition of 300 bed rooms and superb public rooms, cafe, private dining rooms, billiard halls, sample rooms, convention hall, etc., this far-famed Hotel is more magnificent, attractive and secure than ever before.

**European Plan Exclusively  
Rates Moderate**

The historic points of interest in and around Richmond make the city a desirable stop-over place for tourists.

ADDRESS

**P. M. FRY, Manager**

FRANKLIN STREET FRONT.



## HOTEL PATTEN CHATTANOOGA — TENNESSEE —



**European Plan Exclusively**

**RATES, \$1.50 per day and upwards.**  
Erected at a cost of one million dollars, it is unsurpassed in America in architectural design, superiority of materials used in construction, and in elegance of furnishings and equipment.

Accommodates five hundred people. Every suite with private bath.

In point of centrality and accessibility, of historic and scenic environment, of equable and invigorating climate, Chattanooga has many competitors but no rivals in America.

The Tennessee is one of the most majestic rivers in the world, and its valley, of which Chattanooga is the center, one of the loveliest in America.

The Hotel Patten is situated in the heart of the city, at the feet of and in full view of Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Cameron Hill, and easily accessible to and from these and Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, by street car and by automobile and carriage. Over one hundred and twenty miles of free United States Government boulevards.

Golf, hunting, fishing, boating; and horse-back riding and automobiling over Government roads. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars to Chattanooga from all points east of Mississippi River and many west. At Chattanooga universal stop-overs allowed on tourist tickets. Reduced rates the year around to Lookout Mountain (Chattanooga).

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NEW  
MODERN



# WASHINGTON, D. C. HOTEL DRISCOLL

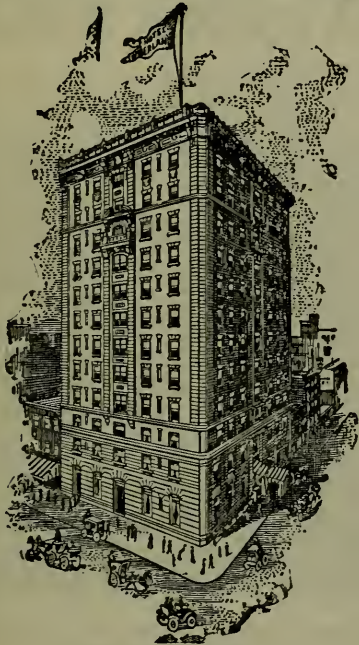
FACING THE U. S. CAPITOL AND GROUNDS

**First and B Streets, N. W. Near Union Station and Places of Interest**

A first-class Hotel for transient or permanent guests. All modern conveniences. Long-distance telephone in every room. Free baths with each room. Special attention given to ladies traveling alone. Take free electric bus at Union Station.

**American Plan from \$2.50 per Day; European Plan from \$1.00 per Day**

SEND FOR HANDSOME BOOKLET



# Hotel Cumberland NEW YORK

**S. W. Corner Broadway at 54th Street  
Near 50th St. Subway Station & 53d St. Elevated**

**MOST ATTRACTIVE HOTEL IN  
NEW YORK**

New, modern and absolutely fireproof. Ideal location. Near theatres, shops and Central Park.

Transient rates, \$2.50 with bath, and up.

**Ten Minutes' Walk to Twenty Theatres**

SEND FOR BOOKLET

**All Outside Rooms  
All Oriental Rugs**

**H. P. STIMSON**, Formerly with Hotel Imperial  
**R. J. BINGHAM**, Formerly with Hotel Woodward

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SPEND THE WINTER SEASON AT

# Quaint and Historic Mobile

The South's Most Charming and Picturesque City

Visitors to Mobile will find excellent drives extending from the city in almost every direction, of which the favorite and most attractive is the Shell Road, which runs along the western front of the Bay.

The Winter Tourist will find sport in hunting deer, turkey, ducks, squirrels, quail and snipe, which are to be found in the woods in the vicinity of Mobile, or in catching all kinds of fresh and salt water fish which abound in the streams tributary to Mobile Bay.

## THE NEW BATTLE HOUSE

(Opened Nov. 21st, 1908.)

Located in the heart of the city. A magnificently appointed ONE MILLION DOLLAR HOTEL. Six hundred beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite, private baths, steam heat and all modern conveniences.

## THE CAWTHON

(Erected 1906.)

Opposite Bienville Square. A modern hotel of unique and peculiar excellence, with an established reputation for its exclusiveness and high class patronage. Two hundred handsomely furnished rooms—many with private baths.

These Hotels are THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF, and in furniture and equipment rank with the best in the United States. Their Dining Room and Cafe Service is unique and perfect in every detail, and high class orchestras furnish delightful music. They are liberally conducted on the European Plan at rates from \$1.50 per day up. They offer every modern convenience and comfort and invite the tired traveler to restful quiet and repose. Tourists and transient guests receive every attention. Booklet mailed free on request.

**CHAS. B. HERVEY, Pres. and General Manager, Mobile, Ala.**

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# THE MIMOSA, Tryon, N. C.



Break up your trip north or south by stopping here. **Ask Mr. Foster.** Tourist and family hotel. Modern conveniences, public and private baths, steam heat. Government macadamized road, fine scenery. Rates \$2.50 and up per day; \$15.00 and up per week. **W. H. STEARNS, Proprietor**

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# THE CLIFTON HOTEL

Niagara Falls  
Canada

(SHOWING EAST WING)



**OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.** Fulfills every requirement in a modern, up-to-date hostelry. Large airy rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath. One may sit on the spacious piazza in pleasant weather for hours and enjoy an uninterrupted view of the entire **Falls of Niagara**. Rates, from \$4.00 per day up. American Plan. Write for Illustrated Booklet containing views of the Falls, post free, to  
**G. R. MAJOR, Manager, or ask MR. FOSTER at his office.**

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## SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

### The Queen of Summer Resorts

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#### PEERLESS IN ALL THINGS THAT MAKE FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

Mineral springs of the most infinite variety, alkaline, diuretic, saline and cathartic.

No other place has such large and attractive hotels. Free halls and reduced rates of entertainment are offered to conventions of all sizes, from the largest to the smallest.

Saratoga Springs abounds with shade trees. One may travel the whole world over, and nowhere else find such avenues lined with stately elms and lordly maples

Within its borders is the beautiful Saratoga Lake, and it is in close proximity to Lake George, Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains. One of the finest Race Tracks, under the supervision of the New York Jockey Club.

The dry, pine-laden air wafted from these fir-clad mountains is a natural health-giving tonic. No malaria nor mosquitoes here to poison any one.

---

Folders and information on application to

### THE PUBLICITY COMMISSION

Or at Mr. Foster's Offices

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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# *The* **GLEN SPRINGS**

**WATKINS GLEN**

**N e w Y o r k**



## **THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM** A Health Resort and Hotel of the Highest Class

**Modern Bathing Establishment** equipped with all approved forms of Hydrotherapeutic and Electrical Baths and Apparatus.

The **NAUHEIM BATHS** and Resistance Exercises for Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.

**The only place in America using a NATURAL BRINE for the Nauheim Baths.**

The Brine **NAUHEIM SPRING** from our is a stronger iodo-bromo-muriated brine than that of **BAD NAUHEIM**.

### **Valuable Mineral Springs**

Especially effective in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diabetes, Digestive Disorders, Anæmia, Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Heart and Kidney.

**Climate Mild, Dry and Equable, No Malaria**

Location overlooks 30 miles of Seneca Lake. Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, etc.

*Send for Illustrated Booklet.*

**WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President, Watkins, N. Y.**

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**FRENCH LICK SPRINGS** is an all year round resort. The attractions do not end with the Hotel. The thousand acres of natural park, walks, drives, golf and other outdoor amusements are charming any season. The Springs are sheltered from the winds of winter and the water is same temperature the year round. The winter months are becoming very popular, and a stay of two or four weeks will work wonders, being free from the enervating effects of a more southern climate. The waters are unsurpassed in the treatment of stomach, liver, bowel and kidney diseases. The Hotel is modern in every respect, affording accommodations for 700 guests, with all the comforts of home. The sleeping apartments are all outside rooms. Beautiful booklet free on request.

**FRENCH LICK SPRINGS HOTEL** **FRENCH LICK, IND.**  
**THOS. TAGGART, Pres't**

" The Newest Addition to the South's Famous Winter Resort Hotels "

**HOTEL BENTLEY** **ALEXANDRIA**  
**Louisiana**

Now Open for the Season

**ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. ERECTED AT A COST OF \$750,000**

Ideally situated in the famous Pine Belt of Louisiana  
 Best Nine-Hole Golf Course in the South



**A** WINTER HOME for the Northern tourist and pleasure seeker, who may here find Health, Recreation and Repose. This is a region made proverbially healthful by the equable climate and invigorating breezes of the surrounding Pine Forests.

Two hundred handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; 175 with private bath. Hot and cold

running water in each room. Every convenience that appeals to the most exacting patrons.

Guests will find every amusement that will add to their pleasure. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Hunting, Driving, Tramping, Horseback Riding through the fragrant Pine Forests—all make life worth living. Cuisine the best. Courteous service. Rates moderate. First-class Orchestra. For further information write

**J. F. LETTON, Manager**

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# New Mexican Gulf Hotel PASS CHRISTIAN MISSISSIPPI

As it now is—January 1st, 1909



Now modern in every particular—PEACE New, attractive, Restful and Homelike—COMFORT  
A Nine-hole, Hundred Acre Golf Course—Best in the South. **GAGE CLARKE, Lessee**



## BILOXI

Is on a peninsula, caressed on three sides by the sparkling waters of the Mexican Gulf. Through sleeping cars insure a pleasant trip over the L. & N. R. R. Forty miles of paved or shelled streets afford enjoyable autoing, riding, driving, etc.

Along the beach for twenty miles a modern trolley line gives one a glorious view of the dancing waves of the Gulf. Mean annual temperature 68.50. Fine bathing, fishing, boating, etc.

On a bluff overlooking the Gulf, our institution offers a most charming situation and environment for convalescent and nerve tired people. It is equipped with all medical and surgical appliance now utilized in the best of sanitarium, and with an almost perfect system of baths, offers best results in malaria, gout, rheumatism, heart and kidney disease, insomnia, neurasthenia, indigestion, and to medical and surgical convalescents. Drug addicts, tubercular, alcoholic or insane patients not accepted. Large outside rooms, bright with sunshine; spacious halls and verandahs; patients out doors the year round; quiet surroundings; perfect appointments and equipment; fifteen acres of attractively wooded grounds; steam heat, electric lights and bells; buildings screened throughout; absolutely pure artesian water from our own well; sea foods; culinary department in charge of a trained Dietician from Drexel Institute; absence of hospitalism, etc.

**RATES FROM \$15.00 TO \$60.00 PER WEEK.**

Medical staff of five physicians, with full corps of nurses, and graduate masseur in charge of the bath and treatment department, insure prompt and painstaking attention at all times. Address

## GULF COAST HEALTH RESORT

H. M. FOLKES, M.D., Pres.

BILOXI

MISSISSIPPI

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# NEW ORLEANS "The Gateway of The Mississippi"

The Great City of the Great South. The Largest Cotton, Rice and Sugar Market in the World.

THE MOST POPULAR WINTER RESORT IN AMERICA  
Golf Links. Hunting and Fishing. Comfort, Health, Pleasure. Eleven Theatres



## THE NEW St. Charles Hotel

Modern, Fireproof  
First-Class

Accommodating One  
Thousand Guests.  
Turkish, Russian,  
Roman, Electric and  
Plain Baths. Luxuri-  
ous Sun Baths and  
Palm Garden. Ameri-  
can and European  
Plan. European Plan  
\$1.50 per day and up;  
American Plan, \$3.50  
per day and up.

A. R. Blakely & Co.  
LTD.  
Proprietors

# CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN



Combines warm hospitality with cool, refreshing lake breezes. Away from the dust and noise of the city, yet only 10 minutes' ride by express trains from the theatre, shopping and business district. It is delightfully situated close to the famous golf links, lagoons and other attractions of South Park System. Has 450 large, airy, outside rooms and 250 private baths. Its beautiful lawns, shrubs, flower beds, tennis courts and nearby sandy beach add to the enjoyment of its guests. A broad veranda of nearly 1000 feet on two sides overlooking Lake Michigan. Table always the best. One can enjoy all the summer gaieties or find restful quiet in many cool, secluded nooks. Tourists and transient guests have every attention. Handsomely illustrated booklet free on request to

**RICHARD M. GRAY, Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago, Ill.**

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# Mayan Ruins in Yucatan

**P**ERSONALLY conducted excursions are operated from Progreso to Merida for the day's trip while Ward Line ships remain in the harbor of Progreso; also from Merida to the ruins of Muna, Uxmal, Izamal and other points of interest in Yucatan, covering one, two and three days and more.

Full information will be given at any of Mr. Foster's offices  
or by Ward Line Agents

## YUCATAN TOURS BUREAU

W. P. YOUNG, Manager

Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico

MEXICO CITY.

## THE NEW PORTER'S HOTEL AND ANNEX

The Leading and Best Known Hotel of Mexico City.

Newly Opened—Newly Furnished.  
Attentive Service. Central Location.

Every modern improvement, equal to the best American and European hotels. Electric elevator, electric heat, private baths, telephones in every room.

Grand elegant lobby, the meeting place of Americans in Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Porter, genial hosts, give their personal time and attention to the comfort of their guests, making them feel at home at once, which means so much in a foreign land. Have your mail addressed to

THE NEW PORTER S HOTEL, Mexico City, Mexico.



## WOOD'S HOTEL

Conducted by Americans for Americans

### GUANAJUATO, MEXICO

—The Most Typical and Picturesque City in Mexico.—

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## YUCATAN OF TO-DAY: Modernized Merida (the Capital) Central Plaza



### SHORE TRIP AT PROGRESO

If you are passing by Progreso on a Ward Line Steamer, **do not fail** to make a trip to Merida, 25 miles inland, in order to see the characteristics of this **unique** part of Mexico.

**All essential arrangements** are made through the agent of the Ward Line at Progreso, which permits transit passengers to spend the day in a novel way.

The following are expressions of some of the visitors:

"Had a charming day in Merida. the arrangements for the trip were perfect."

"Who comes to Progreso and doesn't go to Merida makes a mistake--it's great."

"A beautiful and pleasing city—a fine and instructive day."

"Everybody who went on the trip to Merida were delighted: all who remained on board the steamer were envious when we returned aboard in the evening."

*Literature will be found aboard the Ward Line Steamers or can be obtained by applying to*

## THE UNITED RAILROADS OF YUCATAN, S. A.

MERIDA

YUCATAN

MEXICO



YUCATAN OF YESTERDAY: Sayil, the Majestic

### VISITING YUCATAN

For convenience we will suggest three ways:

**8 Day Trip.** Leaving Havana by Ward Line Steamer Monday evening, arriving at Progreso

Wednesday morning, visiting Merida and one group of the *Ancient Ruins of Yucatan*—four days in Yucatan—returning to Havana the following Monday morning.

**15 Day Trip.** The same itinerary as above with seven days more in Yucatan (11 in all) in order to see more ruins and antiques, the caves, Campeche and other attractions.

**One Week or More in Yucatan:** Through passengers to or from Vera Cruz (Mexico) by Ward Line Steamers should arrange to remain in Yucatan (Progreso seaport), visit the places of interest and enjoy the quaint sights of the place.

In Yucatan are found the grandest and most picturesque monuments of prehistoric art in all the Americas, delightful climate during the Winter months, curious geological formation, unique scenes and historical sites. Merida, the "Cleanest City in the Tropics," hospitable people and a good time.

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# Congress Cards.



Gold edges. 50c. per pack. 90 picture backs, dainty colors and gold.

# Bicycle Cards.



40 regulation backs. Most durable 25c. card made. More sold than all others combined.

200-page book, "Card Games and How to Play Them," new edition revised; latest rules for all popular games. Sent pre-paid for 6 flap ends from Bicycle tuck boxes, or 15c. in stamps. The U. S. Playing Card Co., Dept. 31 Cincinnati, U. S. A.



## CLARK'S ALAMEDA HOTEL

European and American Plan

Everything new and sanitary. Electric Bells. First-class Bar and Restaurant in connection. Southern exposure. Overlooking Alameda.

Avenida Hombres Ilustres, 55

Old address, San Juan De Dios, 1.

Street Cars from National and Central Depot stop at the door.

GEORGE CLARK, Proprietor,

Mexico, D. F. *Porter meets all trains*

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CHOCOLAT

# Suchard

(SU-SHAR)

MADE IN SWITZERLAND



We know that the materials used in the preparation of Suchard's Chocolates and Cocoas are the best obtainable.



We know that the aim of the House of Suchard in production, is the highest.



We know that Suchard's Chocolates and Cocoas, are incomparable and are standard throughout the world.

Horace L. Day Co.

Importers

New York.



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# BELLE MEAD SWEETS

BON BONS

CARAMELS

CHOCOLATES

---

Made for people of refined and educated tastes—for people who have the means and disposition to gratify those tastes

---

The dainty gift of an appreciative friend

---

Sold by DRUGGISTS Everywhere

## Kiuyler's



If you want  
the Best

### Cocoa and Chocolate

in the World  
Insist on getting



## Kiuyler's

## THE NEW EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON STANDARD GUIDE

Is the latest, largest, best and most complete and beautiful guide for visitors in Washington.

It fully describes and illustrates:

THE CAPITOL,  
THE LIBRARY,  
THE CORCORAN GALLERY,  
THE WHITE HOUSE,  
THE TREASURY,  
SMITHSONIAN AND NATIONAL MUSEUM,  
THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT,  
THE SOLDIERS' HOME,  
ARLINGTON,  
MOUNT VERNON.

150 Illustrations

PRICE, - 25 CENTS

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*The Stamp of*



**The Watson & Newell Co**

**ATTLEBORO, MASS.**

*ON*

**Sterling Silver Articles**

is an absolute guarantee of the highest  
standard of quality both in workman-  
ship and material. : : : :

WATSON & NEWELL CO. have the  
largest line of Sterling Silver Souvenir  
Spoons in America. : : :

*The Watson & Newell  
Goods are Sold at . . .*

**The National Remembrance Shop, Washington, D. C.**

**The Florida Remembrance Shop, Jacksonville, Fla.**

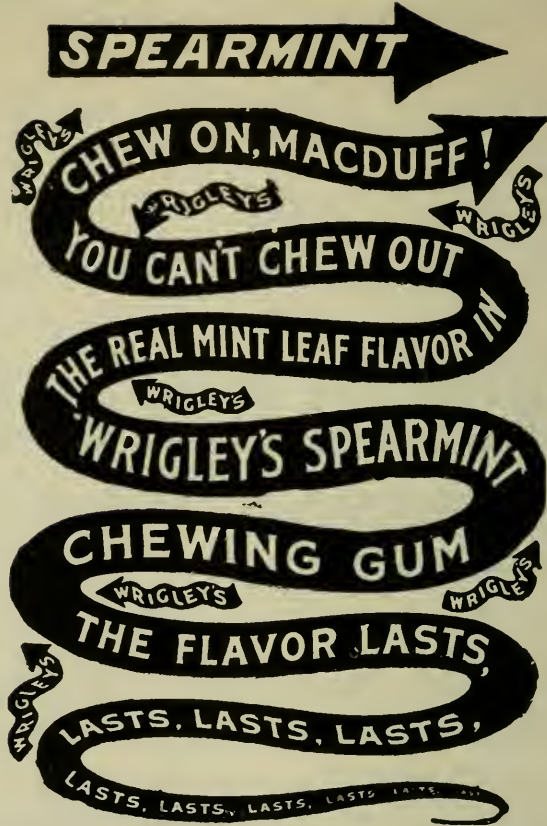
**El Unico Gift Shop, St. Augustine, Fla.**

**The Book Shop, Palm Beach, Fla.**

**Havana Remembrance Shop, Prado, Havana, Cuba**

**And by reliable dealers in Sterling Silver Wares throughout  
the Country**

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Information Office, Prado and Central Park, Havana.



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Transportation by Water

AND

Portraits of Leading Men in Maritime Trade

ARE PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK IN

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Shipyards Contracts, Marine Insurance, West India Fish Prices, etc.

Every Saturday. \$5 a Year. Send for free Sample Copy to

**SHIPPING ILLUSTRATED CO.**

116 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

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Information Office, Prado and Central Park, Havana.



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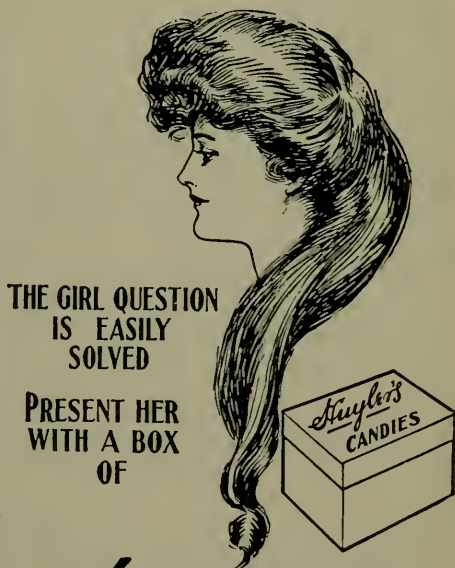
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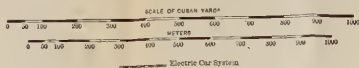
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