

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
U. S. A.

CUBA



PREPARED BY
SEÑOR GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Minister of Cuba to the United States of America,
and
Approved by the Cuban Government.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

Δ
SA 595.139,35

RECEIVED COLLECTOR BY
TRANSFERRED FROM THE
PEABODY MUSEUM

1939

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
CHAPTER I. Geographical sketch and area—Topography—Orography—Hydrography—Geology—Flora—Fauna—Climatology—Population—Vital statistics.....	5
II. Government and constitutional organization—Citizenship—Commercial laws—Army and navy—Religion.....	17
III. The city of Habana.....	39
IV. Provinces—Geographical sketch of each—Resources—Population, etc.....	48
V. Review of the agricultural wealth—Lands, their classification and value in the different provinces—Facilities for obtaining Government lands; laws governing same—Forest and forest products—Principal products, their cultivation, use, and disposition—Principal plants cultivated—Truck gardens—Size of farms and acreage of crops—Fruits and vegetables.....	65
VI. Stock raising.....	105
VII. Number and kinds of mines—Their exploitation—Product—Mining laws, etc.....	113
VIII. Manufacturing and other industries—Development, production, laws governing taxes, etc.....	127
IX. Commerce and navigation—Tariff and customs laws.....	135
X. Money, banks and banking.....	230
XI. Financial organization—Revenues, debt, etc.....	234
XII. Means of communication.....	243
XIII. Immigration.....	258
XIV. History of education in Cuba—Laws and regulations—School systems in the Republic.....	267
XV. Patent and trade-mark regulations.....	280
XVI. Miscellaneous data; weights and measures, etc.....	309
XVII. Bibliography and cartography.....	315
APPENDIX. Constitution of the Republic of Cuba.....	513

CUBA.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND AREA — TOPOGRAPHY — OROGRAPHY — HYDROGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — FLORA — FAUNA — CLIMATOLOGY — POPULATION — VITAL STATISTICS.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND AREA.

Cuba is the largest, most populous, and westernmost of the Antilles. Shaped like the arc of a circle, with its convex side to the north, it extends from 74° – 85° west from Greenwich, and from 19° – $40'$ to 23° – $33'$ latitude north. It is about 100 miles from Florida, separated from it by the strait of the same name; to the east is Haiti, about 50 miles; on the south, Jamaica, 85 miles; on the west, the Yucatan Channel, about 130 miles, which separates it from Mexico. Its length is about 730 miles (1,594 kilometers), from Cape San Antonio to Cape Maisi. Its breadth differs, ranging from 160 miles (200 kilometers), in Oriente Province, to 22 miles (40 kilometers), in Habana Province. Its total area, including the Isle of Pines, is 45,883 square miles (118,832 square kilometers), of which Cuba occupies 43,319 square miles, the Isle of Pines 1,214, and the other islands and keys 1,350. Cuba is therefore larger than Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands, a little less in size than the State of Virginia, about the size of England, and somewhat smaller than Pennsylvania.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The north coast is for the most part bluff and rocky, and, in the Provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey, bordered by lines of islands and reefs of coral formation, the passages through which are extremely intricate and difficult. These islands are low, are in the main covered with mangrove forests, and contain few inhabitants.

The coast is low in the western part of the island, the bluffs ranging about 1,000 feet in height in Pinar del Río and rising gradually eastward. About Mantanzas they reach 500 feet in altitude. In Santa Clara and Camaguey they are lower, but in Oriente the coast is abrupt and rugged, almost mountainous, rising in a succession of terraces.

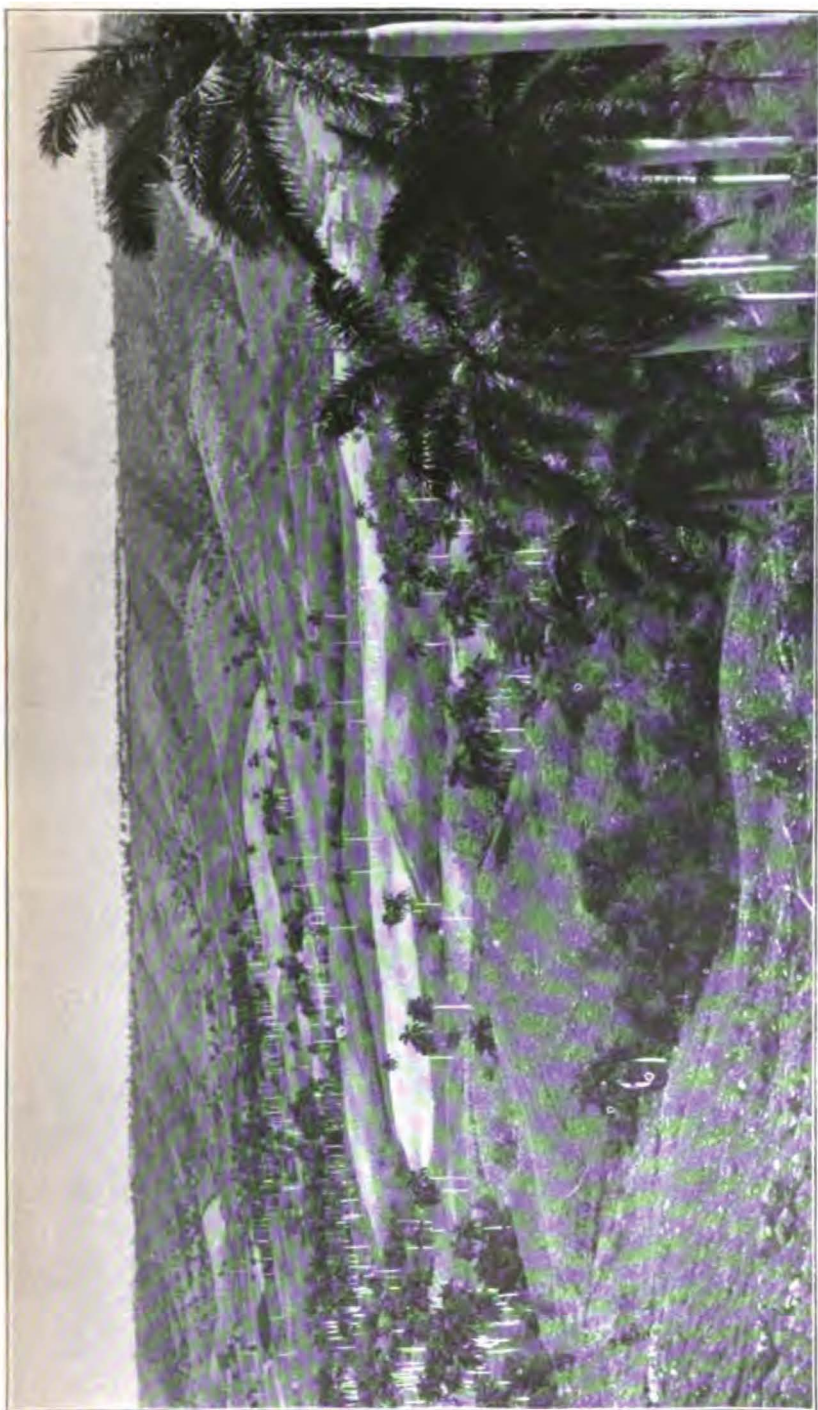
The south coast from Cape Maisi to Cape Cruz is mountainous. Indeed, from Santiago westward to Cape Cruz the Sierra Maestra rises abruptly from the water to altitudes of several thousand feet. The shores of the Gulf of Buena Esperanza, into which flows the Rio Cauto, are low, and from this place westward, excepting a short stretch between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, the coast is low and marshy as far as Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of the island. The coast strip of marsh is in the main narrow, but west of Cienfuegos it broadens into a great expanse, forming the Zapata Swamp, an almost impenetrable region 75 miles in length with a maximum breadth of fully 30 miles, clothed with the densest vegetation and teeming with tropical life. It was within the protecting limits of this marsh that the Cubans during the recent revolution maintained a hospital for their sick and wounded.

Off the south coast are hundreds of low, marshy mangrove-covered islands and islets.

Most of the harbors on both coasts are of peculiar shape, resembling nothing so much as pouches with narrow, often sinuous, entrances, opening within into broad expanses completely sheltered. This is the character of the harbors of Bahia Honda, Cabañas, Habana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, Nipe, and many others less known.

OROGRAPHY.

In its relief the island of Cuba is not a simple orographic unit, but presents great variety and irregularity, which render it incapable of simple description and generalization. The middle portion of the island, including the Provinces of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey, presents little relief, but consists in the main of broad, undulating plains and shallow valleys, the land rising only in a few places to any considerable altitude. It is only at the two extremes of the island, in the Province of Pinar del Río, on the west, and Oriente, on the east, that the island presents any considerable or well-defined range of hills. Throughout Pinar del Río there runs a range of hills, a little north of the middle line of the Province and closely paralleling in direction the northern coast. This range, which is fairly well defined, is known as the Cordillera de los Organos, or Organ Mountains, and rises in many places to altitudes exceeding 2,000 feet, culminating in Pan de Guajaibon, having an altitude of 2,500 feet. From the crest of this range the land descends northward and



YUNMURI VALLEY.



INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF BELLAMAR NEAR MATANZAS.

southward to the coast in long, undulating slopes, the southward slopes forming the celebrated tobacco lands known as Vuelta Abajo.

The central Provinces of Cuba—Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey—consist mainly of broadly rolling plains with shallow stream valleys. In Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara these plains are, or were prior to the late revolution, in a high state of cultivation, while in Camaguey they are in the main used for the grazing of cattle. The Valley of the Yumuri, in Matanzas, is a type of the beautiful, highly cultivated region of this part of the island.

The Sierra de los Organos ceases as a range a little west of Habana, but traces of this uplift can be followed through the central part of Habana Matanzas, Santa Clara, and the western part of Camaguey in the form of lines of hills of no great altitude dotting these extended plains. They are seen south of the city of Habana in the little timbered hills known as the Tetas de Managua, and farther east in the Arcas de Canasi, the Escaleras de Jaruco, and the Pan de Matanzas, just south of the city of Matanzas. This rises to an altitude of 1,300 feet and serves as a landmark to sailors far out in the Atlantic. In the eastern part of Matanzas Province these hills disappear, but they reappear again in Santa Clara, taking the form of elongated crest and lines and flat top summits, and as such extend into the western part of the Province of Camaguey.

In the southern part of the Province of Santa Clara is a group of rounded hills, occupying an area between Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus. The highest of these, Potrerillo, has an altitude of 2,900 feet. Among these hills are many beautiful valleys.

Oriente, at the other end of the island, is a Province presenting great relief. Its surface is extremely broken with high, sharp mountain ranges, broad plateaus of considerable elevation, and deep valleys, some of them broad, others narrow and resembling canyons. The dominating orographic feature of the Province—indeed of the whole island—is the Sierra Maestra, which, commencing at Cape Cruz, south of Manzanillo, extends eastward, closely paralleling the coast, from which it rises abruptly, as far east as the neighborhood of Santiago. In this part it contains many points exceeding 5,000 feet in altitude and culminates in Pico Turquino, which is reputed to have an altitude of 8,320 feet.

From Santiago it extends to the east end of the island, but is much more broken and has more of a plateau-like form, with a great diminution in altitude. This portion of the range takes on a different name, being known as the Cobre Range. It contains numerous flat summits, approximating 3,000 feet in altitude, one of which, known as La Gran Piedra, is said to have an altitude of 3,300 feet.

North of Sierra Maestra lies the broad and fertile valley of the Cauto, beyond which the country rises gradually to a high plateau,

occupying the interior of the Province, with a summit elevation of 1,000 feet or more, in which stands the city of Holguin. The eastern part of the Province consists of a maze of broken hills, with altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, in which are many small and fertile valleys.

The Isle of Pines, with an area of 840 square miles, is a municipal district of the Province of Habana. It is in effect two islands, connected by a marsh, the northern being somewhat broken by hills, the southern low, flat, and sandy.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The rivers of Cuba, though numerous, are short, and few of them are of any importance for navigation. The largest stream is the Rio Cauto, which heads in the Province of Oriente, on the north slopes of Sierra Maestra, and flows westward through a broad valley to its mouth in the Gulf of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 150 miles. This stream is navigable for light-draft boats to Cauto Embarcadero, about 50 miles south.

Several other streams are navigable for a few miles above their mouth, but in most cases only through what may be regarded as estuaries.

GEOLOGY.

The general geology of the island may be briefly stated as consisting of an older basement of pre-Tertiary sedimentary rocks in which Cretaceous and probably Jurassic fossils have been found. Above this there are, first, littoral beds composed of terrigenous material and then a great thickness of white limestone, consisting of organically derived oceanic material, as distinguished from true reef rock of late Eocene and Oligocene age. The island was reclaimed from the sea and assumed its present relief by a great mountain-making movement in late Tertiary time, succeeding the deposition of these limestone. In later epochs, Pliocene and Pleistocene, the island underwent a series of epeirogenic subsidences and elevations which affected the coastal borders, producing the wave-cut cliffs and a margin of elevated reef rock, which borders the coast in many places, as can be recognized in the cities of Habana and Baracoa. So far as its history is known, the island has never been connected with the American mainland, although such has frequently been asserted to be the case. These assertions have been based upon the erroneous identification of certain vertebrate animal remains. There are no traces in the animal life of Cuba, past or present, which justify this conclusion. Some of the crystalline rocks may be ancient; but most of them are mid-Tertiary in age.

The most remarkable of the caves are those of Bellamar, of marvelous beauty, near Matanzas, visited by all tourists; in Camaguey, those of Cubitas, and in Oriente the one called Nueva del Negro, near Baire, are also noteworthy.

FLORA.

The surface of the island is clad in a sumptuous floral mantle, which, from its abundance and beauty, first caused Cuba to be designated the Pearl of the Antilles. In addition to those introduced from abroad, over 3,350 native plants have been catalogued. Humboldt said: "We might believe the entire island was originally a forest of palms, wild limes, and orange trees." The flora includes nearly all the characteristic forms of the other West Indies, the southern part of Florida, and the Central American seaboard. Nearly all the large trees of the Mexican tierra caliente, so remarkable for their size, foliage, and fragrance, reappear in western Cuba. Over 30 species of palm, including the famous royal palm (*oreodoxa regia*), occur, while the pine tree, elsewhere characteristic of the Temperate Zone and the high altitudes of the Tropics, is found associated with palms and mahoganies in the Province of Pinar del Rio and the Isle of Pines, both of which take their name from this tree.

Among other woods are the *lignum-vitæ*, granadilla, cocoa, wood out of which reed instruments are made, mahogany, and *cedrele odorata*, which is used for cigar boxes and linings of cabinetwork.

Although three hundred years of cultivation have exterminated the forest from the sugar lands of the center and west, it is estimated that in the hills of those districts and the mountains of the east nearly 13,000,000 acres of uncleared forest remain.

Rich and nutritious grasses are found throughout the island, affording excellent forage for stock. The pineapples, manioc, sweet potato, and Indian corn are indigenous to the island. When the flora of Cuba is studied geographically it will doubtless be divided into several subdivisions.

FAUNA.

Throughout Cuba game is abundant; deer, though not native, have flourished and multiplied greatly. Rabbits are also plentiful. The will boar, so called, the wild dog, and the wild cat are simply domestic animals run wild, and are quite numerous in all parts of the island. Wild fowl, especially ducks and pigeons, abound, the former crossing from the Southern States during the winter season, while the latter remain in the island the year round. Pheasants, quail, snipe, wild turkeys, and wild guinea fowl are also numerous, with several varieties of game birds, such as the perdiz, tojosas, rabiches, and the guanaros.

The only distinctive native animal is the jutfa or hutfa, rat-like in appearance, and black; it grows to a length of 16 to 18 inches, not including the tail. While eatable, it is not especially palatable.

Cuba has more than 200 species of native birds, including those already mentioned as game birds, many possessing the most beautiful plumage, but those with song are rare.

In swampy localities crocodiles and American alligators (caimans) are found, and although these frequently grow to an enormous size, but little attention is paid to them by the natives.

Chameleons, small lizards, tree toads, and similar harmless silurians of diminutive size are very common, while occasionally the iguana and other large varieties of the lizard species are seen.

Few varieties of snakes exist in Cuba. One of these, the maja, from 10 to 14 feet in length, is a semi-domesticated reptile, if such a term may be used, for it is most frequently found about the huts, farm houses, and small villages, its favorite living place being in the palm-leaf thatches of the older buildings, while its favorite food is poultry. Another snake, named the jubo, is more vicious in disposition than the maja, although never reaching more than one-third its size. It is not poisonous. The other varieties are still smaller in size, are seldom seen and not venomous.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of Cuba is comparatively simple in its character and can be briefly described. With the long, narrow shape of the island, its great extent of coast line and small breadth, it has in the main an insular climate with a high mean temperature, slight extremes of temperature, great humidity of the atmosphere, and an ample rainfall.

At Habana, on the north coast, the mean annual temperature is 77° F. The range of temperature between the mean of the hottest month and that of the coldest month is from 82° to 71°, or only 11°. The highest temperature on record in Habana is 100.6° and the lowest 49.6°. This maximum recorded temperature is no higher than in northern cities of the United States, but the duration of high temperature is much greater in Cuba and explains the high mean temperature. But notwithstanding the long-continued high temperature, the climate of the northern portion of the island is tempered by the trade winds, which blow with but little variation throughout the year, and the nights in both winter and summer are cool. The mean annual temperature at Habana fairly represents that of the island, it being perhaps a little hotter upon the south coast and inland than upon the north coast. The mean relative humidity at Habana averages about 75 per cent and remains tolerably uniform at all times of the year. Inland the humidity becomes somewhat less, but not decidedly so.



PALM AVENUE, BOTANICAL GARDEN, HABANA.

RAINFALL.

The mean annual rainfall at Habana, derived from observations of many years, is 52 inches. This represents quite closely the rainfall upon the north coast of the island. Inland and upon the south coast it is probably somewhat less, although observations are lacking. This is decidedly less than upon the Gulf coast of the United States, and but little greater than that of the northern seaboard cities. As regards the distribution of rainfall throughout the year, there is a wet and dry season, the former being from May to October, during which time about two-thirds of the precipitation of the year is received. Rain-falls occur about one-third of the days during each year, although this does not represent by any means the proportional amount of rainy weather. The days are usually clear up to about 10 o'clock, from which time till night, during the rainy season, it is frequently showery. The nights are commonly clear. Thunder storms are frequent, but not violent.

WINDS.

The prevailing winds throughout the island are the northeast trades, which blow with great persistency, but seldom with violence. The island is occasionally, though not frequently, visited by hurricanes. These break upon the coast, causing the maximum destruction in its neighborhood, and rapidly lose their force and violence as they proceed inland.

In winter, when the trade winds extend farthest to the southward, the island not infrequently comes within the influence of "northers" from the north temperate zone, greatly and suddenly reducing the temperature on the north coast. These occur during the winter months and follow the severe storms of the United States, when the temperature sometimes falls as low as 50°, causing much suffering, as very little provision is made against cold in the construction of Cuban houses.

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. Twelve years earlier, in 1887, according to a census under Spanish authority, the number was 1,631,687, or nearly 59,000 greater. After allowing for the probable increase of the population between 1887 and 1895, the date on which the insurrection broke out, the loss of life, as indicated by these two censuses, may be estimated at nearly 200,000, a loss which may be attributed to the war and to the accompanying reconcentration.

The first census of Cuba upon which any reliance can be placed was

taken in 1775. The following table shows the population at the date of each subsequent census and the decennial rate of increase:

Population of Cuba at each census.

Year.	Population.	Rate of increase per decade.	Year.	Population.	Rate of increase per decade.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1775.....	171,620		1861.....	1,396,530	18
1792.....	272,800	51	1877.....	1,609,291	5
1817.....	572,563	34	1887.....	1,631,687	8
1827.....	704,486	23	1899.....	1,672,797	
1841.....	1,007,624	29			

The loss in population incident to the insurrection was sustained entirely by the three western Provinces, the three eastern Provinces having gained during the period between 1887 and 1899, although Santa Clara, one of the largest Provinces of the island, gained but a trifling amount.

The density of population, taking the island as a whole, was 35.7 inhabitants to the square mile. The area, population, and density of population of the six Provinces are given in the table below:

Area, total population, and density of population, by Provinces.

Province.	Area.	Population.	Density.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		
Habana.....	2,772	422,811	158
Matanzas.....	3,700	202,462	55
Pinar del Rio.....	5,000	178,082	35
Camaguey.....	10,500	88,287	8
Santa Clara.....	9,560	356,537	37
Oriente.....	12,468	327,716	26

The urban population of Cuba, including in that term the inhabitants of all cities of more than 8,000 population, was 32.3 per cent of the entire population, or a little less than one-third, being but a trifle smaller than that of the United States. Including, however, all cities down to 1,000 each, the proportion of urban population rises to 47.1 per cent, that of the United States being the same. The capital and chief city of the island is Habana, situated on the north coast near its western end, with a population of 235,981. Other important cities are Santiago, the capital of Oriente 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; Camaguey, 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. Most of the larger cities are situated upon the seacoast rather than in the interior, indicating their commercial character.

Population of cities of 5,000 or more.

City.	Province.	Population.
Caibarien.....	Santa Clara.....	7,013
Camaguey.....	Camaguey.....	25,102
Camajuaní.....	Santa Clara.....	5,082
Cardenas.....	Matanzas.....	21,940
Cienfuegos.....	Santa Clara.....	30,038
Colon.....	Matanzas.....	7,175
Gibara.....	Oriente.....	6,841
Guanabacoa.....	Habana.....	13,965
Guanajay.....	Pinar del Rio.....	6,483
Guantanamo.....	Oriente.....	7,137
Guines.....	Habana.....	8,149
Habana.....	do.....	235,981
Holguin.....	Oriente.....	6,045
Manzanillo.....	do.....	14,464
Marianao.....	Habana.....	5,416
Matanzas.....	Matanzas.....	36,374
Melena.....	Habana.....	5,016
Pinar del Rio.....	Pinar del Rio.....	8,480
Placetas.....	Santa Clara.....	5,409
Regla.....	Habana.....	11,363
Remedios.....	Santa Clara.....	6,509
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	12,726
San Antonio de los Baños.....	Habana.....	8,178
Sancti-Spiritus.....	Santa Clara.....	12,696
San Luis.....	Oriente.....	5,059
Santa Clara.....	Santa Clara.....	13,763
Santiago.....	Oriente.....	43,090
Santiago de las Vegas.....	Habana.....	7,151
Trinidad.....	Santa Clara.....	11,120

The center of population of Cuba in 1899 was situated in latitude $22^{\circ} 15'$ and longitude $80^{\circ} 23'$. This locates it in Santa Clara Province, 30 miles southwest of the city of Santa Clara and 8 miles northwest of Cienfuegos. It is at a distance of 76 miles northwest of the geographic center of the island.

As to sex, the population was distributed in the proportions of 51.8 per cent males and 48.2 per cent females, the excess in the number of males being probably due to immigration.

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 frequently contributed were China, Africa, and the United States. Other West Indian islands, and even the neighboring countries of Central and South America, contribute very few, showing the extremely sedentary character of these people.

Population by races at different periods.

Year.	White.	Mixed.	Negro.	Total colored.	Chinese.	General total.
1774.....	96,500	23,500	52,500	76,000	.....	172,500
1792.....	184,000	47,000	71,000	118,000	.....	272,000
1841.....	481,000	99,000	490,000	589,000	.....	1,070,000
1862.....	730,000	135,000	422,000	557,000	34,000	1,321,000
1887.....	1,150,000	.....	.....	501,500	28,000	1,632,000
1899.....	1,062,497	270,805	224,688	505,443	14,857	1,572,797

The foreign-born element was found mainly in the cities, and especially in the larger ones. Nearly one-third of the entire foreign-born element was found in the city of Habana, where it constituted 22 per cent of the entire population of the city.

The proportion of Cubans reported as being employed in gainful occupations was 40 per cent, or two-fifths of the total population, a proportion larger than in either the United States or Porto Rico. Of the males, 68 per cent were reported as wage-earners; of the females, only 9 per cent.

The wage-earners were distributed in the following proportions among the great groups of occupations:

<i>Occupations of wage-earners.</i>		Per cent.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining		48
Domestic and personal service		23
Manufactures		15
Trade and transportation		13
Professions		1

In 1903 the population was estimated at 1,653,486, and taking into consideration the natural increase and the number of immigrants which have settled in Cuba, it may be safely said that the population reaches, in 1905, 1,700,000 souls and that Habana has more than 275,000.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The superior board of health consists of 11 members, divided into active and honorary. The active are the chief sanitary officer of the island as president of the board, the president of the commission of special hygiene (prostitution), and three representatives for the eastern and western part of Cuba and the city of Habana, while the chief quarantine officer of the port of Habana and the representatives appointed by the Habana Academy of Medical Sciences, antituberculosis league, national university, board of education, and a lawyer are its honorary members.

The main duties of the board are to investigate the causes of infectious diseases with special reference to epidemics, condition of public buildings, quality or purity of liquors, medicines, and food, due attention being given to reports, data, or other information concerning the public health, especially such as are furnished by dispensaries, asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, etc.

The board being considered the supreme authority on all sanitary matters, it has the supervision of all the local boards outside of Habana and is consulted on all affairs of sanitation. These municipal boards are supposed to keep the superior board well informed so that the latter may have a complete knowledge and understanding of the sanitary status of the different towns.

The national laboratory is a direct dependency of the superior board of health, its principal object being the performance of scientific investigations, which are very important for the proper execution of the sanitary work for which the board is responsible. Its organization has been regulated so as to include the following:

Clinical microscopy, devoted to the examination of sputa, blood, urine, and all specimens necessary to facilitate the diagnosis and early determination of the infectious and contagious diseases.

The bacteriological section has charge of medical researches with reference to the causes of epidemics and epizootics, as well as to the preparation of laboratory products, such as tuberculine, maleine, vaccine, etc.

The next section is one devoted to histological and pathological work that proves of so much assistance in all laboratory work.

There is also a medico-legal section to assist the courts of justice in the investigation of crimes by examining viscera and other materials from the medical and chemical standpoints.

The chemical department is also equipped with all the modern scientific appliances for the analysis of water supply, wines, beverages, milk, and all kinds of food.

With the view of helping the diagnosis of doubtful cases of contagious diseases, the board has appointed a commission of several members selected from amongst the physicians of high standing in the town; this has proved of great value and has been of great assistance in the work of the board.

The sanitary department of Habana is the main branch of the superior board of health and embraces the following sections: Main office, general sanitary inspections, disinfection, tuberculosis, and contagious diseases.

The problem of tuberculosis is also considered for the purpose of carrying out the best methods and ideas. To that effect the department runs a dispensary exclusively dedicated to the care and treatment of pulmonary troubles, whereby the outdoor patients are benefited, while an opportunity is afforded for coming in touch with the incipient cases that otherwise would escape the action of the authorities. The physical culture of the children is also given in the same building, after which they get some nourishment, so much needed by that class of patients.

The antituberculosis plan includes the inspection of houses, hotels, boarding houses, cigar factories, dairy stables, etc., and the disinfection of premises, as well as the delivery of lectures on the prophylaxis of the disease in all the factories and institutions, besides the distribution of pamphlets and circulars with the recommendations to be followed for the prevention and hygiene of tuberculosis.

The hospital for infectious diseases, otherwise known as "Las Animas" Hospital, is well equipped, being provided with every convenience suitable for this kind of institution, and its main feature is that it is entirely mosquito proof. This hospital has been conspicuous in the eradication of yellow fever from Habana, and in it are admitted the imported cases from Mexico and other countries with complete safety for the city.

As Habana is entirely free from yellow fever to-day, the work in connection with this disease is limited to the cases found in the steamers coming from Mexico or from other places abroad, and to those developed in quarantine where nonimmunes are kept during the period of incubation of the disease. These cases are transferred to Las Animas Hospital, and all the means of transportation (ambulance, stretcher, etc.) are made mosquito proof. Any case reported in town as suspicious of yellow fever is dealt with in the same manner as in time of epidemics.

The island is entirely free from yellow fever and the death rate is decreasing, comparing already most favorably with the healthiest countries of the world. Smallpox and malaria have also been eradicated.

The mortality in the island during 1902 was 25,512 and 1903, 23,982, and the annual rate diminished from 15.43 in 1902 to 14.52 in 1903. If a comparison is made with the lowest rate in the Spanish régime, 29.30 per thousand in 1885, and with the average rate for the thirty years ending 1900, of 41.95 per thousand, the wonderful progress made can be seen.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION^a—CITIZENSHIP—COMMERCIAL LAWS—ARMY AND NAVY—RELIGION.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba is representative, republican, and democratic. The sovereignty resides in the people. The Supreme Government is divided into three coordinate branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House consists of 64 members (one for every 25,000 inhabitants, or fraction), elected for four years. The requisite qualifications to be a Representative are—

First. To be a native born or naturalized Cuban citizen who has resided for eight years in the Republic from and after the date of his naturalization.

Second. To have attained the age of 25 years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

The Senate shall be composed of four Senators from each Province, elected therefrom for a period of eight years by the provincial councilmen and by a double number of electors, who, together with the provincial councilmen, shall constitute an electoral board. One-half of the electors must be persons who pay the highest amount of taxes, and the remainder shall possess the qualifications that may be determined by law. All of the electors must also be of age and residents of municipal districts of the Province. The electors shall be chosen by the voters of the Province one hundred days prior to the election of Senators.

One-half of the members of the Senate of the Republic shall be elected every four years.

^aThe full text of the constitution appears as an appendix at the end of this volume.

To become a Senator it is necessary—

First. To be a native-born Cuban.

Second. To have attained to the age of 35 years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

The salary of a Senator and of a Representative is \$300 a month in United States currency.

Congress.—The Congress of the Republic of Cuba has two ordinary sessions annually, one convening on the first Monday of April and the other on the first Monday of November. The duration of each session is at least forty days.

EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic must possess the following qualifications:

First. He must be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen, and in the latter case must have served in the Cuban army in its wars of independence for at least ten years.

Second. He must have attained to the age of 40 years.

Third. He must be in full possession of his civil and political rights.

The President of the Republic shall be elected by presidential electors, on one single day, as provided for by the law. The term of office shall be four years, and no person shall be President for three consecutive terms.

The President shall take oath of office, or make affirmation, before the supreme court of justice, upon taking office, faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, to comply with and enforce the constitution and the laws.

The salary of the President of the Republic of Cuba, is \$25,000 a year in United States currency.

The executive power is assisted by a cabinet, consisting of six members, known as secretaries, viz, the secretary of state and justice; the secretary of government; the secretary of public instruction; the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce; and the secretary of public works. These secretaries are appointed by the President, and they enjoy a salary of \$6,000 a year in United States currency.

There is also a vice-president of the Republic, elected in the same manner and for a like period of time as the President and conjointly with the latter. To become vice-president, the same qualifications prescribed for President by the constitution are necessary. The salary of the vice-president is \$6,000.

JUDICIAL.

The judicial power is exercised by a supreme court, 6 superior courts (1 in each Province), 7 courts of the first instance (civil judges), 6 courts of instruction (criminal judges), 26 judges of the first instance



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, HABANA.

and instruction who have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, 6 correctional courts (misdemeanors and light faults), and 218 municipal courts (cases of less than \$200, dispossession of tenants, and other civil suits of small importance and misdemeanors in towns where there are neither judges of instruction or correctional and registers of the civil state.)

To be chief justice of the supreme court the following conditions are required:

First. To be a Cuban by birth.

Second. To have attained to the age of 35 years.

Third. To be in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and not to have been condemned to any "*pena aflictiva*" for ordinary offenses.

Fourth. To possess, in addition, any of the following qualifications: To have practiced in Cuba, during ten years, at least, the profession of law, or discharged for a like period of time judicial duties, or occupied for the same number of years a chair of law in an official educational establishment.

Other persons may be also appointed to the positions of chief justice and justices of the supreme court, provided they possess the qualifications required by conditions 1, 2, and 3 above mentioned: Those persons who may have previously held positions in the judiciary of a similar or next inferior grade for the period that may be provided for by the law; those persons, who, prior to the promulgation of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba, may have been justices of the supreme court of the island of Cuba. The time during which lawyers shall have exercised judicial functions shall be reckoned as that of the practice of law necessary to qualify them for appointment as justices of the supreme court.

The salary of the chief justice is \$6,000 in United States currency; that of the president of the criminal court, \$5,750; the fiscal, \$5,750; the associate justices, \$5,500 each.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

There is in each province a governor and a provincial council, elected by direct suffrage. This council consists of 20 members in the province of Habana, 17 in Santa Clara, 17 in Oriente, 15 in Matanzas, 12 in Pinar del Rio, and 8 in Camaguey.

The provinces of Cuba are divided into municipal districts, each district being presided over by a mayor, assisted by a municipal council.

The following are the rights guaranteed by the constitution:

ART. 11. All Cubans have equal rights before the law. The Republic does not recognize any personal privileges or special rights.

ART. 12. No law shall have any retroactive effect, other than penal ones, favorable to convicted or indicted persons.

ART. 13. Obligations of a civil nature arising from contracts or other acts or omissions shall not be annulled or altered by either the legislature or executive power.

ART. 14. The penalty of death shall in no case be imposed for crimes of a political nature, which shall be defined by law.

ART. 15. No person shall be arrested except in such cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 16. Every person arrested shall be set at liberty or placed at the disposal of a competent judge or court within twenty-four hours immediately following the arrest.

ART. 17. All persons arrested shall be set at liberty or their imprisonment ordered within seventy-two hours after having been placed at the disposal of the competent judge or court. Within the same time notice shall be served upon the party interested of any action which may have been taken in the matter.

ART. 18. No person shall be arrested except by warrant of a competent judge or court. The order directing the serving of the warrant of arrest shall be affirmed or reversed, after the accused shall have been heard in his defense, within seventy-two hours next following his imprisonment.

ART. 19. No person shall be indicted or sentenced except by competent judge or court, by virtue of laws in force prior to the commission of the crime, and in such manner as therein prescribed.

ART. 20. Any person arrested or imprisoned without legal formalities or not in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and the laws shall be set at liberty at his own request or that of any citizen. The law will determine the prompt action which shall be taken in the case.

ART. 21. No person whatsoever is bound to give evidence against himself, nor husband or wife against each other, nor relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second of affinity.

ART. 22. All correspondence and other private documents are inviolable, and neither shall be seized or examined except by order of a competent authority and with the formalities prescribed by the laws, and in all cases all points therein not relating to the matter under investigation shall be kept secret.

ART. 23. No person's domicile shall be violated; and therefore no one shall enter that of another at night, except by permission of its occupant, unless it be for the purpose of giving aid and assistance to victims of crime or accident; or in the daytime, except in such cases and manner as prescribed by law.

ART. 24. No person shall be compelled to change his domicile or residence except by virtue of an order issued by a competent authority and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 25. Every person may freely, without censorship, express his thoughts, either by word of mouth or in writing, through the press, or in any other manner whatsoever, subject to the responsibilities specified by law, whenever thereby attacks are made upon the honor of individuals, upon social order, and upon public peace.

ART. 26. The profession of all religious beliefs, as well as the practice of all forms of worship, are free, without further restriction than their demanded by the respect for Christian morality and public order. The church shall be separated from the state, which shall in no case subsidize any religion.

ART. 27. All persons shall have the right to address petitions to the authorities, to have them duly acted upon, and to be informed of the action taken thereon.

ART. 28. All inhabitants of the Republic have the right to assemble peacefully unarmed, and to associate for all lawful pursuits of life.

ART. 29. All persons shall have the right to enter into and depart from the territory of the Republic, to travel within its boundaries, and to change their residence without requiring any safeguard, passport, or any other similar requisite, except as may be required by the laws governing immigration, and by the authorities, in cases of criminal responsibility, by virtue of the powers vested in them.

ART. 30. No Cuban shall be banished from the territory of the Republic or be prohibited from entering therein.

ART. 31. Primary education is compulsory and shall be gratuitous, as also that of arts and trades. The expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the state during such time as the municipalities and provinces, respectively, may lack sufficient means therefor. Secondary and advanced education will be controlled by the state. However, all persons may, without restriction, study or teach any science, art, or profession, and found and maintain establishments of education and instruction; but it pertains to the state to determine what professions shall require special titles, the conditions necessary for their practice, the necessary requirements to obtain the titles, and the issuing of the same as may be established by law.

ART. 32. No person shall be deprived of his property, except by competent authority for the justified reason of public benefit, and after being duly indemnified for the same. Should the latter requirement not have been complied with, the judges and courts shall give due protection; and in such case they shall restore possession of the property to the person who may have been deprived thereof.

ART. 33. In no case shall the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

ART. 34. No person is obliged to pay any tax or impost not legally established and the collection of which is not carried out in the manner prescribed by the laws.

ART. 35. Every author or inventor shall enjoy the exclusive ownership of his work or invention for the time and in the manner determined by law.

ART. 36. The enumeration of the rights expressly guaranteed by this constitution does not exclude others that may be based upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people and upon the republican form of government.

ART. 37. The laws regulating the exercise of the rights which this constitution guarantees shall become null and void if they diminish, restrict, or change the said rights.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

ART. 38. All male Cubans over 21 years of age have the right of suffrage, with the following exceptions:

First. Inmates of asylums.

Second. Persons mentally incapacitated after having been judicially so declared.

Third. Persons judicially deprived of civil rights on account of crime.

Fourth. Persons in active service belonging to the land or naval forces.

ART. 39. The laws shall establish rules and procedures to guarantee the intervention of the minority in the preparation of the electoral census, and in other electoral matters, and their representation in the House of Representatives and in provincial and municipal councils.

CITIZENSHIP.

The law promulgated November 7, 1902, establishing the procedures necessary for the obtaining of the rights of citizenship within the Republic of Cuba is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The acts by virtue of which Cuban nationality is acquired, lost, or recovered shall be made to appear by means of a record in the section of citizenship of the registry of civil status.

The persons included in the cases referred to in sections 2 and 3 of article 5 of the constitution, and the second of the transitory provisions of the same, and residing abroad, shall exercise the right conferred upon them by the former sections before the diplomatic or consular agent of Cuba nearest to their place of residence.

ART. 2. The inscriptions to which the preceding article refers shall be made with the following formalities and requirements:

1. The date and place where they are drawn.

2. The names and surnames of the officials authenticating the same.

The names, surnames, and filiation of the parties and witnesses participating in the act.

The witnesses referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be two, having legal capacity, and shall make a declaration setting forth the truth of the circumstances, which should be expressed in the inscription.

ART. 3. The interested parties shall present to the custodian of the registry their certificates of baptism, or the certificate of birth, as the case may be, as well as the record or certificate of marriage, should they be married, together with the certificates of birth of the wife and of the children.

Should it be impossible to present the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, they shall indicate the archives where they may be found and their approximate date.

In the cases where the birth of the interested parties, their wives, or their children shall have been inscribed in the registry of civil status of this island, or in the register in charge of the diplomatic or consular agent, the acquisition, loss, or recovery of Cuban citizenship shall be made by a marginal note on the record of birth, for which purpose the custodian of the register wherein the said acquisition, loss, or recovery occurs shall remit, within the term of fifteen days—counting from that on which the inscription took place—a certificate of the same, to the custodian of the register wherein the said birth appears.

For failure to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a fine of from \$10 to \$25 in United States currency shall be imposed on the custodian of the register required to remit the certificate.

ART. 4. In the inscriptions mentioned in this law the following circumstances shall be expressed if it is possible:

1. The former domicile of the interested parties.
2. The names, surnames, place of birth, domicile, and profession or occupation of his parents.
3. The name, surnames, and place of birth of his wife, if he be married.
4. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence, and profession or occupation of the parents of the latter.
5. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence of the children, setting forth if any of them are emancipated.

Whenever it is impossible to express any of the circumstances mentioned above, a statement shall be made in the inscription of the reason of that inability.

ART. 5. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens the persons included in section 1 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove by means of the discharge, or of any other document issued by a competent revolutionary authority, that they have belonged to the liberating army. This proof shall be made by such persons before the custodian of the civil registry of their domicile, should they be in this island, or by means of a special attorney before the custodian of the civil registry at their last place of domicile therein, or of the place of domicile where they intend to fix their residence in Cuba, if they are abroad.

ART. 6. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens the persons included in sections 2 and 3 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile in Cuba the residence required by said sections by means of an authentic document, or proof by witnesses made in the manner established in article 8 of the present law.

The declaration of intention to which section 3 of article 6 of the constitution refers should be made before the custodian of the civil registry of the domicile which the interested party has in Cuba with the same formalities as in case of inscription.

ART. 7. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens the persons included in section 4 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the registry of civil status of their place of domicile in Cuba that they have not been registered in the

registry of Spaniards opened in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898; that they are of full age, and that they resided in this island on the 11th day of April, 1899.

The proof of not being inscribed in the said registry of Spaniards must necessarily be made by means of a certificate issued by the functionary of said registry.

The circumstances of full age and of residence shall be accredited by means of proof by witnesses received under oath before the custodian of the registry of civil status, the witnesses declaring that they resided on the aforesaid date of April 11, 1899, in the same locality as the moving party making the proof.

The interested party shall present a certificate of the captaincy of the port, or proper authority, wherein shall appear the date of his arrival in the island, the age which he then had, whether he came alone or with a family, the name of the vessel which brought him and of the captain of the same.

ART. 8. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 5 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile that the circumstances exacted in said section exist as to them by means of a declaration of witnesses received under oath.

ART. 9. In all the inscriptions to which this law refers it shall be made to appear that the interested parties renounce their previous nationality and that they swear to obey the constitution of the Republic, the laws which are actually in force in this island, and those which may be in force in the future.

ART. 10. The custodians of the registry of civil status in this island shall remit to the division of state of the department of state and justice a certificate of each inscription which they make in the books of the section of citizenship, and to the section of registries and notarial affairs of the same department a comprehensive table of the inscriptions, classified according to the model which said section shall formulate.

The diplomatic or consular agents shall remit to the department of state certificates of the inscriptions referred to in paragraph 2 of article 1 of this law, for their transcription in the registry of civil status of the last place of domicile which the interested parties may have had, or of that which they propose to have in this island.

The term for the remission provided for in the two preceding paragraphs shall be fifteen days, counted from the day following that on which the inscription shall take place.

Failures to fulfill this duty shall be punished by the secretary of state.

ART. 11. Those who, prior to the promulgation of this law, have proven in the extinct department of state and government that there exist, as to them, the circumstances exacted in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this law, are exempted from the proof of the same, as well as those that may have made in the registry of civil status of their domicile the declaration of option or renunciation of nationality, to the end that they might be registered as electors, according to the provisions of the additional dispositions of order No. 218, of October 14, 1901.

COMMERCIAL LAWS.

So far as respect for and obedience to the law are concerned, Cuba is fully entitled to a place with the most highly civilized among the nations. Life and property are held quite as sacred and are as completely protected by legal safeguards in the island as in the United States. The laws concerning fulfillment of contracts and providing for the recovery of debts are full and explicit, and give every necessary assurance to those engaged in business or commerce with the

island. The commercial code in force is that of Spain, with such modifications as have been adopted by the provisional government. The more important provisions contained therein are as follows:

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

Undisclosed principal.—A contract made by an agent in his own name shall bind him directly with the person with whom it was made; but if the transaction was made for the account of the principal, the other contracting party may bring his action against the agent or against the principal.

Authority.—The powers of attorney granted an agent shall be considered in force until they are expressly revoked, notwithstanding the death of the principal or of the person from whom they were received in due form. Acts and contracts made by the agent shall be valid with regard to his principal, provided they are prior to the time the former is informed by legitimate means of the revocation of the power of attorney or of the alienation of the establishment. They shall also be valid with regard to third persons until the revocation of the power of attorney.

Death.—Agency is terminated by the death of the agent or by his incapacity, but not by the death or incapacity of the principal, although it may be revoked by his representatives.

Principal liable for fines.—The fines which an agent may incur by reason of violations of the fiscal laws and regulations of the public administration in his management as agent shall be immediately enforced against the property he manages.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS.

Transfer of credits.—Commercial credits, which are not negotiable nor payable to the bearer, may be transferred by the creditor without requiring the consent of the debtor, it being sufficient that the transfer be communicated to him. The debtor shall be obligated to the new creditor by virtue of the notification, and from the time said transfer is made the only legitimate payment shall be considered that made to the latter.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Presentation.—Drafts drawn in Cuba at sight, or at a period counted from sight, must be presented for collection or acceptance within forty days from their date.

Drafts drawn at sight, or at a period counted after sight, in foreign countries on places in the territory of Cuba shall be presented for collection or acceptance within the forty days following their introduction in the Republic, and those drawn after date at the times stipulated therein.

Drafts drawn at a period counted after the date thereof need not be presented for acceptance by their holders.

The holder of a draft may, if he deems it convenient to his interests, present it to the person on whom it is drawn before it falls due, and in such case the latter shall accept it or shall state the reasons for his refusal to do so.

Acceptance.—The acceptance of a draft must take place or be refused on the same day on which the holder presents it for this purpose, and the person of whom acceptance is demanded can not retain the draft in his possession under any pretext whatsoever.

Protest.—In case the acceptance of a bill of exchange is refused it shall be protested, and in view of said protest the holder shall have a right to require the drawer or any one of the indorsers to secure the amount of the draft to his satisfaction, or to deposit the amount thereof, or to reimburse him for the costs of the protest and of the reexchange, discounting the legal rate of interest for the period which still is to elapse until it falls due.

Action for security.—An action may be brought to compel the drawer and indorsers to give security for the payment of a bill protested for nonacceptance.

Blank indorsement.—If statement of the date is omitted in the indorsement, the ownership of the draft shall not be transferred, and it shall be understood as simply a commission for collection.

Maturity.—All drafts must be paid on the day they fall due, before sunset, without any days of grace. Bills payable at a fair are due the last day of the fair.

If the day on which it falls due should be a holiday, the draft shall be paid on the previous day.

Interest.—Bills of exchange protested by reason of nonpayment shall earn interest in favor of the holders thereof from the date of protest.

Action for payment.—The action arising from bills of exchange to recover, in the respective cases, of the drawer, acceptors, or indorsers, the payment or reimbursement shall include an attachment, which must be issued, in view of the draft and of the protest, without further requisite than the judicial acknowledgment of their signatures by the drawer and indorsers proceeded against. A similar action may be brought against the acceptor to compel him to make the payment. The acknowledgment of the signature shall not be necessary to carry out the attachment against the acceptor when no charge of forgery has been made in the instrument of protest for nonpayment.

BILLS OF LADING.

Shipper and carrier.—The legal instruments of the contract between the shipper and the carrier shall be the bills of lading, by the contents of which all disputes which may arise with regard to their execution

and fulfillment shall be decided, without admission of other exceptions than forgery or material errors in the drafting thereof.

After the contract has been consummated the bill of lading issued shall be returned to the carrier, and, by virtue of the exchange of this certificate for the article transported, the respective obligations and actions shall be considered as canceled, unless in the same act the claims which the contracting parties desire to reserve are reduced to writing.

If, in case of loss or for any other reason whatsoever, the consignee can not return, upon receiving the merchandise, the bill of lading subscribed by the carrier, he shall give said carrier a receipt for the goods delivered, this receipt producing the same effect as the return of the bill of lading.

Bills of lading will give rise to a most summary action or to judicial compulsion, according to the case, for the delivery of the cargo and the payment of the freightage and proper expenses.

BROKERS.

Appointment and powers.—The services of brokers may be rendered by Cubans and foreigners, but licensed brokers only may issue certifications. Licensed brokers shall have the character of notaries in all that refers to the negotiation of public instruments, industrial and commercial securities, merchandise, and other commercial acts included in their office. They shall keep a registry book, entering therein in proper order, separately and daily, all the transactions in which they may have taken part, being, moreover, permitted to keep other books with the same formalities. The books and policies of licensed brokers shall be admitted as evidence in suits.

Removal from office.—Brokers may be removed from office by the Government for breach of duty. They shall, moreover, be civilly liable for damage caused by any neglect of the obligations of their office.

Special agents.—Merchants may intrust to other agents besides brokers the constant management, in their name and for their account, of one or more of the branches of the business they are engaged in by virtue of a written or verbal agreement, associations including such agreements in their by-laws and private parties making them known by public notices or by means of circulars to their correspondents. The acts of these special employees or agents shall only bind the principal with regard to the transactions proper to the branch of business which has been intrusted to them.

CARRIERS.

Must keep a register.—Transportation agents shall be obliged to keep a special registry, in which there shall be entered, in progressive order of numbers and dates, all goods the transportation of which

is undertaken, stating the circumstances for the respective bills of lading.

Lien on goods for freight.—The goods transported shall be specially obligated to answer for the transportation charges and for the expenses and fees caused by the same during transportation or until the time of their delivery.

This special right shall be limited to eight days after the delivery has been made, and after said limitation the carrier shall have no further right of action than that corresponding to an ordinary creditor.

Intermediate carriers.—A carrier who delivers merchandise to a consignee by virtue of agreements or combined services with other carriers shall assume the obligations of the carriers who preceded him, reserving his right to proceed against the latter if he should not be directly responsible for the fault which gives rise to the claim of the shipper or of the consignee. The carrier making the delivery shall also assume all the actions and rights of those who have preceded him in the transportation. The sender and the consignee shall have a right of action against the carrier who executed the transportation contract, or against the other carriers who received the goods transported without reserve. The reservations made by the latter shall not exempt them, however, from the liabilities they may have incurred by reason of their own acts.

Goods to be forwarded by first shipment.—Should no period within which goods are to be delivered be previously fixed, the carrier shall be under obligation to forward them in the first shipment of the same or similar merchandise which he may make to the point of delivery; and should he not do so, the damages occasioned by the delay shall be suffered by him. Damages for delay may be liquidated in the bill of lading.

Goods must be delivered on time.—If a period has been fixed for the delivery of the goods, it must be made within the same; otherwise, the carrier shall pay the indemnity agreed upon in the bill of lading, neither the shipper nor the consignee being entitled to anything else.

When may refuse to transport goods.—Carriers may refuse to accept packages which appear unfit for transportation; and if said transportation is to be made over a railroad, and the shipment is insisted on, the company shall carry it, being exempt from all liability if it so states in the bill of lading.

Goods transported at risk of shipper.—All damages and impairment suffered by goods in transportation, by reason of accident, act of God, or by virtue of the nature or defect of the articles, shall be for the account and risk of the shipper. The proof of these accidents is incumbent on the carrier.

Carrier liable for negligence.—The carrier shall be liable for the losses and damages arising from the causes mentioned in the foregoing

paragraph, if it is proved that they occurred on account of his negligence, or because he did not take the precautions usually adopted by careful persons, unless the shipper committed fraud in the bill of lading, stating that the goods were of a class or quality different from what they really were.

Goods rendered useless.—If, on account of injury, goods are rendered useless for purposes of sale or consumption in the manner proper to the same, the consignee shall not be bound to receive them, and may leave them on the hands of the carrier, demanding payment therefor at current market prices.

If among the goods damaged there should be some in good condition and without any defect whatsoever, the foregoing provision shall be applicable with regard to the damaged ones, and the consignee shall receive those which are perfect, this separation being made by distinct and separate articles. The same provision shall be applied to merchandise in bales or packages, with distinction of the packages which appear perfect.

Value of lost goods determined by bill of lading.—The value of the goods, which the carrier must pay in case of their being lost or mislaid, shall be fixed in accordance with the declaration contained in the bill of lading, no proofs being allowed on the part of the shipper that there were among the goods declared therein articles of greater value.

Disputes.—If there should occur doubts and disputes between the consignee and the carrier with regard to the condition of goods transported at the time of their delivery to the former, the said goods shall be examined by experts appointed by the parties, and a third one, in cases of disagreement, appointed by the judicial authority, the result of the examination always being reduced to writing, and if the persons interested should not agree to the report of the experts, and could not reach an agreement, said authority shall have the merchandise deposited in a safe warehouse, and the parties interested shall make use of their rights in the proper manner.

Refusal to receive goods.—Should the consignee not be at the domicile indicated in the bill of lading, or should he refuse to pay the transportation charges and expenses, or to receive the goods, the deposit of said goods shall be ordered by the municipal judge, where there is no judge of first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the shipper or sender, without prejudice to a third person having a better right, this deposit having all the effect of a delivery.

Limitation of claim against carrier.—Within the twenty-four hours following the receipt of the merchandise a claim may be brought against the carrier on account of damage found therein on opening the packages, provided that the indications of the damage giving rise to the claim can not be ascertained from the exterior of said packages,

in which case claim would only be admitted on the receipt of the packages.

After the periods mentioned have elapsed, or after the transportation charges have been paid, no claim whatsoever shall be admitted against the carrier with regard to the condition in which the goods transported were delivered.

CHECKS.

Presentation.—The holder of a check must present it for payment within five days of its issue, if drawn on the same place, and within eight days if drawn on another one. The holder who allows this period to elapse loses his right of action against the indorsers, as well as against the maker, if the funds deposited with the person on whom it is drawn should disappear because the latter has suspended payments or is a bankrupt. The period of eight days fixed in the foregoing sentence for checks issued from place to place shall be understood as extending to twelve days after its date for those drawn abroad.

CONTRACTS.

Form.—Commercial contracts shall be valid and serve as the basis of an obligation and cause of action in suits, whatever may be the form or in whatever foreign language they are executed, the class to which they correspond and the amount involved, provided their existence is proved by some of the means established by the civil law. However, the declaration of witnesses shall not in itself be sufficient to prove the existence of a contract, the consideration of which exceeds 1,500 pesetas (about \$300), if no other evidence is adduced.

Telegraphic correspondence shall only be the basis of an obligation between contracting parties who have previously admitted this medium in a written contract, and provided the telegrams fulfill the conventional conditions or tokens which may have been previously fixed by the contracting parties.

There shall be excepted from the foregoing contracts executed in a foreign country in which the law requires certain instruments, methods or formalities for their validity, although not required by Cuban law.

By correspondence.—Contracts executed through correspondence shall be completed from the time an answer is made accepting the proposition or the conditions by which the latter may be modified.

By agent or broker.—Contracts in which an agent or broker mediates shall be completed when the contracting parties shall have agreed to their clauses.

Time of performance.—Obligations which do not have a limit previously fixed by the parties, or by the provisions of this code, shall be demandable ten days after having been contracted, if they can only be the basis of an ordinary action, and on the next day if an execution lies.

Delay in performance.—The effects of tardiness in compliance with commercial obligations shall begin—

(1) In contracts in which a day is fixed for their compliance by the will of the parties or by law, on the day following the one they fall due.

(2) In contracts in which no such day is fixed, from the day on which the creditor legally summons the debtor or makes known to him the declaration of loss and damage made against him before a justice, notary, or other public official authorized to admit the same.

FACTORS OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liability.—When the factor transacts business in his own name it shall not be necessary for him to state who is the principal, and he shall be directly liable as if the business were for his own account to the persons with whom he transacts the same, said persons not having any right of action against the principal, nor the latter against the former, the liabilities of the principal and the factor to each other always being reserved.

Refusal to accept commission.—In case a factor should refuse the commission intrusted to him, he shall be obliged to communicate his decision to the principal by the quickest means possible, being required in any case to confirm it by the first mail after receiving the commission.

He shall also be obliged to exercise due care in the custody and preservation of the merchandise which the principal may have forwarded to him until the latter appoints a new agent, in view of his refusal, or until, without awaiting a new designation, the judge or court has taken possession of the goods at the request of the agent.

Noncompliance with any of the obligations established in the two foregoing paragraphs shall cause the agent to incur the liability of indemnifying the principal for the loss and damages which may arise.

Can not delegate authority.—The factor shall personally discharge the commissions he may receive, and can not delegate them without the prior consent of the principal unless he has previously been authorized to make the delegation; but he may, under his liability, make use of his employees in the routine transactions, which, according to general commercial customs, are intrusted to the same.

If the factor should have made a delegation or substitution with the authority of the principal, he shall be liable for the acts of the substitute, if the person to whom the business was delegated was selected by him, being otherwise released from liability.

Transacting business at prices not authorized.—A factor who, without express authorization of the principal, should transact some business at prices or conditions which are more onerous than the current market rates on the date on which it took place shall be liable to the principal for the loss he may have caused him thereby, the statement

that he made transactions at the same time for his own account, under similar circumstances, not being admissible as an excuse.

Can not sell on credit.—A factor can not, without authority from the principal, loan or sell on credit or on time, the principal being permitted in such cases to require cash payment of the agent, leaving him any interest, profit, or advantage which may arise from said credit on time.

Rate of commission.—Should there be no agreement with regard to commission, the latter shall be fixed in accordance with the commercial practices and customs of the market where the commission is fulfilled.

Lien on goods for commission.—Merchandise forwarded on consignment shall be understood as specially bound to the payment of the commission fees, advances, and expenses the factor may have made on account of its value or proceeds.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

May engage in business.—Foreigners and corporations organized abroad may trade in Cuba, subject to the laws of their country, in so far as their capacity to transact business is concerned; and to the provisions of this code in all that refers to the creation of their establishments within Cuban territory, to their commercial operations, and to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country.

Registration.—Foreign partnerships or corporations which desire to establish themselves or create branches in Cuba shall present and have recorded in the register, besides their by-laws and the documents prescribed for Cuban corporations, a certificate issued by the Cuban consul stating that said companies have been established and authorized according to the laws of the respective countries.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Six months.—The real action against the security of agents shall only be brought within six months, counted from the date of the receipt of the public securities, commercial bonds or funds which may have been delivered to them for negotiation. Actions relating to the collection of transportation, freights, expenses inherent thereto, and the contributions of ordinary averages shall prescribe six months after the goods which gave rise thereto were delivered.

One year.—The following shall prescribe after one year:

(1) Actions arising from services, works, provisions and furnishing of goods or money for the construction, repair, equipment or provisioning of vessels, or to support the crew, to be counted from the delivery of the goods and money, or from the period stipulated for their payment, and from the time services or labor were rendered, if they should not have been engaged for a definite period or voyage. Should this be the case the time of the prescription shall begin to be counted

from the end of the voyage, or from the date of the contract referring thereto, and, should there be any interruption therein, from the time of the definite conclusion of the service.

(2) Actions relating to the delivery of the cargo in maritime or land transportation or to the indemnity for delays and damages suffered by the goods transported, the period of the prescription to be counted from the day of the delivery of the cargo at the place of its destination, or from the day on which it should have been delivered according to the conditions of its transportation.

Actions for damages or defaults can not be brought if, at the time of the delivery of the respective shipments or within the twenty-four hours following, when damages which do not appear on the exterior of the packages received are in question, the proper protests or reservations should not have been made.

Three years.—The liability of exchange brokers, commercial brokers, or ship-broking interpreters in the obligations in which they take part by reason of their office shall prescribe after three years.

Actions arising from drafts shall extinguish three years after they have fallen due, should they have been protested or not. A similar rule shall be applied to drafts and promissory notes of commerce, to checks, stubs, and other instruments of draft or exchange, and to the dividends, coupons, and the amounts of the amortization of obligations.

Actions arising from loans on bottomry or respondentia or from marine risks shall prescribe after three years from the period of the respective contracts or from the date of the accident which gives rise thereto.

Actions which may be brought by a partner against the copartnership, or vice versa, shall prescribe after three years, counted from the withdrawal of the partner, his exclusion, or the dissolution of the copartnership. It shall be necessary, in order that this period may run, to record in the commercial register the withdrawal of the partner, his exclusion, or the dissolution of the copartnership.

Five years.—The right to recover the dividends or payments which are declared by reason of profit or capital on the part or share which is due each partner in the association funds shall prescribe after five years, counted from the day fixed to commence their collection.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Firm name.—Limited copartnerships must transact business under the name of all the members thereof, of several of them, or of one only, it being necessary to add, in the latter two cases, to the name or names given the words "and company," and in all cases the words "limited copartnership." This general name shall constitute the firm name, in which there may never be included the names of special partners.

Should any special partner include his name, or permit its inclusion in the firm name, he shall be subject, with regard to persons not members of the copartnership, to the same liabilities as the managing partners, without acquiring any more rights than those corresponding to his character of special partner.

Liability of special partners.—All the members of the copartnership, be they or be they not managing partners of the limited copartnership, are jointly and severally liable for the results of the transactions of the latter in the same manner and to the same extent as in general copartnerships. They shall furthermore have the same rights and obligations which are prescribed for partners in general copartnerships. The liability of special partners for the obligations and losses of the copartnership shall be limited to the funds which they contributed, or bound themselves to contribute, to the limited copartnership. Special partners can not take any part whatsoever in the management of the interests of the copartnership, not even in the capacity of special agents of the managing partners.

LOANS.

Time of payment.—In loans for an indefinite period, or in which no due time has been fixed, payment can not be demanded of the debtor until thirty days have elapsed, to be counted from the date of the notarial demand which may have been made.

Interest.—Loans shall not pay any interest unless there is an agreement to that effect in writing. The interest of the loan may be agreed upon without any established rate or limitation whatsoever. Any agreement made in favor of the creditor shall be considered as interest.

Default of payment.—Debtors who delay the payment of their debts after the same have fallen due must pay, from the day following that on which it became due, the interest agreed upon in such case, or, in the absence of such agreement, the legal interest.

If the loan is in kind, in order to compute the interest, its value shall be determined by the prices of the merchandise loaned in the locality in which the return is to be made, on the day following that on which it falls due, or by the value fixed by experts if the merchandise should no longer exist at the time its appraisalment is to be made.

If the loan consists of bonds or securities, the interest, by reason of delay in repayment, shall be that earned by said securities or bonds, or, in the absence thereof, the legal rate of interest, the value of the securities being determined by their price on exchange, if they are subject to quotation, or at their current prices on the day following that on which they fall due.

Compound interest.—Interest which has fallen due and has not been paid shall not earn interest. The contracting parties may, however,

capitalize the net interest which has not been paid, which, as new principal, shall earn interest.

Payments on account.—Payments on account, when there is no express stipulation with regard to their application, shall first be applied to the payment of interest as it falls due and then to the principal.

Pledged securities.—After the period for which the loan was contracted has elapsed, the creditor, unless there was an agreement to the contrary, and without necessity of notifying the debtor, shall be authorized to request the alienation of the securities, for which purpose he shall present them, with the instrument constituting the loan, to the board of directors, which, after finding their numeration correct, shall convey them to the amount necessary through a licensed broker, on the same day, if it be possible, and, otherwise, on the next. A lender can only make use of the said right during the hours of the exchange of the day following that on which the debt fell due.

Securities which are quoted on exchange, payable to bearer, pledged in the manner fixed in the foregoing paragraph, shall not be subject to return until the lender has been reimbursed, without prejudice to the rights and actions of the dispossessed owner against the persons liable according to the laws for the acts by virtue of which he has been deprived of the possession and ownership of the securities given as a guaranty.

MARRIED WOMEN.

May engage in business.—A married woman over 21 years of age may trade, with the authority of her husband contained in a public instrument recorded in the commercial registry. A married woman shall also be considered authorized to trade who does so with the knowledge of her husband.

Revocation of authority.—The revocation of the permission granted the wife to trade must be entered in the register.

Property liable for her transactions.—If the woman is authorized to do business, her dowry and personal property, in addition to the dowry, and all the property and rights of the conjugal partnership, shall be liable for the results of her commercial transactions, the wife being permitted to alienate and mortgage her personal private property, as well as that owned in common.

PARTNERSHIP.

Name.—The general copartnership must transact business under the name of all its members, of several of them, or of one only, it being necessary to add in the latter two cases to the name or names given the words "and company." This general name shall constitute the firm name or signature, in which there may never be included the name of

a person who is not at the time a partner in the association. Those who, not being members of the partnership, include their names in the firm denomination shall be subject to joint liability, without prejudice to the penal liability which may be proper.

Liability of partners.—All the members of the general copartnership, be they or be they not managing partners of the same, are personally and jointly liable with all their property for the results of the transactions made in the name and for the account of the partnership, under the signature of the latter, and by a person authorized to make use thereof.

Who may bind the partnership.—The partners not duly authorized to make use of the firm signature shall not make the company liable through their acts and contracts, even though they execute them in the name of the latter and under its signature. The civil or criminal liability for these acts shall be incurred exclusively by the authors thereof.

Liability of retiring partners.—The liability of the partner excluded, as well as that of the copartnership, for all acts and obligations contracted in the name and for the account of the latter with regard to third persons, shall continue until the record of the partial rescission of the articles of copartnership has been made in the commercial register.

Dissolution.—General and limited copartnerships shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

(1) The death of one of the general partners, if the articles of copartnership do not contain an express agreement that the heirs of the deceased partner are to continue in the copartnership, or an agreement to the effect that said copartnership will continue between the surviving partners.

(2) The insanity of a managing partner, or any other cause which renders him incapable of administering his property.

(3) The failure of any of the general partners.

A partnership shall not be considered as extended by the implied or presumed will of the members after the period for which it was constituted has elapsed; and if the members desire to continue in association, they shall draw up new articles of copartnership.

SALES.

Expense of delivery.—The expense of the delivery of merchandise in commercial sales shall be defrayed by the vendor until said merchandise is placed at the disposal of the purchaser, weighed or measured, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. The expenses arising from the receipt and removal of the merchandise from the place of delivery shall be defrayed by the purchaser.

Delivery on time.—If the vendor does not deliver the goods sold at the time stipulated, the purchaser may request the fulfillment or the rescission of the contract, with damages in either case for the loss he may have suffered by reason of the delay.

Delivery of a part.—In contracts in which the delivery of a certain amount of merchandise is stipulated within a certain time, the purchaser shall not be obliged to receive part of said amount even on the promise of delivering the balance; but if he accepts the partial delivery, the sale shall be consummated with regard to the goods received, reserving the right of the purchaser to demand for the rest the fulfillment of the contract or its rescission, in accordance with the foregoing article.

Purchase money lien.—During the time the articles sold are in the possession of the vendor, even though they be in the capacity of deposit, the latter shall have preference to the same over any other creditor to obtain the payment of the price with the interest arising from the delay.

Delayed payments.—Any delay in the payment for the article purchased shall obligate the purchaser to pay the legal rate of interest on the amount he owes the vendor.

By sample.—If the sale takes place by sample or by a fixed quality, in case the purchaser refuses to accept the goods, experts shall be appointed by both parties, who shall decide whether their reception is proper or not. If the experts should declare that the articles are to be received, the sale shall be considered as consummated, and in a contrary case the contract shall be rescinded, without prejudice to the indemnification to which the purchaser may be entitled.

Right of examination.—In the purchase of goods which are not seen or can not be classified by a fixed quality, well known in commerce, it shall be understood that the purchaser reserves the privilege of examining them and unrestrictedly rescinding the contract if the goods do not suit him. The purchaser shall also be entitled to rescind said contract if he reserved the right, by an express agreement, to examine the goods contracted for.

Refusal of purchaser to accept goods.—If the purchaser refuses, without just cause, to receive the goods bought, the vendor may demand the fulfillment or rescission of the contract, depositing the merchandise in court in the first case. The same judicial deposit may be made by the vendor whenever the purchaser delays in taking charge of the merchandise. The expenses arising from the deposit shall be defrayed by the person who caused said deposit to be made.

Purchaser's risk.—The damages and impairment suffered by merchandise after the contract has been consummated and the vendor has the goods at the disposal of the purchaser in the place and at the time

agreed upon shall be suffered by the purchaser, except in cases of carelessness or negligence on the part of the vendor.

When vendor is liable for damage.—The damages and impairment suffered by merchandise, even though it be by reason of an accident, shall be for the account of the vendor in the following cases:

(1) If the sale took place by number, weight, or measure, or if the article sold is not fixed and determined, with marks and signs which identify it.

(2) If, by reason of an express agreement or the usages of commerce in view of the nature of the article sold, the purchaser has the privilege of previously examining and investigating it.

(3) If the contract contains a clause to the effect that the delivery is not to be made until the article sold has acquired the conditions stipulated.

Purchaser's right of action against vendor.—A purchaser who, at the time of receiving the merchandise, fully examines the same shall not have a right of action against the vendor, alleging a defect in the quantity or quality of the merchandise.

A purchaser shall have a right of action against a vendor for defects in the quantity or quality of merchandise received in bales or packages, provided he brings his action within the four days following its receipts, and that the average is not due to accident, to the nature of the merchandise, or to fraud.

In such cases the purchaser may choose between the rescission of the contract or its fulfillment in accordance with the terms of the agreement, but always with the payment of the damages he may have suffered by reason of the defects or faults.

The vendor may avoid this claim by demanding, when making the delivery, that the merchandise be examined fully by the purchaser with regard to the quantity and quality thereof.

Limitation of claim for defects.—A purchaser who has not made any claim based on the inherent defects in the article sold within the thirty days following its delivery shall lose all rights of action against the vendor for such defects.

Loss of goods.—The loss or impairment of the goods before their delivery, on account of unforeseen accidents or without the fault of the vendor, shall entitle the purchaser to rescind the contract, unless the vendor has constituted himself the bailee of the merchandise, in which case his liability shall be limited to that arising by reason of the deposit.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Negotiable.—The receipts issued by general warehouse associations for the produce and merchandise they accept to care for shall be negotiable, shall be transferred by indorsement, assignment, or in any other manner transferring ownership, according as to whether they

are issued to order or to bearer, and shall have the force and value of commercial bills of lading. These receipts must necessarily state the class of goods, with the number or amount each one represents.

Holder.—The owner of the receipts is vested with the full ownership of the commodities deposited in the warehouse of the association, and shall be exempted from all liability from claims brought against the receiver, the indorsers, or prior owners, except if said claims arise from the transportation, storage, and preservation of the merchandise.

Actions.—If a creditor who has legal possession of a receipt as security should not be paid on the day his claim falls due, he may bring an action against the association to gain possession of the goods on deposit sufficient to cover his credit, and shall have preference over other debts of the depositor, with the exception of those mentioned in the foregoing article.

The sales referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in the warehouse of the association without the necessity of a judicial decree, at a public auction previously announced, and through a licensed broker, where there are any, and otherwise through a notary.

RELIGION.

The great majority of the Cuban people profess the Roman Catholic religion; but there is no fanaticism or intolerance, the people adapting themselves without any difficulty to the religious liberty provided for by the constitution. It is really worthy of admiration that a people unaccustomed to these conditions should have respected and accepted as quite natural the establishment of churches of other denominations.

ARMY AND NAVY.

There is no standing army or navy in the Republic.

Life and property of persons residing in cities and towns are well protected by the municipal police force (which in the city of Habana consists of 1 chief, 70 officers, and 1,007 men, not including a police band of 50 members), and, in addition, port cities have harbor police, charged with the preservation of peace and order in harbors and along the wharves, as well as with the safety of merchandise stored there.

The maintenance of safety in the rural districts and along highways is intrusted to the care of the Rural Guard of Cuba, a body of excellent men, well mounted and equipped, numbering 1 chief, 163 officers, and 2,856 men. It is intended to increase the number of men to 4,000.

Coast defenses.—The coast defenses are guarded by an artillery corps, consisting of 1 chief, 24 officers, and 648 men, at present instructed by Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, of the United States Artillery. A contract has recently been made for new arms and ammunition for the Rural Guard and Artillery Corps. The rifle selected permits the use of United States army ammunition.

CHAPTER III.

THE CITY OF HABANA.

Habana, the capital city of the Republic of Cuba, was founded by Diego Velasquez, the first adelantado, or governor-general, first near the anchoring place of Batabanó, and, that place not being convenient, it was changed to Puerto de Carenas, its present site, in 1519. For some years Habana was secondary in importance to Santiago de Cuba, which was founded at an earlier date. Being wholly unprotected by fortifications or armed forces, the settlement was an easy prey to the buccaneers, who infested West Indian waters even in those early days. In March, 1538, the town was sacked and burned by a French pirate; but was shortly afterwards rebuilt, with the aid of a military force sent from Santiago de Cuba by Fernando de Soto, who had just been appointed governor-general of the island. De Soto had brought with him from Spain a strong expedition intended for the conquest of Florida, which he imagined to be an empire of wealth greater than Mexico or Peru. The officer sent by him in command of the relief party was instructed to build a fort at Habana, for the defense of the settlement, which he did, and it was named *La Fuerza*, which is preserved to this day, it now being used as the general archives of the Republic, after having been suitably repaired and remodeled.

Sometime after the completion of *La Fuerza*, De Soto, with his expedition, reached Habana, where he remained until May, 1539, and then set sail for the conquest of Florida.

It was not until 1552 that Habana was made the capital of the island, the seat of government being transferred from Santiago de Cuba, the second capital—Baracoa, the earliest settlement in the island and the first city of America, having been the first.

In July, 1555, Habana was again attacked by the French buccaneers, prominent among whom was the famous Calvinist Jacques Sores. The garrison at *La Fuerza* made a stubborn defense, which, however, proved useless against the fierce onslaught of the pirates. The city was sacked and burned; *La Fuerza* was virtually destroyed, the survivors numbering thirty-eight families, and 13 strangers or transients. This second disaster to the settlement aroused the Government to action, and the garrison of the city was heavily reenforced.

In 1589 the castle of La Fuerza was enlarged and the construction of Morro and La Punta begun. In 1592 the title of city was given to Habana by Philip II. In 1597 the first aqueduct was built, the water supply coming from the Almendares River, on which the town was located.

Pirates continued to harass the city until the Spanish Government sent a whole squadron of war ships, which made their headquarters at Habana. This protection gave the city immunity for some years against piratical attacks. Between the years 1625 and 1650, Dutch squadrons blockaded Habana three times, but in each case the Dutch commander was compelled to withdraw without having inflicted any material damage on the city.

In the seventeenth century, treasure ships from Mexico and Peru bound for Spain made Habana a stopping place and, notwithstanding the fact that they were armed or convoyed by war vessels, they were frequently attacked on the northern coast of Cuba by European pirates and privateers, who lay in wait for them, and with whom many desperate battles were fought, with varying results, but fortune usually on the side of the Spaniards.

In 1648 the city was infested with a plague known as the "putrid fever," which killed one-third of the population. It appeared again in 1654 and, while not so fatal as on its previous visitation, the mortality resulting therefrom was great. For some years subsequent to 1650 pirates were again very active in the vicinity of the city and, in view of their aggressiveness, work on additional fortifications was pushed, and in 1664 the garrison of the city was further increased to 600 regular troops, besides eight companies of militia. In 1671 work on the walls of the city was actively begun, funds for carrying on this work coming from Mexico. They were not completed until the early part of the eighteenth century.

During the last half of the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth the city was frequently attacked by foreign squadrons, which, we are told, were invariably repulsed without great difficulty. The forces defending the city were constantly increased, and by 1738 had reached 4,000 militia, besides the regular troops. Relief expeditions were from time to time sent from the city to aid the besieged colony of Florida, which was constantly threatened by the English on one side or the French on the other. One of these expeditions was captured by the French at Pensacola in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The fleet of war vessels maintained by Spain in West Indian waters was unable not only to stamp out, but to check the growth of piracy, in view of which many letters of marque were granted to privateers between the years of 1720 and 1750. Spanish historians record that these privateers captured many pirates, who were invariably punished



CITY OF HABANA.

with death. In 1761 two Spanish war vessels bringing men and treasure from Veracruz, Mexico, reached Habana infected with yellow fever, called by the Spaniards at the time "black vomit," which was at once communicated to the city, resulting in an epidemic, from which more than 3,000 persons died between May and October of that year. The disease became endemic, and was only eradicated by the Americans in 1901. During the war between Spain and Great Britain in 1762 a fleet of 53 war vessels, under command of Sir George Pocock, conveying 145 transports bearing 12,041 soldiers and 2,000 negroes for working, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, appeared off the harbor of Habana, and the following day began an attack on the city. The fortifications at Cojimar, a suburb, were destroyed without difficulty, and troops were then landed. Fighting continued daily until August 11, when the city capitulated, the formal surrender taking place the day following. The British continued in possession of the city until June 6, 1763, nearly five months subsequent to the declaration of peace.

By the creation of the intendency of Habana in 1764 Cuba was removed from the jurisdiction of Santo Domingo, to which it had previously been subject. During the British occupation vessels of all nationalities were permitted to enter the harbor, and this practice was continued to some extent after English evacuation, but it was stopped in 1766 by an order which positively forbade the entrance to the harbor of any foreign vessel. Within two months after the British evacuation the construction of the fortress of La Cabaña and the reconstruction of Morro Castle were begun. La Cabaña, which, together with La Punta and Morro, guards the narrow entrance to the harbor, and which is one of the largest forts in area in the world, was completed in 1774.

In 1768 a hurricane swept over the city, destroying or seriously damaging 69 vessels in the harbor and leaving scarcely a building in the city unharmed. The first census of Habana, taken in 1773, showed a population of 75,618, and in 1788 the streets of the city were lighted for the first time. In June, 1791, another storm passed over the city doing great damage to life and property. The order forbidding the entrance to the harbor of all foreign vessels was, in 1795, modified to the extent of granting said privilege to English and American ships. On January, 1796, a war vessel arrived, bringing the ashes of Columbus from Santo Domingo, which were deposited in a niche of the walls of the cathedral, where they remained until the latter part of 1898, when they were taken out and carried to Spain. The genuineness of these ashes is denied by Santo Domingo, which claims that they are the remains of the son of Columbus, those of the great discoverer being preserved in the cathedral of the capital of that Republic.

In 1818 a royal decree permitting the free entry to the port of vessels of all nations was issued. A census taken that year showed a population of 84,075, which was increased by 1827 to 94,023. In 1829 an expedition of 3,500 men for the recapture of Mexico was organized in the city and shortly afterwards set sail for that Republic, returning the same year unsuccessful with a depletion in their ranks of 1,000. In 1833 an epidemic of cholera in the city killed 12,000 persons, and a similar epidemic in 1850 caused great loss of life. A hurricane, which swept over the island in 1843, caused great ravages in the city, and it was followed by a more severe storm in 1846, which destroyed 216 ships in the harbor, besides doing great damage to life and property ashore.

In 1850 Narciso Lopez and Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, landed in Cardenas with a filibustering expedition organized in New Orleans, and not being supported returned to the United States. Afterwards, in 1851, another expedition landed in Pinar del Rio. They were attacked by a superior force, captured, and, with 50 Americans, taken to Habana, and all shot except Lopez, who died by the garrote.

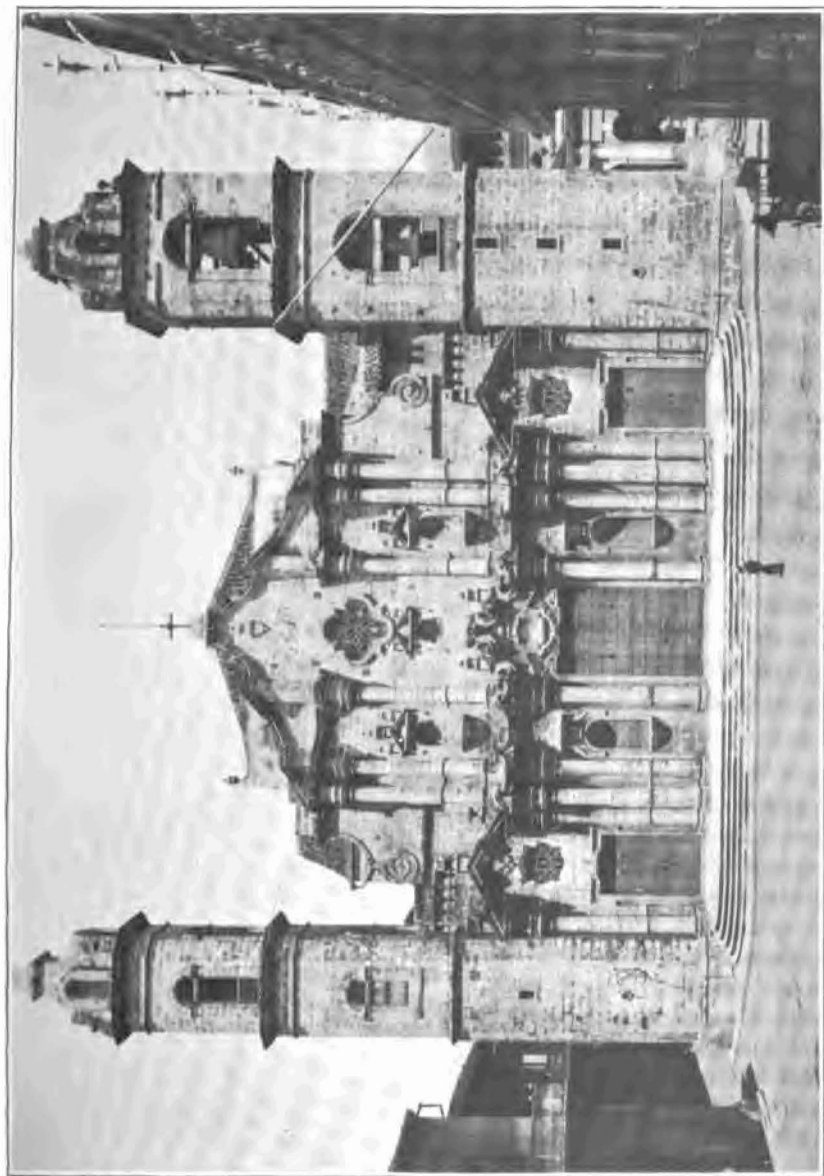
During the war of secession in the United States many southerners sought refuge in Habana, and safety was found there by many blockade runners.

Habana was the scene of many bloody occurrences during the period of the first revolution of the Cubans, known as the "Ten Years' War," the irregular forces of Spanish militia, known as "Voluntarios," being the chief offenders. During the revolution resulting in the separation of the island from Spain (1895-1898) riots and disturbances were also frequent. As a result of one of these the Government of the United States ordered the U. S. battle ship *Maine* to Habana, in which harbor it was blown up on February 15, 1898. This occurrence was perhaps one of the strongest motives which brought the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, and consequently the declaration of war between the two nations.

This historical sketch of the capital city of Cuba may be found interesting, and especially so to Americans, who, since the advent of the Cuban Republic, have been visiting Habana during the winter months in ever-increasing numbers.

The importance of the old "Puerto Carenas," however, is not solely due to its history. Habana is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, both naturally and by its avenues, palaces, buildings, parks, promenades, and as a commercial center has splendid wharves and facilities for transportation.

It has a population of nearly 275,000 inhabitants, and the number is daily increasing by the powerful currents of immigration coming from all over the world.



THE CATHEDRAL, HABANA.



OBISPO STREET, HABANA.

Of the buildings the palace of the President of the Republic, formerly occupied by the Spanish captain-generals and the residence of the military governor during the period of American occupation, is worthy of mention, by the beauty of its architecture, its size, and the magnificence of its galleries and salons. This building belonged to the Habana municipality, which, when the Republic was established, granted the privilege to the executive to dwell in it. There is a statue of Columbus in the courtyard. The ancient convent of San Francisco, now occupied by the custom-house department, is also worthy of inspection by the visitor. The palace formerly occupied by the commander of marine, now used as the House of Representatives of the Republic, is a handsome building. The Nacional Theatre is considered one of the best in the world, not only for its size, but also because of its really wonderful acoustic conditions. The Tacon Market and the Colon Market are models in their class. The normal school for teachers, the jail, and the Payret Theatre are also important institutions.

The principal parks and squares are the following: Central Park, Park of Colon, Plaza de Armas, Plaza de Montserrate, Plaza de la Catedral, or "Discusion," and Plaza del Cristo.

The principal avenues and promenades are: The Malecon, the Paseo de Marti (formerly Prado), Avenida de la Independencia, Calzada de San Lazaro, Avenida de las Palmas, and Calzada de la Reina. There is a botanic garden divided into an experimental field and a section of botany.

Habana possesses several clubs and societies, the most important of which are: The Union Club, El Ateneo y Círculo de la Habana, Círculo Liberal Nacional, Círculo Moderado, Centro Asturiano, Centro de Dependientes, Centro Aleman, Centro Gallego, American Club, Circolo Italiano, Casino Español, Sociedad del Vedado, Sociedad del Pilar, Habana Yacht Club, Habana Chess Club, and several athletic societies.

Of all the Spanish-American cities Habana is perhaps the gayest. It has seven theaters—the Nacional, Payret, Albisu, Cuba, Marti, Alhambra, and Chinese, which are open during the greater part of the year; besides it has several baseball grounds where Cuban and American teams of the first quality are always to be admired. Jai Alai, the Spanish ball game, is also played. It would take considerable space to enumerate all the amusements to be found in Habana. Let it suffice to say that a prominent American has called the city "the American Paris."

The Habana press of to-day can favorably compare with that of many of the foremost countries in Europe. Besides the *Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba* and the *Boletin Oficial*, published by the national and provincial government, the most important newspapers

are: *La Discusion*, *Diario de la Marina*, *La Lucha* (which is printed both in Spanish and English), *El Mundo*, *El Comercio*, *El Nuevo Pais*, *El Avisador Comercial*, *El Liberal*, *The Habana Post* (an American paper published in English), *El Figaro* (an illustrated weekly), *Cuba y America*, *El Economista*, *El Tabaco*, and many others. Most of these papers are supplied with up-to-date plants, rotary presses, photoengraving plants, linotypes, etc. Great importance is given by them to foreign news and they all have numerous correspondents in the principal cities of the United States and Europe. These papers circulate all over the island and in Central and South America, and their cablegraphic service is as good and efficient as that of any first-class newspaper in the world.

The water supply of Habana is unexcelled. It is carried to the city from the springs at Vento (Palatino), about 8 miles from Habana, and its abundance is such that it more than fills the present requirements and a large portion runs to waste. The purity of the Habana water is remarkable, no filtering being necessary.

According to the latest census there are about 18,000 houses in the city.

The mean annual temperature of Habana is 77° and the lowest recorded temperature is 49.6°. The average humidity is 75 per cent and the annual rainfall 52 inches, two-thirds of which is precipitated during the rainy season from June to the middle of October. The city has an excellent electric street-railway system, built by an American corporation since the Spanish-American war, whose lines extend not only through many of the narrow streets of the city, but to the suburban towns of El Vedado, Cerro, and Jesus del Monte.

Other lines are now being built through the business section of the city, and an elevated line extending along the harbor front. Strangers in the city are surprised at the cheapness of carriage fares. Rubber-tired victorias, drawn by horses usually in excellent condition, will take one or two passengers to almost any part of the city for the sum of 20 cents Spanish silver, equal to about 14 cents American currency.

The increasing number of American tourists who visit the city every winter, and return charmed with its climate and attractions, will undoubtedly tend within a few years to make Habana the most popular winter resort for the people of the United States living east of the Missouri River. Within a few hours' sail from Florida one reaches a city foreign in every respect and wholly unlike anything to be seen at home. Its streets, buildings, customs, and atmosphere are closely akin to those of Andalusia, the most interesting portion of Spain, while its vegetation is peculiarly Cuban. Three and a half years of American occupation made little impress on the customs of the people, and, except in cleanliness of streets and buildings, Habana, in a general sense, is the same now as during colonial days.

Except in luxurious hotels, Habana has many advantages over any point in Florida as an attractive winter resort, and this fact is becoming known to the winter-tourist public of the United States. Its many points of historic interest; its balmy, rainless winter days and more beautiful nights; its well-kept macadam roads, extending from the city to various interior picturesque towns and quaint villages through beautiful sections of tropical country, are sure to prove delightful attractions to the visitor from the frozen North.

Habana is justly proud of its firemen. The corps is a volunteer institution and the firemen receive no salary or compensation for their service. Many of them belong to the most prominent families of Cuba. The fire engines and other apparatus are of the most modern models, and the service is thoroughly efficient.

There is not, perhaps, any other city in the world which possesses a better police force than Habana. The city is divided into thirteen precincts, each precinct commanded by a captain. The number of patrolmen is the largest of any city in the world. They are well paid, splendidly organized and drilled, and handsomely uniformed. As a rule, the members of the force are all men of high moral standing and unquestionable courage. The Habana police is divided into two sections, infantry and cavalry, and their ability to handle large crowds is certainly praiseworthy.

Besides the uniformed police, there is in Habana a detective bureau. This branch of the Habana police is perhaps the one deserving more credit for its exceptional ability in discovering offenders and ferreting out crimes. Many a notorious criminal who had managed to evade the police of Paris, London, Chicago, and New York has been detected and arrested by the Habana detectives by means of the most ingenious combinations.

Habana is to-day what the Americans aptly term "a busy city." The first impression one receives on landing in the Cuban capital is that he has arrived at one of the great American or European centers of commerce and industry.

Habana is well provided with hospitals, the most important ones being the Mercedes No. 1; Las Animas, where the experiments for yellow fever were made; the Quinta de Higiene, for venereal diseases; the Tamayo Dispensary, the one for tuberculosis; La Caridad, and La Creche; the Paula (for women), and San Lazaro (for the lepers), besides a large number of emergency hospitals, called "casas de socorros," which render many good services to those who suffer from accidents. All these hospitals are well supplied with the most modern apparatus and surgical instruments and are in charge of the ablest physicians and practitioners as well as trained nurses.

Habana also has a hospital for the insane, at Mazorra, where the insane asylum is located.

There are 21 Catholic and 6 Protestant churches in Habana. The Catholic churches are: Belen, The Cathedral, Espiritu Santo, Guadalupe, Jesus del Monte, Jesus Maria y José, Merced, Monserrate, Pilar, San Agustin, San Felipe, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, Santa Clara, Santa Teresa, Santo Angel Custodio, Santo Cristo, Santo Domingo, Salvador, San Lazaro, and Ursulinas. Of these Belen, Merced, San Agustin, Santa Catalina, Santa Clara, Santa Teresa, Santo Domingo, and Ursulinas are convents.

The Protestant churches are: Bautista (Baptist), Evangelica (Evangelical), Union Cristiana, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian.

Habana also has two conservatories of music, a school of painting and drawing, institute or high school, school of arts and trades and several other professional institutions, besides many private and public schools and colleges.

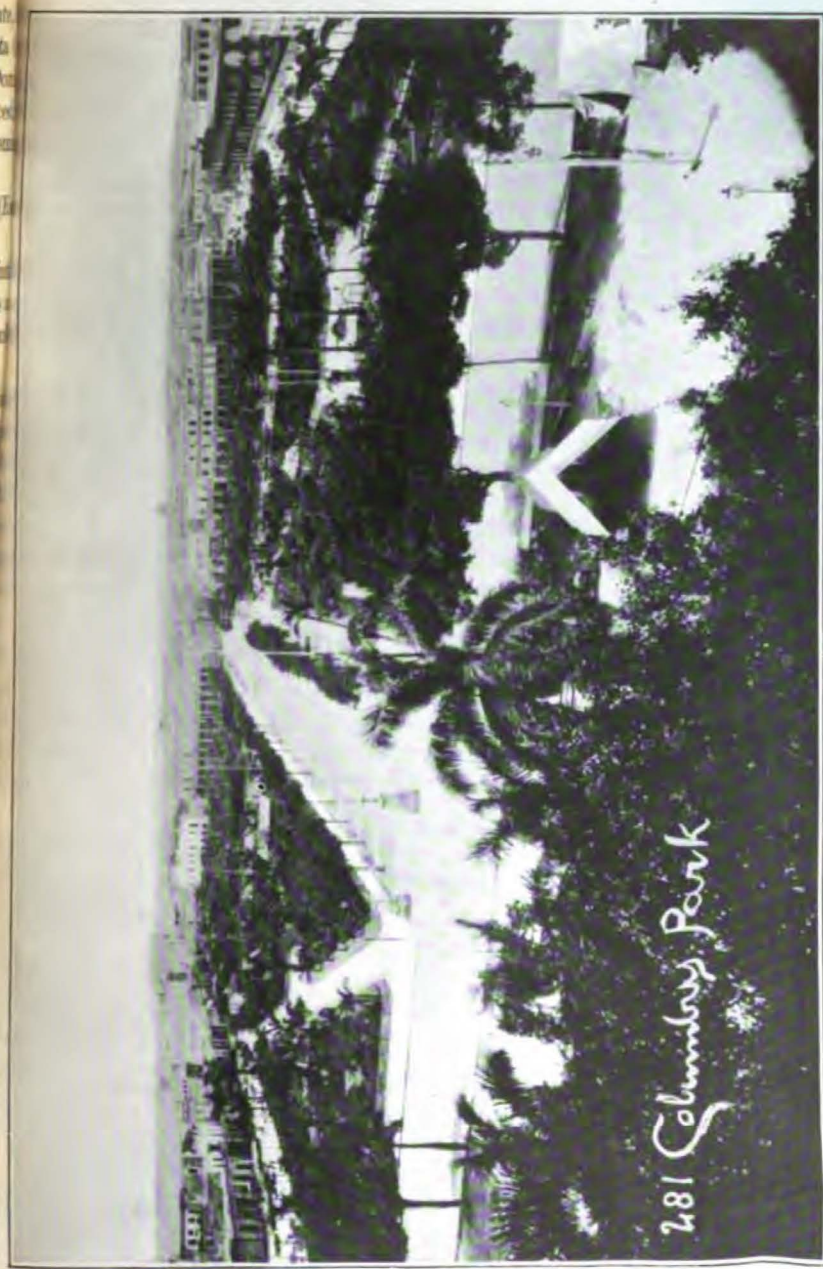
The Cristobal Colon cemetery, one of the notable public institutions of Habana, is situated upon an eminence west of the city commanding an outlook over the sea. It is reached by a drive through the Avenida de la Independencia (formerly Paseo de Tacon) and past Principe Hill, or by the Universidad-Aduana line of street cars, which run to the entrance, and make the trip in twenty minutes from Prado (to-day Paseo de Marti). The grounds are open through the day. At the entrance, in a monumental arch of granite pierced by three openings, is a sculptured panel representing the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and surmounting the whole is a group of heroic figures representing the theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, protected by the mantle of Religion. The cemetery has many handsome monuments; richly chiseled marbles and tombs decorated with porcelain flowers line the avenues.

Noteworthy among the monuments are the tomb of General Calixto Garcia, the Cuban patriot, bearing the sentiment "Morir por la Patria es vivir" (To die for the country is to live); the one to Bishop Espada; the Students' Monument, erected by popular subscription in memory of the students of medicine of the University of Habana, who, in the year 1871, were sacrificed to the vindictiveness of the Spanish Volunteers; the Firemen's Monument, erected by the citizens of Habana in commemoration of the bravery of the volunteer firemen of Habana, 30 of whom perished in a fire which occurred in a warehouse on May 17, 1890, and many others; also the statues of Albear, Charles III, Ferdinand VII, and Marti.

The Temple, constructed in 1828 on the site where the first mass was celebrated, is an interesting building and contains paintings of historical value. Here the first council took place under a ceiba tree.

The University of Habana, located in the building formerly occupied by the Spanish military magazines, is also noteworthy. It possesses interesting collections of ethnology, zoology, geology, and

Habana
Santo, (C
errate,
Santo
to Dom
Merced
o Dom
dica (H
an.
of p
rades a
nd pol
stituta
amano
Ave
cipe
in to
(the
A
ning
he d
sent
by
mo
low



COLUMBUS PARK.



PARK OF THE INDIAN WOMAN,

botany. The university has a beautiful and healthy situation on a high hill overlooking the sea, and where pure and fresh air circulates profusely.

Habana has several public libraries: The Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País; the one of the Colegio de Abogados (law), the one of the Academy of Science, which has a museum, that of Pedagogia, the university, and the high school.

At the corner of Belascoin and San Lazaro streets is the Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad (Charity and Maternity Asylum) for destitute 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 and is one of the best institutions of the city. Other beneficent institutions are the Asylum of San Vicente de Paul, the Correctional School at Aldecoa, and the Asilo de Huerfanos de la Patria (Orphans of the Country), in which shelter, food, and education is provided for the children of those who died for the independence of Cuba.

CHAPTER IV.

PROVINCES—GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF EACH—RESOURCES— POPULATION, ETC.

The Republic of Cuba is divided into six Provinces, which from west to east are as follows: Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

These Provinces are subdivided into 83 municipal districts, in the following proportion: Pinar del Rio, 11; Habana, 17; Matanzas, 9; Santa Clara, 27; Camagüey, 4; Oriente, 15.

Some of these, especially in the rural districts, are again subdivided into wards (barrios), the size, number, and population of which varies; their object being to aid municipal control by means of delegates known as *alcaldes de barrio*, an office equivalent to the justice of the peace in the United States.

The area of the six Provinces is shown in the following table:

	Square miles.
Pinar del Rio	5,000
Habana	2,772
Matanzas	3,700
Santa Clara	9,560
Camagüey	10,500
Oriente	12,468

The population of Cuba and its Provinces, at various censuses, according to the report of Colonel Sanger, U. S. Army (1899), is as follows:

Province.	1861.	1887.	1899.
Habana	393,789	451,928	424,811
Matanzas	234,524	259,578	202,462
Pinar del Rio	146,685	225,891	173,082
Camagüey	85,702	67,789	88,237
Santa Clara	271,310	354,122	356,537
Oriente	264,520	272,379	327,716
Total	1,396,530	1,631,687	1,572,845

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

The Province of Pinar del Rio is situated at the western extremity of the island, and is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Province of Habana, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Strait of Yucatan.

As constituted under the late government, Pinar del Rio is divided into four judicial districts: Pinar del Rio, San Cristobal, Guanajay, and Guane.

The lands of this Province differ greatly in their formation; the Quaternaries are found forming two bands or zones, one to the north and the other to the south, excepting the piece of land pertaining to Cabo Corrientes. The southern band is a great deal wider than the northern. The portion of this Province between longitude 78° and 79° west, San Fernando meridian, Spain, is absolutely of the same post-Tertiary formation. These lands are limited by the coasts and, generally speaking, are low and marshy; they are used chiefly for raising cattle and swine as well as for the manufacture of charcoal and the gathering of leaves and bark of the red mangrove.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are also found in two strips parallel to the above mentioned. They are considered first class for the culture of tobacco, owing to their arenaceous, argillo-calcareous, humiferous composition, principally in the southern part of the Province (municipalities of Guane, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Consolación del Sur), where the Vuelta Abajo vegas of world-wide fame are located.

To lands of the Secondary period pertain all the central highlands of the Province. On the summit of these mountains small spaces of igneous soil, mostly composed of serpentine rocks, are found. These lands are generally of bad quality. Some coffee grows on them, but their principal products are feed for cattle, timber for construction, and wood for making charcoal. This portion of land is the most mountainous of the Province.

To the southwest of the Cordillera de los Organos (Organos Ridge) exists a zone pertaining to the primitive formation, covered by woods almost in its total area. Communications with Habana and through the Province are abundant and good.

The principal products of the Province of Pinar del Rio are tobacco (the most renowned in the world), sugar cane, coffee, timber, fruits, charcoal, and cattle.

The capital of the Province is the city of Pinar del Rio, with 8,880 inhabitants, situated in a fertile valley near the river Guamá, and connected with Habana by the lines of the Western Railway of Habana.

Pinar del Rio has a splendid situation in the heart of the famous tobacco-growing district of Vuelta Abajo. It communicates by rail

with the towns of San Luis and San Juan y Martinez, and will soon have communication with Remates de Guane, where the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco is produced.

An excellent macadamized road connects the city of Pinar del Rio with the port of La Coloma, on the south coast of the island.

The city itself is an antiquated one, although many changes and improvements have lately been introduced. It has several good, solid buildings, such as the civil governor's residence, the jail, the institute, and the old Spanish cuartel or armory. It has also a good hospital, cemetery, etc.

The most important cities and towns in this Province are: Guanajay, San Luis, Viñales, San Juan y Martinez, San Diego, Los Palacios, Cabañas, Bahia Honda, Mariel (where the quarantine station of the Republic is located), Consolacion del Sur, Remates de Guane, San Cristobal, etc.

One of the naval stations ceded by the Cuban Republic to the United States has been established at Bahia Honda, in this Province.

San Diego de los Baños is famous for its sulphur springs, of unequalled excellence.

The Province of Pinar del Rio suffered greatly as a consequence of the late revolution. It is, however, being rapidly reconstructed, and there is every reason to believe that its condition will soon be more favorable than ever before.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The Province of Habana, the smallest in area, is the most populated of the Republic.

It is bounded on the north by the Florida Canal, on the east by the Province of Matanzas, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, on the west by the Province of Pinar del Rio.

It is divided into the following judicial districts: Habana, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Jaruco, San Antonio de los Baños, Bejucal, and Güines.

The soil of the Quaternary period is found in all the south coast littoral and in a small portion of the north coast, east of Habana.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are located in the southern and western portions of the Province, adjoining the zones of the Quaternary formation, although the strips are rather narrow. In the municipalities of Alquizar and Güira de Melena, situated in the southwest section of the Province, tobacco of very good quality, called "Tabaco de Partido," is cultivated, and also coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and oranges.

The dark soil (black earth) of the municipalities of Güines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, and San Nicolas, on the south coast, to the east, produce sugar cane, and, in Güines, also potatoes, and many other



CITY OF PINAR DEL RIO.

excellent vegetables, enough to supply the Habana markets and to export to the United States.

The arenose-argillo-calcareous lands of the municipality of Bauta, to the west of Habana, are first class for cultivating white and violet pineapples, which are being shipped in large quantities to New York and other American markets.

The lands of the Secondary period form a strip beginning south of the city of Habana and running east to the limits of Matanzas. In this zone are located parts of the municipalities of Madruga, Tapaste, Santa María del Rosario, Casiguas, and others.

Only a small portion of igneous soil can be found in the municipality of Guanabacoa, to the east of Habana.

The principal productions of the Province are sugar cane, alcohol, tobacco, pineapples, "yuca," starch, coffee, bananas, corn, and fruits and vegetables of every kind, and other produce.

The capital of the Province, and of the Republic, is Habana. It is situated on the west side of the beautiful bay of Habana, known to Columbus and his companions as the "Puerto de Carenas," owing to the fact that the great admiral found in its bosom safe shelter to carry on the difficult task of overhauling his damaged ships; "carena" being a Spanish word meaning "overhaul." It is in latitude 23° 8' 15" north and 88° 22' 42" west longitude.

Habana occupies a very strategical position at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, a fact which has served to aptly give it the name of the "Key of the Gulf;" and a symbolic key is emblazoned in its coat of arms.

Habana is strongly fortified, the entrance to its harbor being guarded on one side by the Morro and the frowning heights of La Cabaña Fortress, and on the other by La Punta and other smaller coast batteries, which, supported as they are by the batteries of Castillo del Principe, Castillo de Atares, etc., and by the sand batteries extending upon the coast on both sides of the harbor, make the place a stronghold.

The mouth of the port is a rather narrow one, but expands into a wide and deep harbor, where a thousand ships can safely anchor.

The city has a population of nearly 275,000 inhabitants; it has beautiful drives, among which the now famous Malecon (embankment), which runs parallel to the sea; the Prado (now Paseo de Marti), running from the Malecon to the Parque Central; the Avenida de las Palmas, the Avenida de la Independencia, etc. Its parks are also very beautiful, notably, the Central, the Parque de Colon, and others.

The city has a number of associations for purposes of instruction and recreation, and several clubs, an academy of sciences, university, high school, charity institutions, asylums, civil, military, and private hospitals, several theaters, the principal one named Teatro Nacional,

being widely celebrated; large markets, a system of magnificent waterworks, an extensive and beautiful cemetery, sea baths, churches, convents, and good hotels, which are being improved yearly.

It has a great commercial traffic, interior as well as exterior, maintained by steamship lines, railroads, urban and suburban electric lines, and a large number of omnibuses and carriages, public and private.

The water supply of Habana is one of the most abundant and purest and healthiest in the world, it being gotten from the springs in Vento, tanked in reservoirs at a place called "Palatino," near Habana, and carried to the city by means of an aqueduct by an engineer named Albear, a native of Habana.

Very soon the works of the sewerage and paving will be accomplished.

Habana is the residence of the President of the Republic, the seat of the Congress of the Republic, etc.

It is the seat of the General Government, supreme court, superior court of Habana (audiencia) general direction of finance, naval station, arsenal, observatory, diocese of the bishopric, and the residence of all the administrative heads of the island (civil, military, maritime, judicial, and economical).

The cable companies are The International Ocean Telephone Company, from Habana to Florida, in connection with the Western Union of the United States and the Cuba Submarine Telephone Company (limited) connecting Habana with Santiago and Cienfuegos.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company has a cable connecting Habana with Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and the lesser Antilles. The Compagnie Française de Cables Sous Marins connects Habana with Santiago, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, and Brazil.

It is rapidly becoming a favorite winter resort for Americans, who find in the Cuban capital the combined pleasures of seashore and city life.

The port of Habana is the most important of the island and one of the foremost in the world.

There are numerous cigar and cigarette factories, tanneries, manufactories of sweetmeats, rum, candles, gas, beer, carriages, soap, perfumery, glycerin, etc.

Its principal exports to the United States consist of tobacco, fruit, wax and honey, sugar, and molasses.

The Isle of Pines, with an area of 840 square miles, is a municipal district of the Province of Habana. It is in effect two islands connected by a marsh, the northern being somewhat broken by hills; the southern low, flat, and sandy.

There are also worthy of mention Guanabacoa, one of the most ancient towns of the island, Santa Maria del Rosario, Jaruco, San Antonio de los Baños, Bejucal, Guines, Santiago de las Vegas, Marianao, Managua, Guira, Batabano, Nueva Paz, and Aguacate.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

The Province of Matanzas is bounded on the north by the Florida Canal, on the south and east by the Province of Santa Clara, on the west by the Caribbean Sea and the Province of Habana.

It is divided into five judicial districts, viz, North and South Matanzas, Cardenas, Alfonso XII, and Colon.

The Quaternary formations are found in the shape of narrow strips, running along the north coast from the Bay of Matanzas to the limits of Santa Clara Province and along the south coast of the Province.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are situated on the west side of Matanzas, running in said direction to the limits of Habana Province, in the central and southern part of the Province to the Zapata swamps and limits of Santa Clara.

The red soil of the municipalities of Jovellanos, Guira de Macuriges, Cervantes (formerly Perico), Bolondron, and La Union are considered of the very best kind for cultivating sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes, "ñame," "yuca," corn, etc. The soil of the municipalities of Alacranes, Jaguey Grande, Guanajayabo, and Guamacaro are of argillo-arenose-calcareous humiferous composition, of dark or brown color, in some instances rather humid, but of thick vegetable coat. It is good for the cultivation of sugar cane.

The lands of the Secondary formations are situated in the central highlands of this region, forming a zone running from the west of the village of Colon nearly to the municipality of Union de Reyes.

The igneous soils are located in the center of the Secondary zone, forming narrow strips, which begin at Colon and end at Union de Reyes.

The parts of this Province pertaining to the municipalities of Cimarones and San Jose de los Ramos are extensively flooded during heavy rainy seasons on account of the swelling of the rivers through or near by said districts.

The principal products of the Province are sugar cane, alcohol, and timber.

Matanzas has 40,000 inhabitants and is the capital of the Province that bears its name, about 60 miles directly east of Habana. This city has great commercial activity, and is noted for the beauty of its surroundings, one of the most enchanting views being the celebrated Valley of the Yumuri. It has also a pretty plaza, and good buildings, the most notable being the Esteban Theater and the City Hall, and there are also many others of a public and private nature. One of the

city's great attractions are the Caves of Bellamar, containing most beautiful stalactites and stalagmites.

The chief warehouses, distilleries, and sugar refineries are on the south of the river San Juan, easily accesible to railroads and lighters.

The principal industries are rum distilling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of guaba jelly. There are railroad, car, and machine shops. Sugar and molasses are sent to the United States, amounting from 1891 to 1895 to \$59,988,497.

The climate is fine and Matanzas is considered the healthiest city on the island.

Cardenas, with 32,000 inhabitants, is also an important commercial center, and occupies the third place in the value of its exports during the last fiscal year 1902-3.

Sugar is the chief article of export. The total exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1895-96 were \$2,920,905, of this sugar represented \$1,872,626. About half of the imports are from the United States.

The Cardenas and Jucaro Railway (Caminos de hierro de Cardenas y Jucaro) with main line from Cardenas to Santa Clara.

Colon is on a branch of the Macagua Railroad.

This municipality has of late years made great efforts in the direction of educational advancement. It is in the heart of the sugar-producing region.

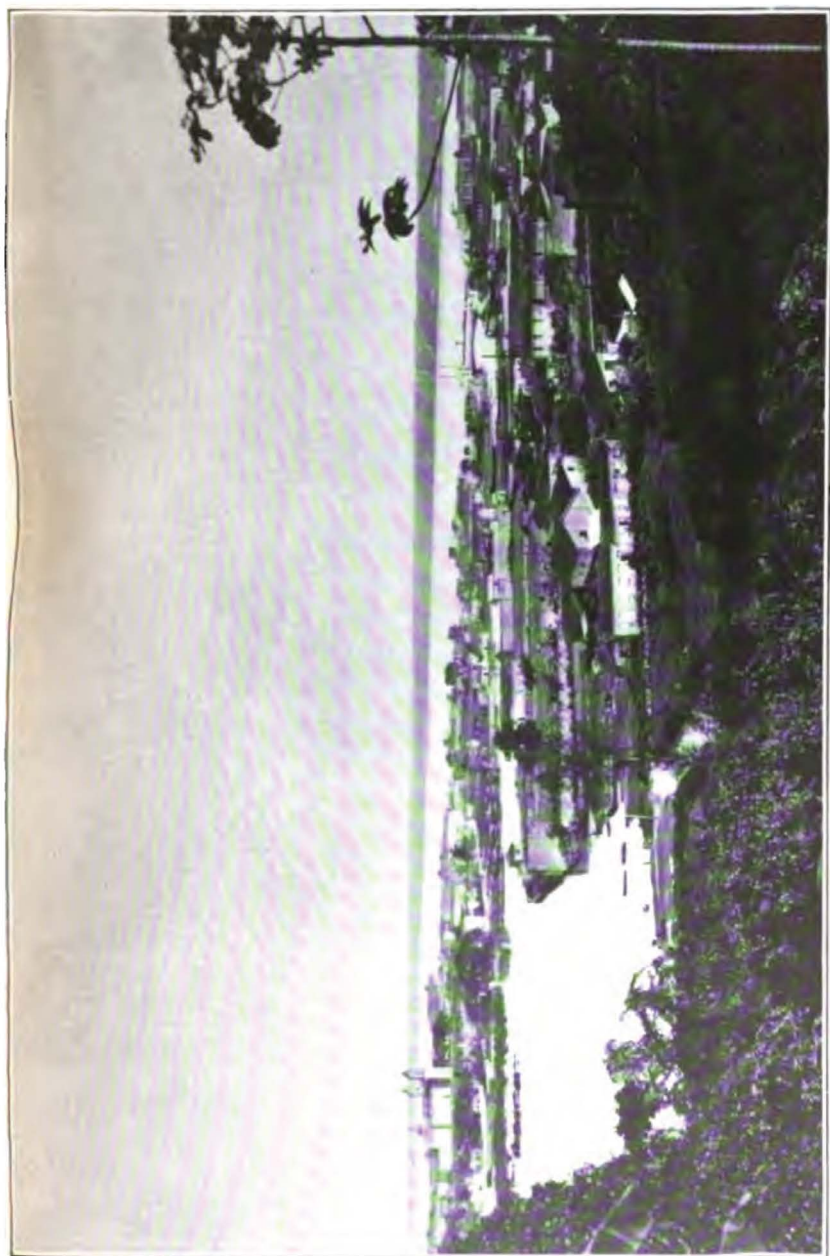
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The Province of Santa Clara is bounded on the north by the Channel of Bahama, on the east by the Province of Camaguey, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Province of Matanzas.

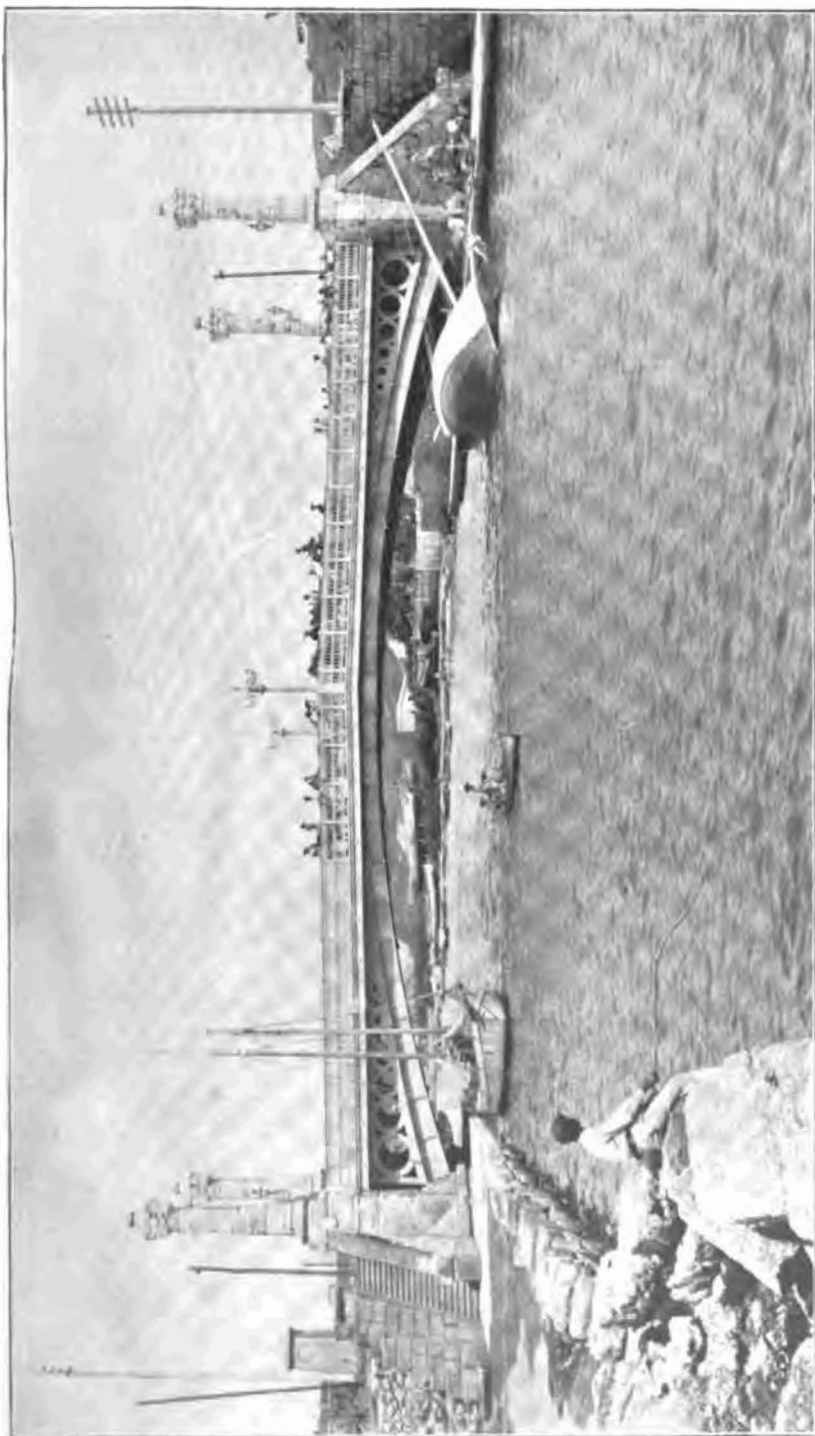
It is divided into six judicial districts, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus.

The soil of the Quaternary formation extends from the limits of the Matanzas Province to the north of Sagua la Chica River on the north coast, and to Cienfuegos on the south coast.

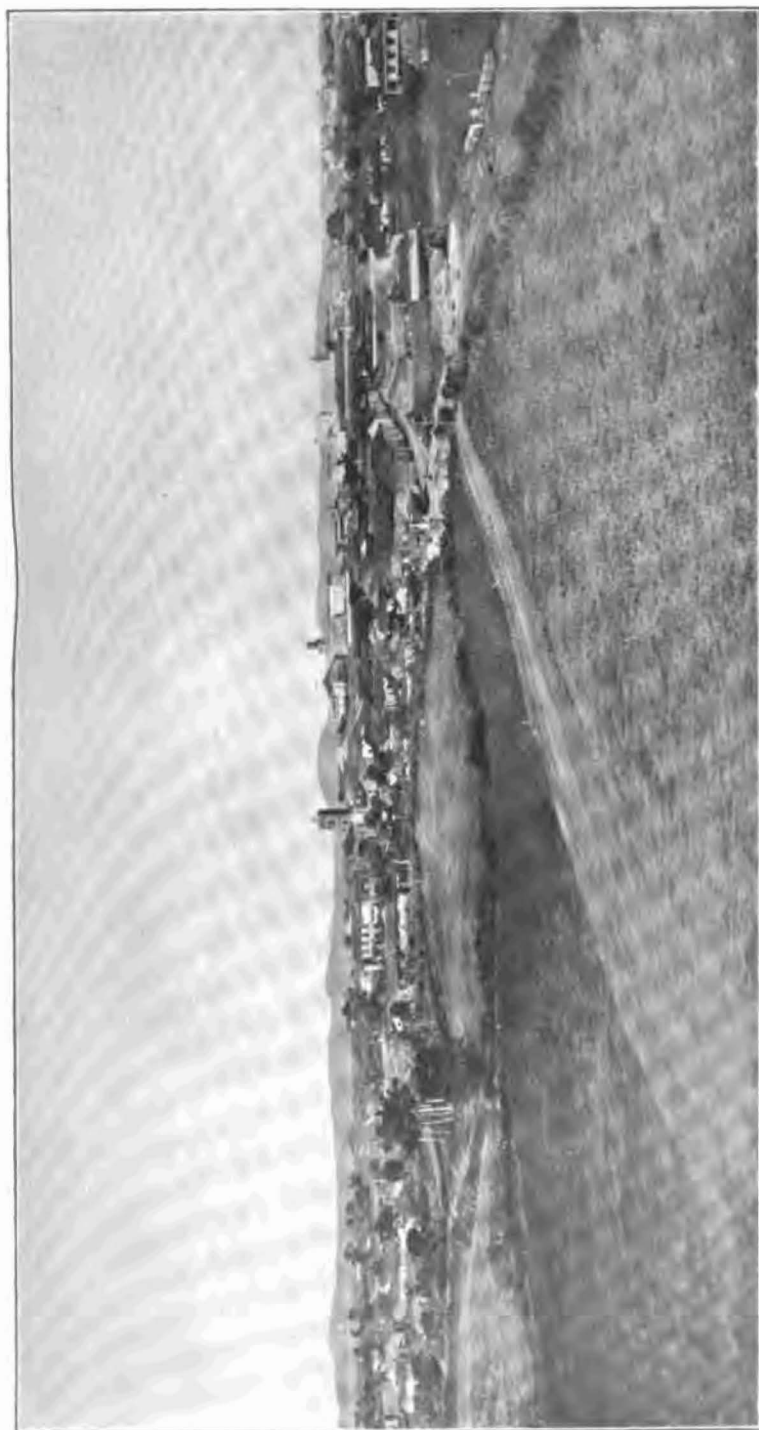
The lands of the Tertiary formation are found in the northern part of the Province, from Sagua la Chica River to the limits of the Province of Camaguey, forming a wide zone, extending westward to the Province of Matanzas. In this zone are located, in part, the municipalities of Yaguajay, Remedios, Taguayabon, Vueltas, Camajuani, and Sagua. On the south coast they form a narrow strip, beginning at the port of Cienfuegos and ending in the Province of Camaguey. This zone becomes wider in the central region of the Province, occupying a considerable extent of land. The municipalities of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus are situated in this zone. Soil of the same formation, occupied by the municipalities of Cartagena and Santa Isabela de las Lajas, can be found in the western portion of the Province.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF MATANZAS.



BRIDGE OVER YUMURI RIVER, MATANZAS.



CITY OF SANTA CLARA.

The lands of the Secondary period form two irregular bands joining in the west. Lands of this formation, although occupying a small area, can be found to the north of Cienfuegos port, in the place where the municipality of San Fernando is situated.

Soil of the Primitive formation can be found on the east side of the Arimao River, extending to the north slope of the Siguanea. The renowned Manicaragua Vegas are located on this formation.

The principal products of the Province are sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, corn, bananas, honey, wax, timber, alcohol, cattle, charcoal, and bark and leaves for tanning.

Cienfuegos, having a fine harbor bearing the same name and of great commercial activity, occupied the second place for its exports during the last fiscal year. It is in latitude $22^{\circ} 9'$ north and longitude $73^{\circ} 50'$ west, on a peninsula in the bay of Yagua, 6 miles from the sea. The depth of water at the anchorage in the harbor is 27 feet, and at the different wharves from 14 to 16 feet.

The commercial importance of the place was recognized some forty years ago, and has increased with the development of the sugar industry. This port is now the center of the sugar trade for the south of the island. It is connected by rail with Habana and the principal points on the north of the island.

Sugar and tobacco are exported to the United States, and soap and ice are manufactured.

The city has a beautiful plaza and its streets are wide and straight; its buildings are large and substantial and it is surrounded by a great number of the finest sugar plantations on the island.

The climate from December until May is dry and moderately warm, the temperature ranging from 60° to 78° during the day and falling several degrees at night. At this season almost constant winds prevail from the northeast or northwest, accompanied by clouds of dust. For the rest of the year the temperature ranges from 75° to 93° , descending a few degrees at night.

The population in 1899 was 30,038.

Santa Clara, 13,763 inhabitants, capital of the Province of the same name, is situated in the center of the island and has railroad connection with all the important cities.

Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Remedios, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Cruces, Camajuani, Placetas, and Tunas de Zaza are important cities.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

The Province of Camaguey is bounded on the north by the channel of Bahama, on the east by the Province of Oriente, on the south by the Antilles Sea, and on the west by the Province of Santa Clara. It has three judicial districts, Camaguey North, Camaguey South, and Moron.

Soil of the Quaternary period extends in a narrow strip in the northern part of the Province and also on the south coast from the port of Santa Cruz to Santiago de Cuba. Lands of this kind can be found also at the mouth of the Santa Clara River.

Lands of the Tertiary formation form two parallel zones, one in the north and the other in the south portion of the Province. The municipalities of Moron, Nuevitas, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz are located in said zones.

The principal products of the Province are cattle, sugar cane, wax, honey, timber and hemp.

Camaguey, or Puerto Principe, has 25,102 inhabitants, and is the capital of the Province of the same name. The city is connected with the port of Nuevitas by railway and with all the other large cities of the island by the new railroad that crosses the island through its center, and is located in the heart of one of the wildest parts of the island, distant 528½ miles from Habana and 47 miles from the port of Nuevitas on the north, and about 50 from Santa Cruz on the south coast. It is the seat of a court of appeal.

The manufacture of cigars is large; sugar, tobacco, wax, and honey are important export articles.

Along the north coast exist three large isles known as Cayo Coco, Cayo Romano and Guanaja, almost desert, though possessing rich soil. They are inhabited by fishermen, and the abundance of sea birds along the coasts is extraordinary.

"La Gloria," the American colony developed after peace was restored, belongs to Camaguey Province.

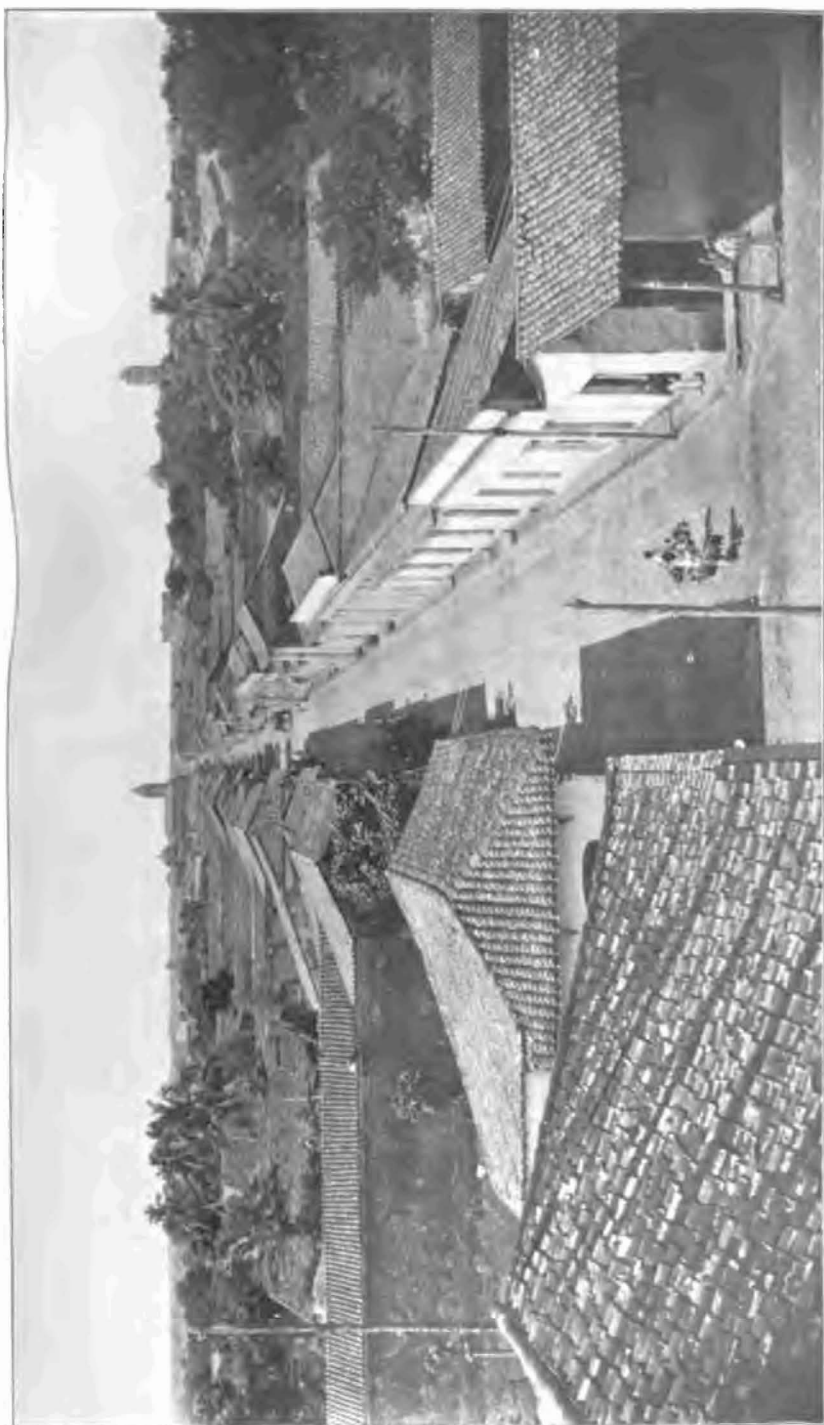
Some of the cities are Nuevitas, Moron, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz. The first and last are situated by the sea. Cedar, mahogany, honey, and wax are shipped to the United States to the annual value of \$300,000 to \$400,000.

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

The Province of Oriente is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by El Paso de los Vientos, or Strait of Maisi, which separates it from the island of Haiti or Santo Domingo; on the south by the Straits of Colon, which separate it from Jamaica; on the west by the Gulf of Guaycanaybo and the Province of Camaguey.

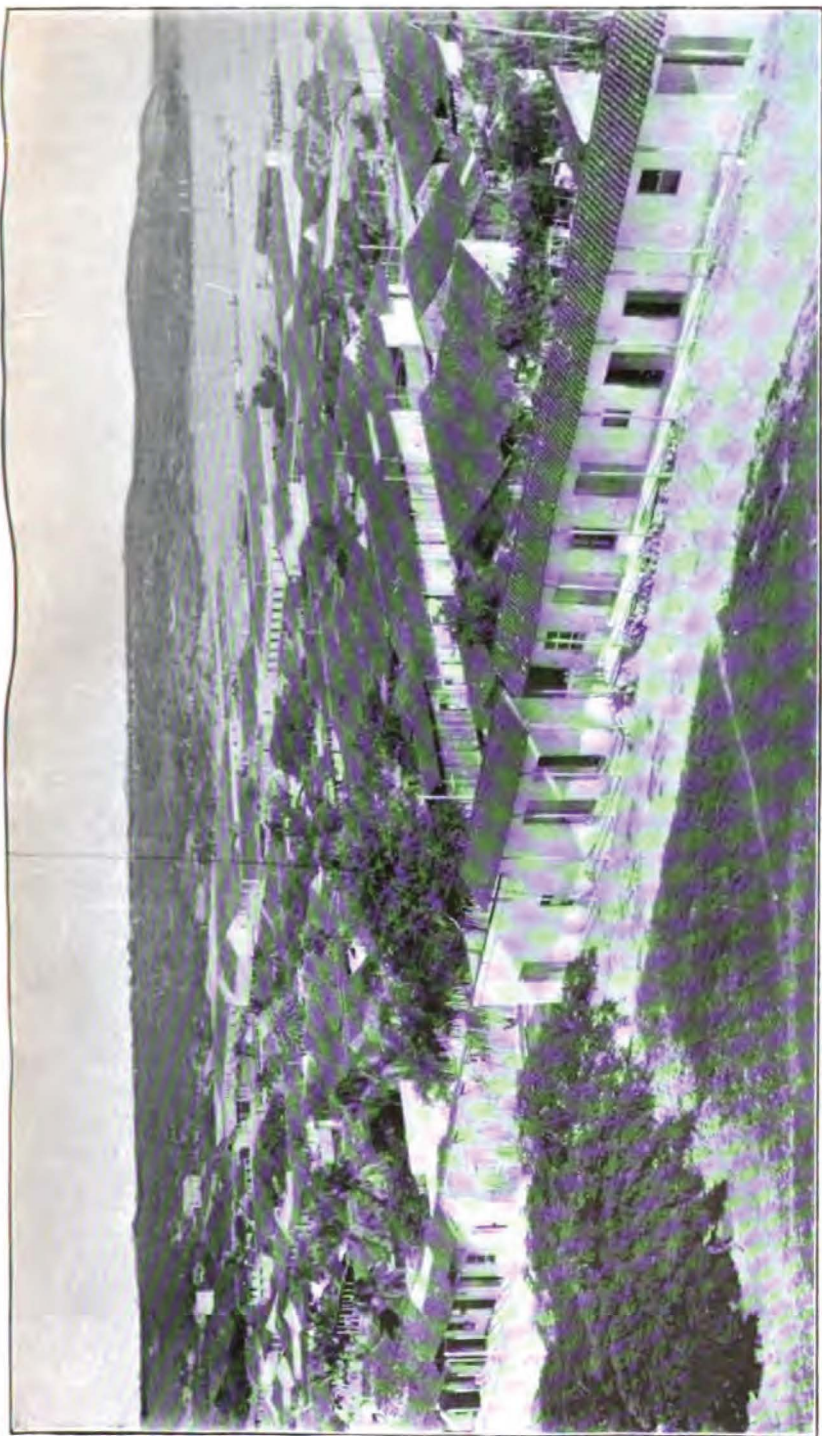
It has seven judicial districts: Norte de Cuba, Sur de Cuba, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguin, and Baracoa, the oldest city in the island, and Guantanamo.

The soil of the Province of Oriente is of the Quaternary formation in the northern part of the Province, extending to Mangle Point; in the south it extends from Cape Cruz in a westerly direction to the limits of the Province of Camaguey and again from Puerto-Escondido to Cape Maisi.



CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

CITY OF NUEVITAS.



Lands of the Tertiary period exist all along the south coast excepting the portions from Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi, which are, as stated, of the Quaternary formation. The towns of Piedras, Jiguani, Barajagua, and Mayari are situated on this kind of soil, as are also San Pedro, San Marcos, and the municipality of Gibara.

Lands of the Secondary formation occupy the southern part of the Province, from Cape Cruz to Guantanamo, and thence to the northeast to the mountains of Toa. This is the richest mineral region in the Province.

Lands of the Primitive formation are found only to the northeast of the port of Manati, and in a limited district.

Igneous soil forms a wide zone embracing the municipalities of Bayamo, Holguin, and Victoria de las Tunas; all the northern slope of the Sierra Maestra is also of the same kind of soil, being crossed by strips of the Secondary formation.

The principal products of the Province are minerals, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, wax, honey, coconuts, bananas, and timber.

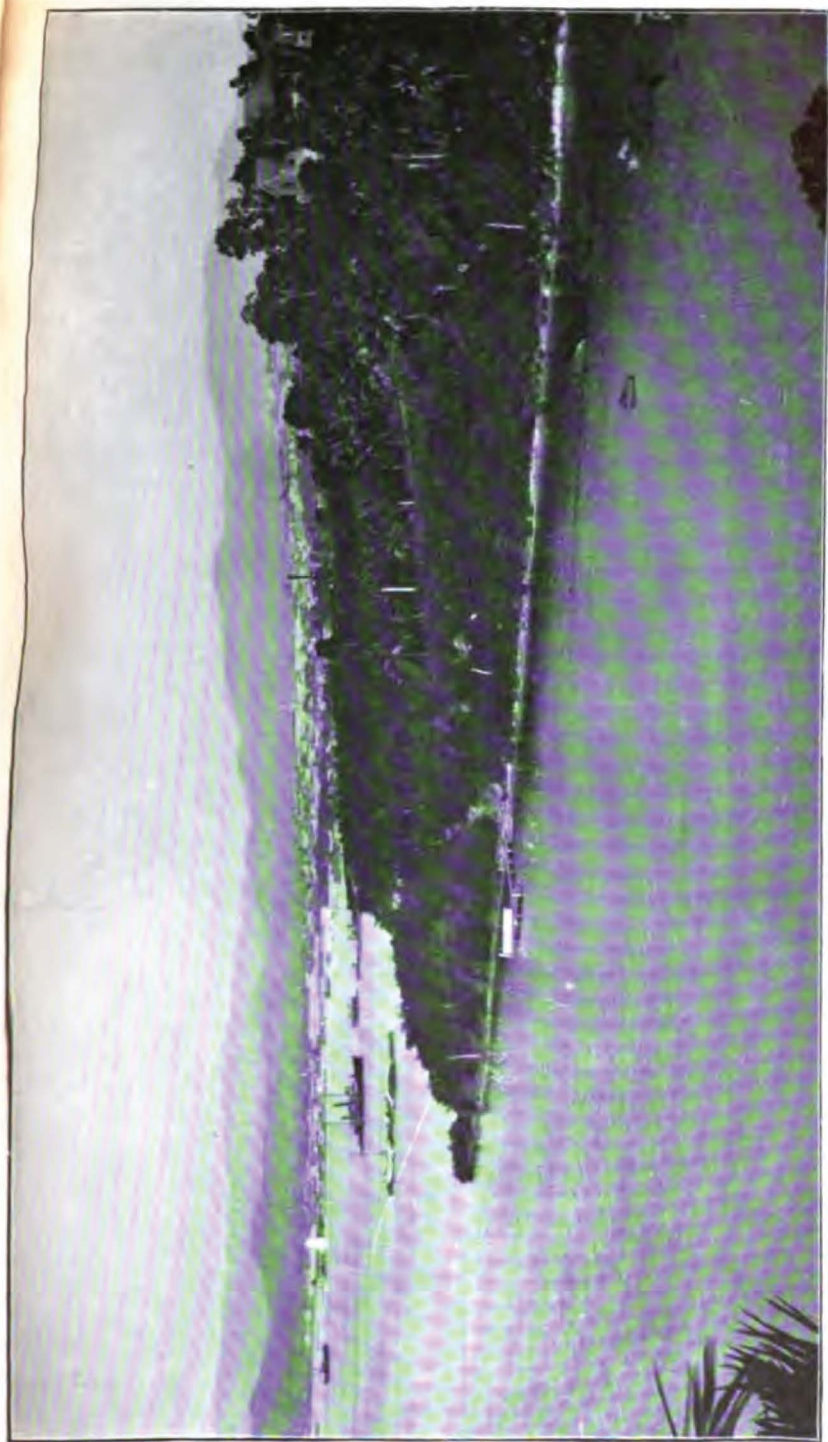
This Province contains the principal mountain ranges of Cuba. Commencing at Cape Maisi the land rises in a series of irregular terraces of limestone rock until an elevation of about 1,500 feet is reached, then gradually slopes upward, mingling with a series of irregular mountains which extend from the north to the south coast. These mountains are extremely precipitous and irregular, and are covered with vegetation almost to the summits. They are fairly well supplied with water by numerous small springs, but are so rough that no roads have ever been constructed through them, and all traffic between the north and south coast in the vicinity of Maisi, and for 80 miles to the westward, has always been by trail. The mountains in this portion of Cuba rise to an elevation of about 4,000 feet. Seventy miles from Cape Maisi, on the south coast, the country flattens out and the mountains recede from the ocean, leaving a large and comparatively level plain, indented by a deep, irregular harbor, furnishing excellent anchorage for any amount of shipping. This plain is known as the Guantanamo Valley, and the harbor is the harbor of Guantanamo. The Guantanamo River is a stream of considerable size and navigable for light-draft boats for about 6 miles. It drains the mountains and country adjacent to the valley. The valley of Guantanamo is extremely fertile, and contains some of the largest and best sugar plantations in Cuba. Between Guantanamo and Cape Maisi, on the south coast, there are no settlements to speak of—now and then fishermen's huts perched on the precipitous sides of the mountains near the ocean. On the north coast, about half a mile from the cape, is "Cape Maisi Light," a light of the first class.

The coast of Oriente Province, west of Guantanamo, is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains here reach an altitude of

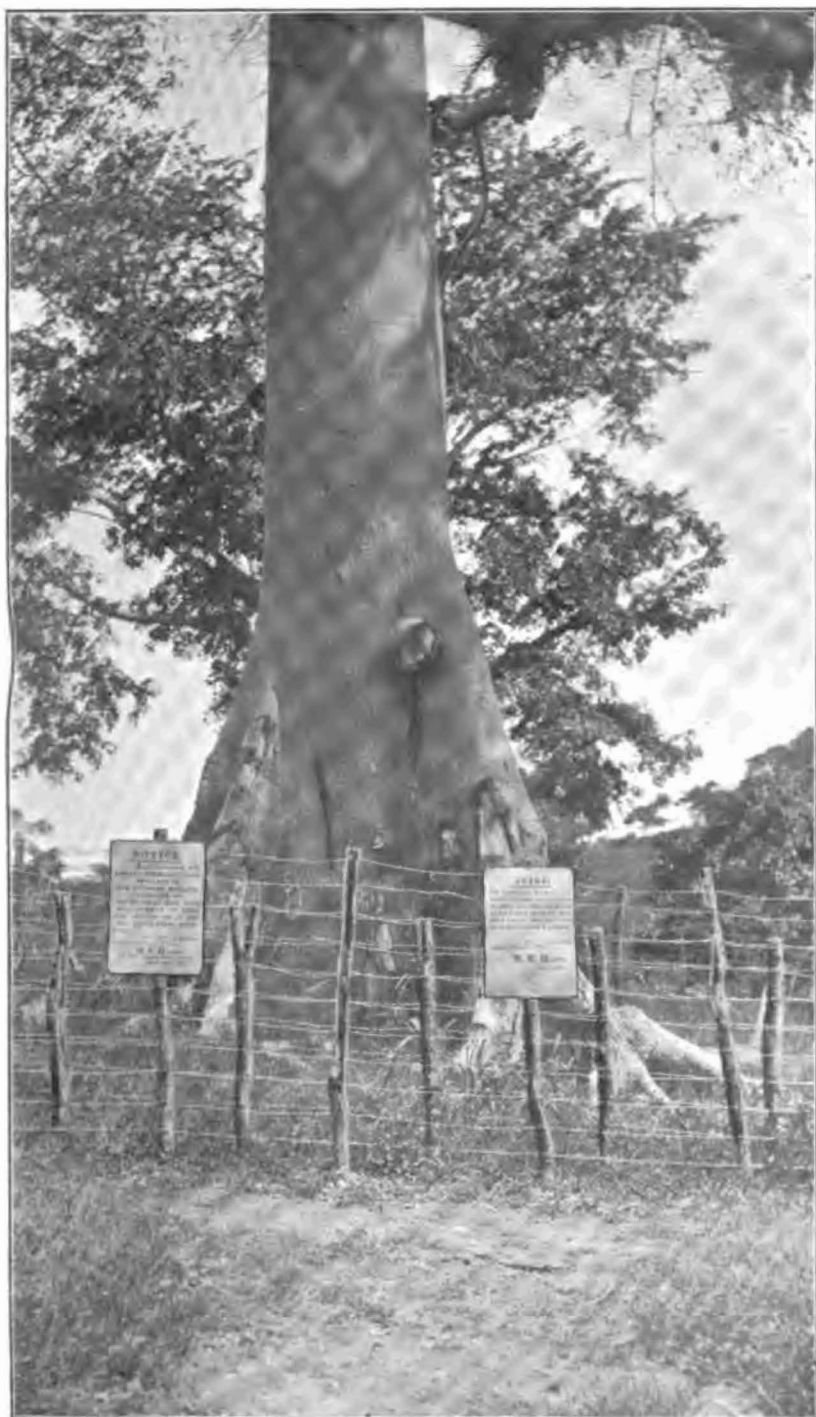
5,500 feet and extend down to the sea. Between Guantanamo and Santiago the remains of an old wagon road are seen, but it is out of repair and extremely rough and dangerous to pass over. At a point about 25 miles west of Guantanamo the mountains commence to bend back from the seacoast, leaving near the sea one or two ranges of comparatively low foothills. In the second row of these foothills are situated the large iron mines of the Juragua and Spanish-American iron companies. The first settlement on the coast between Guantanamo and Santiago is Daiquiri. The Spanish-American Company's iron mines are situated about 6 miles back from Daiquiri, at an elevation of nearly 700 feet above the sea. A broad-gauge railroad connects these mines with the ocean, where a large pier with extensive ore bins has been constructed. The output of these mines is increasing, and there seems to be comparatively no end to the ore in sight.

Eight and a half miles farther to the westward is the village of Siboney. Running along the seacoast is a narrow-gauge railroad belonging to the Juragua Iron Company, whose mines are situated back of Siboney, and, like those of the Spanish-American Company, about 6 miles from the seacoast. The output of this company is large. From Siboney to Santiago there is a wagon road passing through a rather low, swampy valley, in which were formerly some rather large sugar plantations. Along the sides of the mountains are the sites of many old coffee plantations. As we approach Santiago the mountains recede farther and farther from the coast, leaving another large, irregular valley covered with rolling hills, in which are situated the city of Santiago, the villages of Caney, Cubitas, Dos Bocas, Boniato, and Cobre. A large portion of this valley was formerly under cultivation, the largest plantations being sugar. The hills were covered in former times with coffee plantations, owned and controlled largely by Frenchmen, refugees from Haiti.

Santiago is a city of about 43,000 people, founded in 1514. It is situated on a limestone hill, 160 feet high, and is at the northeast extremity of the harbor. The harbor is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and varies from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half in width. It has sufficient water for the largest ships up to a point within half a mile of the present wharves. It is completely landlocked and furnishes an absolutely safe harbor. At Cobre are located large copper mines, which formerly were famous for their large output of high-grade copper ore. Santiago is connected with the interior by a standard gauge railroad, running through a pass in the mountains to San Luis, and sending a branch off to the north and eastward to the old Sabanilla plantation. The entire line consists of about 45 miles of road. The pass through which it reaches the interior is about the only available one for a railroad, a fact which gives this road considerable importance; this line forms part to-day of the road from Santiago to



SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



THE SURRENDER TREE NEAR SAN JUAN HILL.

Santa Clara. The mountains around Santiago form almost a continuous rim. On the east the Sierra Maestre rises to an altitude of 5,500 feet. This gradually slopes down to an almost even ridge of grass-covered hills or small mountains, varying in height from 1,000 to 1,800 feet, and rising again on the west to a height of nearly 6,000 feet. The effect is very pleasing, and the bay and the city appear to be completely hemmed in by the mountains. Passing over the lower part of the encircling range are the remains of several old roads leading to the interior, which must have been built with great labor and expense. These were constructed, some of them, over two hundred years ago, but for the last fifty or sixty years have been allowed to fall into almost complete ruin. One of them, the Camino de la Isla, or Island road, formerly ran from Santiago to Habana.

After passing over the low rim of mountains directly back of the city, the traveler finds himself on the edge of the great central plateau of this portion of Cuba. To the eastward the plateau sweeps around the coast range of mountains connecting with the head of the Guantánamo Valley, gradually losing itself in the foothills of the mountains, which cover the whole breadth of the eastern portion of the island. To the northward it runs for nearly a hundred miles in an almost unbroken succession of wonderfully rich tracts of agricultural land, with here and there a high range of hills. It is well watered by numerous streams, and presents almost limitless possibilities in the way of cultivation and development. Throughout the center of this great plateau are still found large forests of mahogany and cedar, as well as other valuable woods.

To the westward this valley swings around the coast range of mountains and joins the great valley extending from Bayamo to Manzanillo, and to the north and west it connects with the level rolling country of Camagüey.

Returning to the seacoast, west of Santiago, we find the mountains rising to the height of over 7,000 feet and extending down to the water's edge. In fact, from Maisi to Cape Cruz the mountains at most points rise from the sea, which is to all intents and purposes fathomless, and anchorages are few and far between. There are numerous small harbors, none of them practicable for large ships, between Santiago and Cape Cruz, which is about 118 miles to the westward. At Cape Cruz the coast bends sharply to the northward and the mountains fall back from the sea. This is the commencement of the great valley or plain of Manzanillo, which extends from the mountains on the east to the Cauto River on the west and north, and runs inland, becoming merged in the great central plateau of the island.

Manzanillo is situated at the head of the Bay or Gulf of Manzanillo on the border of a great level and extremely fertile plain, in which are some of the finest sugar plantations in Cuba. Years ago a railroad

was projected and a small portion of it built from Manzanillo toward Bayamo, but for some reason the project was abandoned. The construction of this railroad will be of the greatest benefit to the country. From Manzanillo to Bayamo the country is a level plain of great width and wonderful richness. It will compare advantageously with the richest adobe soil of southern California. The greatest needs here are good wagon roads and a railroad, for, while this plain is easily traversed in dry weather, it becomes literally impassable after a few heavy rains. All this magnificent country is practically undeveloped. Its extreme fertility and richness can only be appreciated by those who have ridden over it. It is comparatively well watered, and is bound in the future to become the source of great wealth and prosperity. On the west, and sweeping completely around the head of this valley, is the Cauto River, the largest of all the Cuban rivers, and navigable for light-draft vessels for 60 miles from its mouth. At the head of the valley where it joins the table-land is situated the old town of Bayamo, a picturesque old place, now largely in ruins. It was destroyed during the Ten Years' War to prevent its capture by the Spaniards. Twenty miles beyond is the old town of Jiguani. Years ago about these towns were almost countless herds of cattle and horses, but these entirely disappeared during the Ten Years' War, only to again recover their old importance since the advent of the Republic. From Bayamo to the north coast we have a beautiful rolling country, broken by great forests of timber such as are found north of Santiago. Returning to the north coast, and starting westward from Baracoa, we find the coast still lofty and mountainous.

Baracoa, which is 20 miles to the west of Cape Maisi, is the oldest settlement in Cuba, and was founded in 1512 by Velasquez. The harbor is small and comparatively shallow. The country is rough and mountainous, but extremely picturesque and beautiful. The principal industry is the cultivation of cocoanuts and bananas; some tobacco is grown, although this is limited in amount. The natives of Baracoa are very skillful in manufacturing articles from tortoise shell.

The first harbor of importance west of Baracoa is the Bay of Nipe. This is probably one of the finest harbors in the world. The entrance is narrow but deep (nearly 10 fathoms on the bar), with high cliffs on either side. Suddenly one emerges into what seems almost like an inland sea. This magnificent harbor is about 15 miles long and 8 or 9 miles wide. It is completely sheltered from the ocean by a high range of hills, which shut it off entirely from view. Flowing into it are two comparatively large streams, the large one known as the Mayari River. This river is navigable for boats and scows for about 15 miles, up to the town of Mayari. About Mayari are some of the best tobacco lands in Cuba; also large forests of hard wood. The



CITY OF BARACOA AND HARBOR ENTRANCE.

country is wonderfully fertile, and presents great opportunities for the enterprising agriculturist and investor. Almost any kind of fruit can be grown here in the greatest abundance. Commencing at the Bay of Nipe the mountains recede from the ocean and practically come to an end, so far as their extension westward is concerned. They swing south and gradually merge into the central plain. The country about Nipe and farther on to the border of Camagüey is low and rolling, and in former times was the seat of great tobacco and sugar plantations, as well as the cultivation of bananas.

The next port westward of Nipe is Banes—another excellent harbor, much like Nipe, but smaller and difficult to enter on account of strong currents. The entrance is deep, narrow, and bordered by high cliffs, and is known as the Canyon of Banes. This entrance is about 3 miles long, and suddenly merges into the beautiful harbor. The vicinity of Banes is one of the greatest banana-producing districts in Cuba, and it is not unusual to load a steamer a day with this fruit.

The land all about this bay is very much like that about the Bay of Nipe. It is wonderfully rich and will grow, generally speaking, anything which can be grown in the Tropics. From Banes a standard-gauge railroad runs up to the plantations.

About 6 miles from the port is the little town of Banes. This town, like most others in this section of Cuba, was almost entirely destroyed during the war, but is now built up. All this section presents splendid opportunities for investment.

Still farther to the westward we come to the harbor of Vita, with its deep, narrow entrance, like all the eastern harbors of Cuba. Once inside one finds an absolutely quiet, landlocked harbor, at the head of which is situated the terminus of the Santa Lucia Railroad and the large warehouse and storehouses of the great Santa Lucia sugar plantation. A standard-gauge railroad runs from the dock to the plantation and to its various cane fields. This estate has on it some 25 or 30 miles of railroad, and has within its limits 110,000 acres of land, many thousand of which are under sugar-cane cultivation. In the town of Santa Lucia, situated near the great central mill, are over 3,000 inhabitants, made up entirely of the employees of the estate and their families. It is quite worth a trip to Cuba to go over this sugar plantation and study the scientific methods employed.

Still farther to the westward is the old town of Gibara. The harbor of Gibara is of fair size. On the town side the depth of water is not sufficient for large ships, and all cargoes have to be discharged by lightering. The town is a quaint and picturesque old Spanish town, entirely inclosed by a wall, along which are scattered masonry block-houses. This town, or port, has been for years the port of entry for all the northern portion of the Province of Oriente.

Twenty miles in the interior is situated the old town of Holguin, connected with Gibara by a narrow-gauge road in good condition and repair. Gibara has always been largely commercial. Holguin, on the contrary, in the midst of an agricultural and grazing country, is dependent on these industries for its resources. About Holguin, as elsewhere in the Province, there is evidence of an extensive ruin and destruction wrought by the wars, and here, also, the cattle and agricultural industries are but now recovering. The town is situated in a rolling, barren country, reminding one very much of certain sections in New Mexico. In former times small amounts of gold were washed in the streams near Holguin, and now and then reports are circulated relating to the rediscoveries of old placer mines. Holguin is connected with Bayamo by a passable road.

Passing westward from Gibara, the next port of importance is Puerto Padre. Here we have another of those magnificent Cuban harbors, with its deep narrow entrance and extensive inner harbor. Puerto Padre is at the head of the harbor and is a small and comparatively prosperous village. The country back of Puerto Padre is low and rolling and has several large sugar plantations. Central Chaparra, one of the largest sugar plantations of Cuba, has recently been erected in this neighborhood, employing over 4,000 laborers of all kinds.

About 40 miles inland is the old town of Victoria de las Tunas. This town was practically destroyed during the recent war. The country all through this section is low and rolling and suitable for either grazing or agriculture.

Taken as a whole the Province of Oriente presents wonderful opportunities for industrious Americans. The country is healthy. Sunstroke is unknown; heat prostration is rare. It is necessary to avoid working in the middle of the day, especially during the first year or two of one's residence on the island.

Along the northern coast of the Province rain falls every month in the year, although the same general conditions apply there as on the south coast—that is, the rainy season commences in the latter part of April or early May, and it is indicated by an occasional heavy rain at rather long intervals. In June there is temporary cessation in the rainfall, and in July the real rainy season commences and almost daily rains can be expected until the latter part of August or middle of September. These rains are not long continued, but are sharp and sudden, followed by a fair sky and sunshine. They may occur only once a day or possibly several times. On the south coast the late fall, winter, and spring months are practically without rain. The real rainy season commences at the same time as on the north coast and has the same duration. The rainfall in the interior during the rainy season is much more heavy and constant than on either coast and pours in torrents. On the seacoast the rains are unusually short and sharp.

The general character of the soil in the extreme eastern end of the Province is rocky and barren, except in the narrower valleys between the mountains, where it is extremely rich but very limited in extent. Farther westward we enter upon the rich plains of Guantánamo, Manzanillo, Bayamo, etc.; we find a rich adobe soil of great depth and of almost inexhaustible richness. Through the interior of the island this same characteristic obtains, only now and then do we find the clay or loam cropping out. Generally speaking, it can be said that all comparatively level tracts of land are highly fertile. As to the products of the soil, almost all vegetables grow rapidly and quickly, but lose flavor unless fresh seeds are brought in every two or three years. The tropical fruits all grow in the greatest abundance—especially is this true of the different kind of bananas. Cocoanuts grow in the greatest abundance, also figs, although no attention is paid to their cultivation. Limes and lemons grow wild, as do many tropical fruits unknown to us, such as the nispero, anoncillo, sapote, mamey, plantain, guanabana, caimito, anon, pineapple, and oranges; also the much abused mango in unlimited quantities. Ordinary “garden truck” grows with great rapidity and is of good quality, but like the vegetables and seeds should be changed frequently. Oranges of excellent quality grow wild.

There is every reason to believe that the very best quality of oranges can be grown here, and that there is a great future for the orange industry. Excellent tobacco is also grown all about the Bay of Nipe and along the Mayari River. This tobacco is rated second only to the best Pinar del Río tobacco. Sugar, of course, had been for many years the principal product of the soil. The larger sugar estates are at Guantánamo, at San Luis and vicinity on the plateau back of Santiago, at Manzanillo, and along the north coast of Vita and Puerto Padre, etc. At these large plantations are found modern machinery and appliances, and the development of the sugar industry is carried on upon a strictly scientific basis. The land is largely loaned to the workingmen, who agree to turn in the cane at the “central” or mill of the owner of the land. He pays them not by the gross weight of the cane, but in accordance with the percentage of sugar the cane produces. This is an incentive, of course, to produce the very best kind of cane. All through the extreme eastern part of the island, along the mountain ranges and hillsides, are the remains of almost numberless coffee plantations. This was formerly a great industry in eastern Cuba, but like almost everything else it was totally destroyed by the Ten Years’ War and the recent war. These plantations were principally established by French refugees from Haiti, who came to Cuba after the rising of the negroes against their French masters. These coffee plantations were a great source of revenue to their owners and to the State for many years. The coffee grown was of

excellent quality and, like the best grades of the present Porto Rican coffee, commanded very high prices in the markets of Europe. The cocoa was also grown extensively by these same Frenchmen, cocoa and coffee bushes being cultivated together, the former furnishing the necessary shade for the latter. All over the mountains one finds the ruins of coffee plantations and all through the valleys the ruins of sugar plantations.

The Province of Oriente includes the richest mineral region in the island of Cuba. The deposits of iron, copper, and manganese have long been known and have been extensively and successfully worked. In addition to the minerals mentioned there are found zinc and lead.

The deposits of copper in the vicinity of Cobre were formerly worked with great success, but for many years nothing has been produced from them.

The iron mines near Daiquiri and Jaragua have been successfully producing for several years and continue to be worked. Considerable deposits of manganese exist in the neighborhood of Songo and Socorro and are profitably worked now.

The deposits of zinc, lead, and other ores have not been exploited. Coal of poor quality exists in small deposits. Evidences of petroleum have been found in the western part of the Province, near the south coast. Asphaltic rock, believed to be suitable for paving and similar purposes, has been found but has never been utilized. Gold was formerly produced in small quantities, but no paying deposits are now known to exist.

Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the Province, has a fine harbor, beautiful drives, and rich mines of iron, copper, and manganese in its immediate neighborhood.

There are a number of tobacco factories, but the chief business is the exportation of raw materials, and the importation of manufactured goods and provisions. Sugar, iron ore, manganese, copper, coffee, cocoa, fruits, and timber are the principal products.

The city is full of historical interest; the battles of San Juan and Caney, the peace tree, and the remains of the Spanish squadron, destroyed outside of the harbor of Santiago, have made it a most interesting place to visit for Americans.

CHAPTER V.

REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—LANDS, THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES—FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING GOVERNMENT LANDS; LAWS GOVERNING SAME—FOREST AND PRODUCTS—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS; THEIR CULTIVATION, USE, AND DISPOSITION—PLANTS CULTIVATED—TRUCK GARDENS—SIZE OF FARMS AND ACREAGE OF CROPS—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

Cuba is essentially an agricultural country, and prior to the last war there were nearly a hundred thousand (90,960) plantations, farms, orchards, and cattle ranges, valued at 220,000,000 pesos (\$200,000,000). Of manufactories there were practically none, if we except the cigar factories and the sugar mills producing raw sugar, molasses, and rum.

In early colonial days the principal industry was cattle raising, very little attention being paid to agriculture for two hundred and fifty years after the settlement of the island. The chief agricultural products of Cuba are sugar, tobacco, and fruit, and the cultivation of oranges for exportation has of late augmented. Very little more coffee is cultivated than is required for home consumption, although it was once a promising industry. The soil and climate of the eastern Provinces are well adapted to the growth of the coffee berry, and it is said to equal in flavor the best coffee of the West India Islands. No doubt coffee culture will again be revived and extensively developed, and we may expect to see in Cuba a revival of the once famous "cafetales," or coffee plantations.

Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are being exported in large quantities, especially pineapples, cocoanuts, bananas, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. The Cuban potato, hitherto unknown to the world, has made its appearance in the United States markets during the last few years, and is already a dreaded rival of the once famous Bermuda tuber.

The fact that frost is unknown in Cuba, which greatly diminishes the dangers to the crops, and the unquestionable excellence of the Cuban fruits and vegetables, are all-powerful factors, which will no doubt contribute toward the spreading of the Cuban fruit and vegetable trade.

The island of Cuba can not be divided properly into agricultural zones or sections, as is the case on the continents, principally Europe, not only on account of the comparatively small area of its territory, but above all, due to the uniformity of its climate, the nature of its soil, and many other causes that have an influence on vegetable life; therefore it is not possible to assign a special region to cane or another to tobacco, for, although the finest tobacco leaf is confined to limited localities in Pinar del Rio, this plant as well as sugar cane is cultivated all over the island with more or less success.

LANDS.

CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE.

The cultivable lands of Cuba contain all the elements necessary for the richest and most varied vegetation, and are classified by the natives according to their composition, color and aspect, as red, black, mulatto (a mixture of both colors), and white clayey (a calcareous whitish clay); the red earth is subdivided by the natives into rocky and dusty; but soil, according to its composition, may be divided into four different classes, siliceous, clayey, calcareous, and alluvial.

The black, red, and mulatto lands are the best for all kinds of planting, the sandy soil of certain localities being preferred for tobacco, as it produces the finest and most aromatic leaf.

The value of land depends upon many and varied circumstances, the principal being its proximity to settled portions of the country, the facilities for communication and transportation, the class of products to which it can be devoted, nature of the soil and altitude, whether well watered or not, and lastly the quantity of land desired; hence values can not be considered except as approximate. However, taking as a basis tracts of less than 8 or 10 caballerias (a caballeria is equal to 33.16 acres or 13.42 hectares) and under the conditions set forth, it can be safely stated that in the Province of Pinar del Rio there are lands worth \$200 a caballeria; but when it is desired to purchase a portion of its celebrated "vegas" or tobacco farms, a high price must be paid. The value of lands in Habana Province is between \$400 and \$2,000 the caballeria, but those situated in the municipal districts of Güines, many of which are irrigated, of course obtain still higher prices.

Lands in Santa Clara and Matanzas Provinces vary from \$300 to \$800 a caballeria, and in Camagüey and Oriente between \$100 and \$800. If large tracts are purchased these prices fall sometimes to less than \$100 a caballeria.

The wooded lands of the Republic of Cuba comprise a considerable area, and can be calculated approximately at 109,422 caballerias, or 1,468,443 hectares, 3,628,433.52 acres, of which 13 per cent are found in Pinar del Rio Province, 3 per cent in Habana, 3 per cent in Matan-

zas, 12.5 per cent in Santa Clara, 34 per cent in Camagüey and 34.5 per cent in Oriente.

These wooded lands, many of them unexplored forests, contain timber of all kinds, valuable for building purposes, the bark for tanning, the fibers for the rope industry, and the gum or resin for commercial uses. There are also fruit trees and others producing seeds used for the manufacture of oil.

In the above are included about 496,540 hectares (1,226,950.34 acres), 33.82 per cent of the total area, considered as public forest lands, which formerly were not subject to sale or rent; but according to a recent law, passed January 30 of the present year, the President of the Republic has been empowered to sell at public auction waste and unsettled lands belonging to the Government not used by the same and inscribed in the public registers as Government property. In payment of these lands the certificates of warrants issued according to the law of July 24, 1903, to the soldiers of the war for independence, will be accepted.

The lands above referred to are divided as follows among the Provinces:

	Hectares.	Acres.
Oriente.....	210,200=	519,204.2
Camaguey (Puerto Principe).....	35,680=	88,165.20
Santa Clara.....	124,660=	308,034.80
Matanzas.....	46,000=	113,666.00
Habana.....	20,000=	49,420.00
Pinar del Rio.....	60,000=	148,260.00

A portion of these forest lands is under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture, and has not been surveyed, and a portion under the department of finance. Parts of these lands have been rented and others have been disposed of in the form of grants, the Government holding an unlimited mortgage or "censo," with interest at 5 per cent per annum, upon the value fixed for said lands.

The income derived from the exploitation by private parties of forest rights and privileges granted by the Government was, during the last fiscal year, \$3,478.20, as against \$297.50 the preceding year. The former consisted mainly in the extraction of lumber, principally mahogany and cedar, firewood and charcoal, and barks for tanning purposes.

The average price obtained for lumber varies according to the kind of wood, the principal being mahogany and cedar, worth, say, \$27 to \$100 and \$25 to \$50 per 100 feet, respectively, according to the grade and Province where the sale is made. Jucaro and Yaba are worth \$7 per 100 feet; Ayua, \$15 per 100 feet; Granadillo, Yamaguey, and Cerilla, \$25 to \$30 a ton.

The quintal (100 pounds) of mangrove leaves is paid at from 25 cents to \$1.18, and the bark from 79 cents to \$1.41.

SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION.

In Cuba, as in every new country, where there are extensive tracts of unexplored lands, the system of planting over an extended area prevails. The first plantings are made on cleared lands. The timber from these clearings is used for fuel or charcoal. The fields are burned during the dry season, leaving a layer of ashes or mineral substances on the ground.

When the rainy season sets in and the ground has received sufficient moisture to favor the germination of plants, holes are made with the "jan" (a pointed instrument of native construction made of hard wood), or with a spade, and in the holes are placed a piece of cane, an offshoot of the banana, a tuber of the yucca, a sweet-potato vine, a part of a potato, grains of corn, etc.; in other words, whatever plant it is desired to cultivate.

In this manner the crops are obtained, their number varying according to the natural fertility of the soil and the requirements of the plant that has been set out. The soil naturally grows less productive as the elements taken from it by the crops are not returned to it; and after a time it is necessary to plow it, in order that its productive elements may be again in condition to be assimilated. But when these elements have been consumed by a series of crops the soil will become unproductive or "tired," as the natives call it, and it becomes necessary to return to the earth its strength by the use of fertilizers, or to abandon its cultivation. The latter is the course generally pursued, and another clearing is made in the forest and the same system gone over again. This has been properly called by the great agriculturist Liebig "a system of cultivation by expoliation," because it contributes to the living of the present at the expense of future generations. The fact is that in the island of Cuba, a country thinly populated and with great tracts of uncultivated territory, there is a total want of proportion between the three factors of agricultural production—an extensive territory, with a small amount of capital and labor—and it is only logical that the area cultivated is very much extended with corresponding dissemination of the remaining elements, obtaining the smallest results.

For this condition of affairs to change it is necessary to do everything possible to increase the population of the island and that agricultural experiment stations be established where investigations can be made for the purpose of arriving at a perfect knowledge of its territory, its adaptability to agriculture, and of the systems to be applied for the improvement of the plants at present under cultivation; and only in this way will the island of Cuba modify its present extensive system of planting changing to an intensive system by which the maximum amount of production can be obtained from the minimum area cultivated.

The Government with a view to contributing to these results, and finding that the industrial school which had been established at Santiago de las Vegas did not fill any practical end as such, or considered as a charitable institution, proposed to the Cuban Congress in November, 1903, to transform the school into an agricultural experiment station, and for that purpose an appropriation of \$75,000 was made in the budget approved in January of last year. This useful plan is now being carried into effect under the able management of Mr. Frank S. Earle, agricultural expert attached to the Department of Agriculture of the United States, who has been engaged to organize, direct, and manage the Cuban agricultural experiment station. For the present it is proposed to divide the work into six departments, as follows: General agriculture, animal industry, including veterinary science, horticulture, biology, a study of the chemical and physical conditions of the soil, botany, and vegetable pathology, including entomology.

This first station once established and in running order, its success will show the advisability of creating others, especially in those sections of the country adapted to the production of certain kinds of plants, and these in turn will operate as auxiliaries to the central station at Santiago de las Vegas.

CULTIVATION IN THE PROVINCES.

Toward the western and southern portions of the Province of Habana, in the municipal districts of Alquizar and Guira de Melena, may be found red lands where excellent tobacco, known as "partido" (tobacco cultivated outside of the tobacco zone proper), is raised, as well as coffee, bananas, and oranges. Toward the eastern and central portions of the same Province in Guines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, and San Nicolas, exist lands of black earth that give a very good quality of cane. Irrigation is practiced upon a small scale in Guines; and vegetables, greens, potatoes, and onions are raised in abundance, supplying Habana's market with the last two named during the season when they can not be imported.

The municipalities of Jovellanos, Corral Falso, Perico, Bolondron, and Union de Reyes, possess red lands of a very good quality suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, and vegetables. In Alacranes, Jaguey Grande, Maximo Gomez, and Limonar may be found lands with clayey--siliceous, chalky--damp, black, or mulatto soils, quite deep and suitable for cane, with the exception of a few that are somewhat damp or moist.

Great floods occur at times at Carlos Rojas and San Jose de los Ramos during years of heavy rains, owing to the risings of the rivers that cross that region, many of which are subterranean.

In conclusion, the principal products of Matanzas Province are sugar, alcohol, and several kinds of building woods.

The Tertiary lands of Pinar del Rio Province, which are composed of a siliceous-clayey-chalky-damp soil, are considered the best for the cultivation of tobacco, particularly in the southern portion, where the most famous tobacco plantations are situated.

The Secondary lands are of poor quality, only some coffee being cultivated thereon and are used mostly for stock raising.

The principal products of the Province of Santa Clara are sugar cane, tobacco, corn, bananas, honey, beeswax, and alcohol.

Cattle breeding constitutes the principal source of wealth of Camagüey, although sugar cane is cultivated, as well as hemp. Some attention is paid to bee culture.

The principal products of the Province of Oriente are coffee, cocoa, and sugar cane, excepting various large tracts in the Baracoa districts, which are devoted to the cultivation of bananas for export to the United States.

SALE OF RURAL PROPERTY.

If title to the property is clear and it is presented according to law, any encumbrance said property may have must be certified to by the recorder of deeds where the farm is registered; with this proof in hand, the deed is issued before a notary public, canceling the mortgages if desired or acknowledging them in the property bought and sold. The deed is then presented in the treasury for the payment of the fees for transferring the property, and it is then taken to the recorder of deeds for reference.

The fiscal fee is 1 per cent on the amount of the sale. The notary's fee for acknowledging the deed amounts to \$8 per \$1,000, and that for recording same varies according to the value of the estate, subject to the tariff annexed to the mortgage law in force at the time.

In addition to the above charges the only items of expense to be paid are those occasioned upon the issuance of the certificate by the recorder of deeds, required before the deed is made out in order to ascertain whether it is encumbered or not. The fee charged for this instrument is also mentioned in the tariff and depends upon the number of entries that are to be searched by the recorder.

The proceedings above set forth are those generally followed in transactions in buying and selling rural lands already surveyed and marked out, as are almost all existing in the Provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio; but there are a great many in the Provinces of Oriente, Camagüey, and Santa Clara known as "haciendas comuneras" (property held in common) that, inasmuch as they lack as yet demarcation, and belong jointly to several owners in proportion to the amount of capital recognized in each in the property, can only be acquired through other and more complicated proceedings requiring the advice of persons well versed in the matter.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following statement shows the extent of the public lands, including forests:

Province.	Area.	
	Hectares.	Acres.
Oriente	175, 200	432, 744
Camagüey	2, 686	6, 387
Santa Clara	9, 181	22, 677
Matanzas		
Habana		
Pinar del Rio		
Total	186, 967	461, 808

CONDITION.

In regard to the condition in which these public lands are, it must be stated that the limits or boundaries are not fixed, and in consequence they have not been entered in the registry of property (registro de la propiedad).

These lands are covered with forests, and as most of them are situated in the interior of the island no availments can be made owing to the absence of roads. Some of the public lands under the care of the department of finance are rented and other portions have been ceded to private parties in consideration of an annual tribute of 5 per cent of the value assigned to each caballeria (33 acres).

OLD CONCESSIONS.

When Spain took possession of the island of Cuba large portions of lands were ceded to the Spanish settlers with the object of promoting the breeding of cattle of every kind. These concessions were called "mercedes" and were granted by the municipalities from the year 1550 to 1729, when further grants were prohibited. At first the geometric form and the surface of the lands ceded were unknown, the word "sabana" being used to express the concession of the land granted for breeding large cattle, and the word "sitio" for those granted for breeding swine and other minor cattle.

In 1579 it was agreed to fix the boundaries of these lands, and the circular form was adopted, allowing a radius of 1 Cuban league to the "corral" ($421\frac{1}{8}$ caballerias, or 5,651 hectares=13,958 acres) and 2 leagues to the radius of the "hato" ($1,684\frac{1}{4}$ caballerias, or 22,606 hectares=55,837 acres). The names "hato" and "corral" were substituted for "sabana" and "sitio."

FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The area of the public forests of the island of Cuba, it can be assured, is not less than 37,000 caballerias, or 496,540 hectares (1,226,454 acres), existing in the several Provinces in which the island is actually sub-

divided. The most important Provinces in this respect are Oriente and Santa Clara. In the aforementioned area are included the forest of the littoral and those on the isles and keys surrounding the island, the main production of which is wood for fuel and bark and leaves of the red mangrove; also "pataban," used for tanning purposes. The timber forests of the property of the municipality of Jiguani, with an area of 46,759 hectares (115,591 acres), have also been included, as they are considered public forests. Following is a statement of the public forests in each Province:

Province.	Area.	
	Hectares.	Acres.
Oriente	210, 200	519, 194
Santa Clara	124, 660	307, 910
Pinar del Rio	60, 000	148, 200
Matanzas	46, 000	113, 620
Camagüey	35, 680	88, 130
Habana	20, 000	49, 400
Total	496, 540	1, 226, 454

The names and the applicability of the trees are as follows:

FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Common name.	Technical name.	Common name.	Technical name.
Acana	<i>Bassia albaeana.</i>	Guayacan	<i>Guajacum officinale.</i>
Almendra	<i>Laplacea curtyana.</i>	Jaimiquí	<i>Byrsonima lucida.</i>
Arabo	<i>Erythroxylum obovatum.</i>	Jamaquey	<i>Belaira mucronata.</i>
Abula amarilla	<i>Zanthoxylum bombacifolium.</i>	Jiqui de costa	<i>Malgiphia obovata.</i>
Baria	<i>Cordia gerasanthoides.</i>	Jocuma prieto	<i>Syderoxylon mastichodendron.</i>
Carne de doncella	<i>Byrsonima lucida.</i>	Jucaro prieto	<i>Busida capitata.</i>
Caoba	<i>Swietenia mahoganí.</i>	Maboa	<i>Cameraria latifolia.</i>
Cedro	<i>Cedrela odorata.</i>	Majagua	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus.</i>
Cocuyo	<i>Bumelia nigra.</i>	Moruro de costa	<i>Acacia littoralis.</i>
Cuajani	<i>Cerasus occidentalis.</i>	Quiebra hacha	<i>Copaifera hymenofolia.</i>
Chicharrón prieto	<i>Chuncoas abovate.</i>	Roble real	<i>Tecoma longiflora.</i>
Dagame	<i>Callicophyllum candidissimum.</i>	Sabico	<i>Lysiloma sabico.</i>
Fustete	<i>Maclura tintorea.</i>	Tengue	<i>Poeppigia procera.</i>
Guao de costa	<i>Rhus metopium.</i>	Yaba	<i>Andira inermis.</i>
Frijolillo amarillo	<i>Lenchocarpus latifolius.</i>	Yaiti	<i>Excoecaria lucida.</i>
Guaguasi	<i>Casearia totifodes.</i>	Yaya	<i>Gualteria virgata.</i>

FOR TANNING.

Los guayabos	<i>Pauidum.</i>	Mangle colorado	<i>Rhizophora mangle.</i>
Marafón	<i>Anacardium occidentale.</i>	Mangle blanco	<i>Avicennia nitida.</i>
Moruro de sabana	<i>Petophorum adriatum.</i>	Encina	<i>Quercus virens.</i>
Peralejo de sabana	<i>Byrsonima crassifolia.</i>	Pataban	<i>Laguncularia racemosa.</i>

DYEWOODS.

Fustete	<i>Maclura tinctoria.</i>	Brazil colorado	<i>Cassalpinia crista.</i>
Bija ó achioté anato	<i>Bixa orellana.</i>	Brazilete	<i>Couleria tinctoria.</i>
		Peralejo de monte	<i>Byrsonima cubensis</i>

OIL WOODS.

Coco	<i>Cocos nucifera.</i>	Mamey colorado	<i>Lucuma bonplandii.</i>
Corojo	<i>Cocos crista.</i>	Aguacate	<i>Persea gratissima.</i>
Pifión	<i>Erythrina corrallo-dendrum.</i>	Encina	<i>Quercus virens.</i>

FIBER WOODS (USED FOR CORDAGE).

Common name.	Technical name.	Common name.	Technical name.
Dequilla.....	<i>Lagetta lintearia.</i>	Guama comun....	<i>Lonchocarpus pyxidanius.</i>
Guara comun.....	<i>Cupania tomentosa.</i>	Guacacoa.....	<i>Daphnopsis cubensis.</i>
Majagua.....	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus.</i>	Corojo.....	<i>Cocos crista.</i>
Majaguilla.....	<i>Pavonia racemosa.</i>		

GUM AND RESIN WOODS.

Almácigo.....	<i>Bursera gummifera.</i>	Abeyembra.....	<i>Papigia excelsa.</i>
Ciruelo.....	<i>Spondias lutea.</i>	Maboa.....	<i>Cameraria latifolia.</i>
Cedro.....	<i>Cedrela odorata.</i>	Mango.....	<i>Mangulera indica.</i>
Copal.....	<i>Volca copal.</i>	Marañon.....	<i>Anacardium occidentale.</i>
Guaguasi.....	<i>Casaria lottodes.</i>	Mamey amarillo.	<i>Mammea americana.</i>
Manajá.....	<i>Rheedia aristata.</i>	Pino.....	<i>Pinus occidentalis.</i>
Copey.....	<i>Clusia rosea.</i>	Yaba.....	<i>Andira inermis.</i>

Fruit trees, etc.—Besides the enumerated species, whose uses have been expressed and which are the most important known, there are about fifty different species of fruit trees and a great number of trees used for fuel, fencing, carpentry, and cabinetwork.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

Lumber (mahogany and cedar principally) to the value of nearly \$3,000,000 has been cut, and over \$2,000,000 worth exported, of which about \$1,250,000 worth went to the United States and the rest chiefly to Germany and England. Dyes to the value of \$100,000 are exported to Russia, France, and Germany, and textile fibers to the approximate value of \$160,000 are shipped to Italy, Germany, and France. In forest products considerable increase is noted in exports. Since 1899 they have been as follows: 1899, \$1,059,900; 1900, \$1,265,400; 1901, \$1,356,100; 1902, \$1,874,800; 1903, \$2,528,600, and 1904 about \$2,400,000.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS.

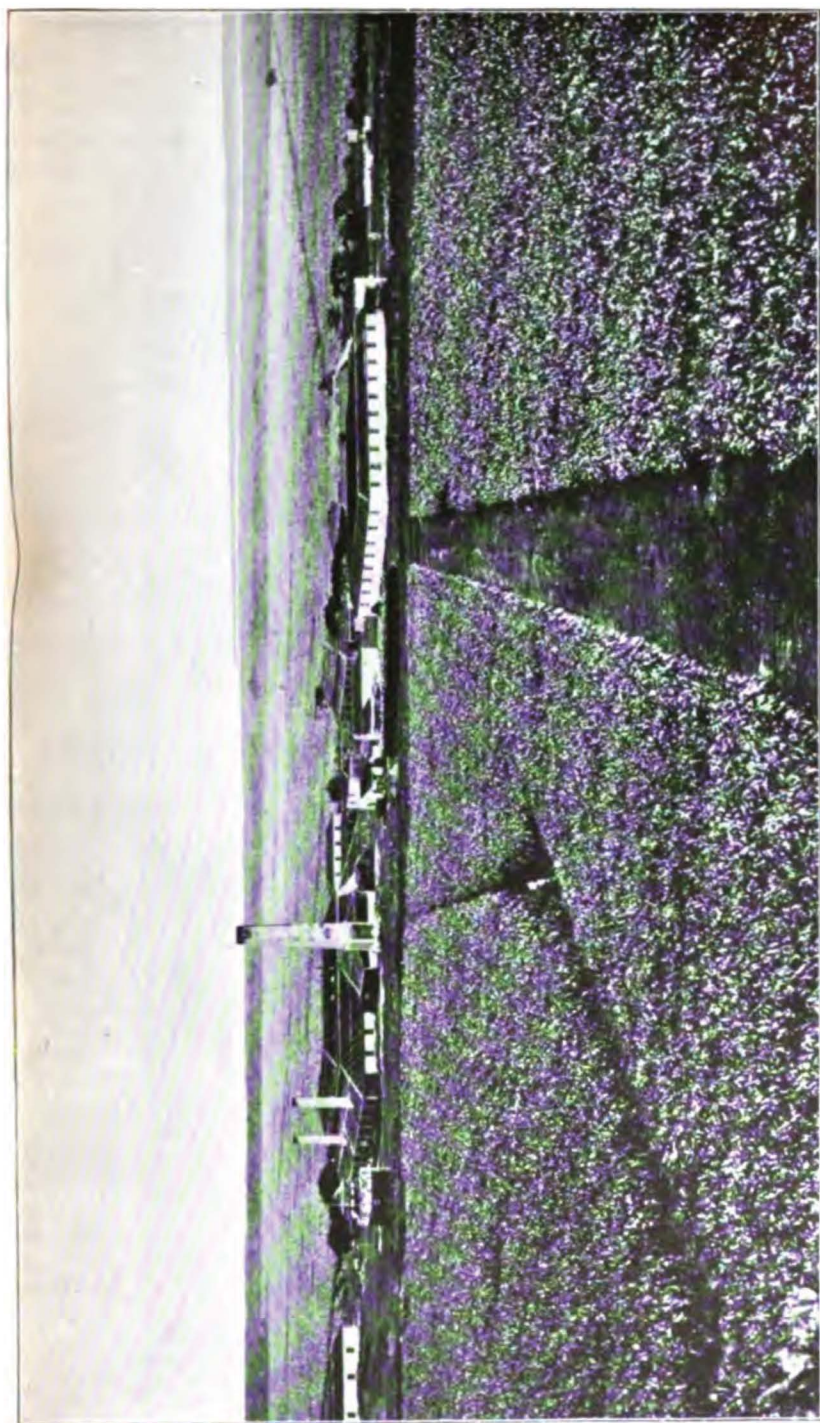
The two principal staples of the island, for the remarkable excellence of which it has had a world-wide renown ever since the very incipency of commercial enterprise on the part of the inhabitants, are sugar and tobacco.

SUGAR.

The sugar of Cuba, is entirely the product of the sugar-cane plant, and is of a uniformly superior quality. The cane is not indigenous to Cuba, but was introduced soon after the discovery of the island and proved exceedingly congenial to its soil. Detailed statements and figures showing the growth of the sugar industry of Cuba are to be found elsewhere in this volume. Although prosecuted for centuries the industry has received its main development since about 1830, since which year the annual production of sugar in the island has mounted from about 100,000 tons to about 1,000,000 tons. Sugar is raised pretty

generally all over the island, but the bulk of the product comes from the five Provinces—Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camagüey and Oriente. The plant flourishes luxuriantly as a rule, with comparatively little care or encouragement, and replanting becomes necessary only once every ten or fifteen years, on an average, so that agriculturally the crop is raised easily and cheaply; but the preparation of the crop for market is expensive in comparison, involving as it does hard labor in harvesting, the building of grinding mills, the purchase of costly machinery for making the sugar and for handling and transporting the product, the expenses of shipment, etc.

The cost of raising a pound of sugar in Cuba may be said to be, speaking roughly, 1 cent, and the cost of manufacturing and transporting it to seaboard under present conditions 1 cent more, so that the total cost of production of sugar in Cuba, from the planting to the shipment at Habana, is about 2 cents a pound—not less than that, and perhaps on the average a little more. The whole process of production involves and includes the purchase or lease of the land, the hire of laborers and their housing and sustenance, the clearing away and breaking up of the fields, the purchase of the original cane plants and their renewal from time to time, the planting, the cultivating, the weeding, the harvesting, the procurement of agricultural tools, implements and machines for these undertakings, the erection of buildings for storing and sheltering the stalks, the construction of roads or private railways for transporting the same from the fields or farms to the mills, the vehicles, cars, animals, or locomotives for use in transportation, the building of mills and their equipment with their various kinds of necessary sugar machinery; repairs, salaries of mill operatives, loading and freight to seaboard, insurance, and interest on investment. The wonder is that the total cost can be reduced to the moderate figure of 2 cents a pound. In the old times the cost was much greater. It is only within a comparatively recent period that sugar could be produced in Cuba, or anywhere else, for anything like that amount of money. In the case of Cuba, this low cost has been made possible of late years by the application of improved machinery and methods of cultivation and manufacture, by the improved conditions of the local labor market, by the cessation of strife and war, and by the abolition of the oppressive taxes and inequitable tariff restrictions imposed upon the Cubans for many generations by their former rulers. The new era of improvement has only just begun; and it is the concurrent opinion of all the best-informed observers that with the additional improvements which may be certainly expected soon to follow—the reconstruction of the plantations ravaged by war, the establishment of new ones, the liquidation of old loans and other debts incurred under the former régime, and the more general adoption of the up-to-date machinery and industrial methods—the cost of production will be still



CENTRAL AND CANE FIELD, SANTA CLARA.



CUTTING AND STRIPPING CANE.

further reduced. Improved roads and transportation facilities will probably also reduce the cost of transportation.

It is also worthy of consideration that, although nearly the whole island is well suited for the successful raising of sugar cane of the best quality, the largest crop ever produced on the island—that of 1894—was raised on plantations covering about 2,000,000 acres, or only about one-fourteenth of the total acreage of Cuba. Owing to the terrible devastation wrought during the years of the recent revolution, many plantations were abandoned or greatly crippled, and the recovery from these ravages is by no means yet complete, so that the present sugar acreage is somewhat less than the acreage of 1894. Considering this fact, and also the other fact that without doubt at least 5,000,000 acres of the island might quickly and easily be turned into first-class sugar plantations, in addition to the plantations already existing and in operation, and granting that all these plantations be managed on the most approved modern systems, the imagination is dazzled by the contemplation of what Cuba would be capable of doing in the sugar-producing line in the near future.

But whatever amount of sugar the Cubans might produce, there would be no advantage from the industry to them unless they could sell the crop for more than the crop cost them to produce. This they were not able to do during the seasons of 1902 and 1903, owing to the fall in the price of sugar in the world's markets since 1900 and 1901, consequent upon the great increase in the output of beet sugar in those years, and the general overproduction of sugar of all kinds. In order for the Cuban planters to attain real prosperity and success, they must manage to produce and market their crops at a cost per pound lower than the prevailing market price per pound, or the prevailing price must return to the figures which were the rule before the present period of depression.

The total number of plantations and farms of all sorts in Cuba just prior to the late war was 90,960, but in 1899, just after the war, the number was only 60,711. These figures furnish a significant illustration of the blighting effect of such a civil conflict. Since 1899 the number has no doubt materially increased, though no census has been taken since that year, and the increase is believed to be steadily proceeding, owing to the recuperative energy of the Cubans themselves, and also to the accession of immigrants and capital from other countries, and principally from the United States. In the antebellum times the onerous burdens of taxation had a tendency to keep down the size of farms. The local designation for the standard-size small farm of $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres is "caballeria," but according to the last census $63\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the farms and plantations of Cuba were less than one-quarter of a caballeria in dimensions, while the large plantations of 10 caballerias and over (333 acres and over) were only 5 per cent of the

whole number of farms. This latter class includes, however, a number of very large plantations, of from 5,000 to 25,000 acres or over. The original and most natural system of producing sugar was for the farmers to raise the cane and to grind it themselves; but this has been superseded by the system of colonias, or cane farms, which raise cane to be transported to the large and expensive mills, to be ground and turned into sugar and molasses. Some of the larger and more successful planters, however, when they can command the requisite funds for the outlay, unite both branches of the process—the agricultural branch and the manufacturing branch—on their own premises. Such plantations, equipped with the buildings and apparatus necessary for the manufacture of sugar and molasses, are called “ingenios,” while “centrales” is the name given to such ingenios as have concentrated from several comparatively small ingenios into one large one.

The improvements that have been gradually introduced in the process of sugar production in Cuba during the last few years or decades include the introduction of steam power in the fields and in the mills, labor-saving machines of various kinds, improved furnaces, clarifiers, grinding machines, defibrators, defecators, vacuum pans, centrifugal separators, and other modern sugar machinery, cane carriers and railway tracks through the fields for moving the crops to the mills, chemical laboratories, cane loaders and unloaders, electric-light plants in the mills, and a large variety of novel improvements, tools, fertilizers, and systems of cultivation. These improvements have become available mainly of late, since the abolition of the excessive Spanish taxes and the reduction of tariff rates.

As is commonly the case in agricultural operations everywhere, the size and quality of the cane crops vary greatly according to the fertility of the soil and the ability of the planter. The usual range is from 12 to 50 tons of cane for the yield of 1 acre. The average is about 25 tons of cane, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar per acre. The plant matures in the autumn or early winter, according as it is early or late planted, and is harvested and ground all along through the months from December to May.

In considering the figures as to the acreage of the cane plantations of Cuba, it must be borne in mind that not by any means the whole area of these plantations is devoted to cane culture. The larger part of every plantation, in all probability, is utilized for building sites, gardens, the raising of vegetables, fruits, tobacco, and other crops besides sugar, pasturage for cattle, the growth of timber, etc. At the same time it is essentially a sugar plantation, as sugar production is its main activity and main source of revenue. So, in like manner, the cotton plantations of the Southern States and the hop farms of central New York are not devoted exclusively to the raising of cotton and hops, and

the areas actually covered by cotton and hops in those plantations or farms are probably in most cases only a small fraction of the whole estates. So when it is stated, as above, that the sugar crop of 1894, amounting to little over 1,000,000 tons, was raised on about 2,000,000 acres, the meaning is that it was raised on plantations covering that acreage. In point of fact the actual acreage of the cane fields themselves was only about 400,000 or 450,000 acres. A crop of 1,000,000 tons raised on 400,000 acres, as will be seen, gives an average yield of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar an acre.

The fluctuations of the sugar crops in point of size have been occasioned not only by the causes just indicated, but also by wars, hurricanes, and the Cubans' political and economic conditions. Thus the crop of 1853 was 322,000 tons; the crop of 1868, at the beginning of the Ten Years' War, 749,000 tons; the "hurricane" crop of 1871, 547,000 tons; the crop of 1878, at the end of that war, 533,000 tons; the crop of 1883, under unsatisfactory political conditions, 460,000 tons; the crop of 1894, just before the last revolution, 1,054,000 tons; the crop of 1897, in the midst of the revolution, 212,000 tons; the "drought" crop of 1900, 308,000 tons, and the crop of 1903, about 975,000 tons; the crop of 1904 over 1,100,000 tons, and 1905 about the same amount.

According to the 1899 census, 47 per cent of the entire cultivated area of the island was planted in sugar cane. It is believed that the same proportions still obtain—in other words, that practically half of the cultivated lands of Cuba are given over to sugar production. That would make the entire cultivated area in the island about 1,000,000 acres. To this must be added the areas of the cities and large towns, and the very large areas devoted to pasturage. Exact figures as to the latter are lacking, but the best estimates unite in stating the total area of developed land, including cities, towns, villages, farms, plantations, and pasturages, as being about 14,000,000 acres, or just about one-half of the island. That would leave the other undeveloped half, of the same extent, for future exploitation. As already said, that half is for the most part as capable of high development as the already developed half. It is covered in most localities at present with forests of a very valuable description, and is known to contain much precious mineral material.

Sugar production.

	Tons.		Tons.
1892-93	815,894	1899-1900	300,073
1893-94	1,054,224	1900-1901	615,000
1894-95	1,004,264	1901-1902 (estimated)	800,000
1895-96	225,221	1902-1903	977,712
1896-97	212,051	1903-1904	1,106,057
1897-98	305,543	1904-1905	1,104,911
1898-99	335,668		

The following statement as to the Cuban sugar industry is taken from the appendix to a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner of the United States to Cuba, in June, 1899. His conclusions seem as well warranted now as then, notwithstanding the intervening fall in the market price of sugar.

Although it made so early a start in the history of American agriculture, the sugar industry in Cuba languished for two hundred years. The annual output during that time was only about 28,000 tons. A quarter of a century later it reached 75,000 tons. The middle of the nineteenth century saw it at 250,000 tons, and in 1894 it passed the million mark. * * * With millions of acres of the richest and best cane land on the globe yet untouched by the plow, with a climate unsurpassed for the growth and development of sugar cane, and with a prestige for Cuban sugar second to none in the markets of the world, the future of Cuba's sugar presents a possibility of wealth surpassing the richness of the gold and silver which came to Columbus in the marvelous tales of the interior of the magnificent island which he had discovered.

Recurring to the effect of the rebellion of 1895-1898 on the sugar industry, it is appalling to contemplate the dreadful decrease in a country's chief source of wealth and income to the Government, as well as to the individual. In 1894 the output was 1,054,214 tons, and the following year, under the first touch of war and its alarms, the crop dropped off 50,000 tons, though it remained still above the million. This was the second year in Cuban sugar history that the million mark was passed. In 1896 the war was raging all over the island, and, with the Spaniards on one side taking men and cattle and the insurgents on the other burning cane and buildings and stealing stock, the sugar planter was utterly obliterated in some sections and so badly crippled in others that the output reached only 225,221 tons, the lowest figure known in fifty years. Nor was this astounding decrease a matter of gradual accomplishment, permitting the country, the business, and the people to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions, but it happened almost in a night, and an income from sugar of \$80,000,000 a year dwindled on the instant to \$16,000,000, a loss of \$64,000,000 at once as the result of Spanish mismanagement.

As a cane-sugar producing country, nature has made Cuba superior to any competitor which may appear; but all sugar does not come from cane, and since 1840, when the first record of beet sugar appeared, with 50,000 tons for the year's output for the world, as against 1,100,000 tons of cane sugar, about 200,000 tons of which was raised in Cuba, the sugar growers of the island have had their only dangerous rival. * * * With the growth of the sugar production in Cuba have come newer and better methods; and whereas in 1825 the largest plantations rarely exceeded 1,500 acres in extent, producing only 350 tons per year, with a total value of land, buildings, machinery, stock, and slaves of, say, \$500,000, * * * in these later times there are plantations of 25,000 acres, representing an investment of \$2,000,000.

Market facilities.—The principal sugar plantations in the Province of Oriente are located near the seashore in the municipalities of Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Puerto Padre; and in the Province of Camagüey they are situated near Nuevitas. They use the maritime way for transportation of products.

In the western Provinces those located near the seashore utilize the maritime way, but the greater number of them use the several railroad systems of Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Habana for transporting their products.

The prices obtained from the sale of sugar in January, February, March, April, and May, 1903, were 1.965, 1.824, 1.774, 1.651, and 1.667 cents per pound, or an average for the five months of 1.776 cents per pound. These prices are in Spanish gold.

Sugar crop.—The following table shows the sugar exported and on hand of the crops of 1903 and 1904:

Port.	Exported.		On hand.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Habana.....	451,962	1,313,318	463,382	32,344
Matanzas.....	1,127,614	1,253,413	134,086	15,287
Cardenas.....	939,493	1,301,696	332,617	14,241
Cienfuegos.....	1,165,782	1,816,060	40,190	14,901
Sagua.....	522,166	488,609	38,192	1,085
Caibarien.....	376,237	553,457	78,118	2,299
Guantanamo.....	287,066	343,516	6,033	.....
Santiago.....	100,082	101,283	5,997	2,100
Manzanillo.....	275,325	247,037	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	.....	69,040	.....	.....
Nuevitas.....	143,477	68,938	.....	.....
Gibara.....	299,940	423,020	.....	22,340
Zaza.....	7,730	.....	11,590	13,815
Trinidad.....	85,880	72,959	.....	.....
Total sacks (320 pounds each).....	5,782,754	7,552,345	1,110,155	118,412
Total in tons of 2,240 pounds.....	258,108	1,078,906	158,593	16,916

The principal crop of 1904, as for some years past, has been sugar, of which the production has been 60,817 tons in excess of that of last year. Prices obtained for sugar this year exceeded those of last year, and the value of the crop is consequently considerably more, and can safely be stated as \$50,000,000. The prices obtained during the first six months of 1904 were as follows per 100 pounds: January, \$1.77; February, \$1.77; March, \$2.04; April, \$2.18; May, \$2.38; June, \$2.43; average for the six months, \$2.09. Sugar sold as high as \$3 per 100 pounds in August, 1904.

Molasses.—The molasses produced in 1903 amounted to 40,000,000 gallons, of which 12,000,000 gallons of the first quality were exported from this city (Habana) to Philadelphia, and 10,000,000 gallons of the second quality to other ports in the United States and to Europe. The remainder—18,000,000 gallons—was consumed on the island. Molasses of first quality sold at 8 cents, and second quality at 3 cents. The total value of the production was \$1,800,000.

The by-products of sugar cane—molasses and rum—constitute a considerable source of income to the sugar producer. They are produced from the juice of the cane as it is extracted at certain stages of the sugar-making process, and the molasses output in particular is of material value to the sugar planter. The rum product is comparatively small and mainly destined for home consumption, but molasses is exported to a considerable extent. Of the last crop of molasses more than half was exported.

The production of molasses in Cuba during the first six months of 1904 amounted to 42,200,000 gallons, disposed of as follows:

Disposition of Cuban molasses, first six months of 1904.

Method of disposal.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	
Boiling molasses shipped to Philadelphia	7,600,000	\$808,000
Distilling molasses shipped to other points in United States	10,600,000	255,000
Distilling molasses consumed in Cuba	10,000,000	250,000
Distilling molasses shipped to Europe	9,000,000	225,000
Used for fuel and other purposes or unsold for want of transportation	5,000,000	
Total	42,200,000	1,348,000

To the foregoing should be added shipments made to the United States and Europe during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1903: To the United States, 3,053,630 gallons, valued at \$244,290; to England, 1,935,516 gallons, valued at \$47,388; total, 4,989,146 gallons, valued at \$291,678, making a grand total of 47,189,146 gallons of molasses, valued at \$1,639,678.

Rum and aguardiente.—Spirits produced from sugar cane amounted to 1,651,676 gallons, valued at \$219,434. Most of the rum and aguardiente went to Uruguay (550,990 gallons), Canary Islands (478,698 gallons), and England (301,961 gallons); only 29,782 gallons went to the United States.

Total sugar product.—The total value of the sugar products of 1904, therefore, was as follows: Raw sugar, \$50,668,995; molasses, \$1,639,678; aguardiente, \$219,434; total, \$52,528,107, against \$41,940,955 in 1903; \$30,863,524 in 1902, \$32,258,580 in 1901, \$17,603,839 in 1900, and \$19,206,815 in 1899. The Bureau of statistics gives the following figures for year ending June 30, 1904, for value of exports to the United States: Sugar, \$56,547,377; molasses, \$874,343, or over \$54,100,000 without rum.

Sugar plantations.—It is only a few years since the sugar industry was separated from agriculture in most of the large plantations, called "centrales." Considerable increase in the sugar production was the result, owing to the reasonable and methodic subdivision of labor.

The industrial process for the manufacture of sugar was greatly improved during the years preceding the invasion of the western Provinces by the forces of the revolution initiated in February, 1895, in the eastern region of the island. With few exceptions, the centrales were furnished with furnaces for burning green bagasse as fuel; machinery of great power, mills of large dimensions, regrinders, defibrators, and defecators were established; improvements were made for the purpose of maintaining the juice at a high temperature, thus avoiding fermentation; vacuum pans for boiling, evaporating, and concentrating the saccharine matter of the cane juice (called

triple-effect apparatus) were also established; and to separate the molasses from the sugar, centrifugal filters were introduced. At the same time railways were constructed in the interior of mills and factories, easily accessible laboratories were established to assure the chemical proceedings in the process of sugar manufacturing, and electric light used instead of kerosene, gasoline, etc.

Sugar-cane colonies.—Owing to the lack of pecuniary means among the owners of lands where these colonies were established, agricultural development is rather unimportant, as the proprietors of the centrales can not afford to advance money for the purpose of rebuilding the wrecked houses, purchase of oxen and agricultural implements, as well as for plowing and planting anew the fields; and as there are no agricultural banks in Cuba to furnish the necessary funds for this purpose, the planting of new cane lands since the end of the war has been limited.

TOBACCO.

Second only in importance to the sugar industry in Cuba is that of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), in the cultivation of which upward of 80,000 people are employed.

The tobacco plant is indigenous, and was found in use by the natives at the time of the discovery of the island.

It was imported into Spain sixty years later by Francisco Fernandez, a physician who had been sent by King Philip II of Spain to investigate the products of the new discovered lands.

It can be safely said that the first European who ever smoked tobacco was an Englishman, Ralph Lane, the first governor of Virginia, who, on his return to England, brought pipes and tobacco, which he made a present of to Sir Walter Raleigh, the famous courtier of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Walter soon took a fancy at smoking, and this was sufficient to make the use of tobacco one of the favorite occupations of the English court.

Perhaps the fact that contributed more strongly to popularize its use was the opposition which it met with. The church condemned its use, kings and emperors declared it unlawful, and in some nations, especially in Russia, very severe punishment was administered to the smokers.

King James I of England described its use as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black, stinking fumes thereof nearest resemble the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

The Spanish historian, Oviedo, describes its use among the Santo Domingo Indians, in the following words:

The Indians inhabiting this island have, among other evil customs, one which is very pernicious, namely, that of smoking, called by them "tobacco," for the purpose of producing insensibility. This they effect by means of a certain herb which,

so far as I can learn, is of poisonous quality, though not poisonous in its appearance. It is about 4 or 5 palms high; the leaves, which are large and broad, are soft and downy, and in color it resembles the plant called bugloss by doctors and herbalists. The manner in which they use it is as follows: The caziques and principal men have small hollowed sticks, about a span long and as thick as the little finger; they are forked in the manner here shown, Y, but both the forks and the stalk are of the same piece. The forked ends are inserted in the nostrils and the other end is applied to the burning leaves of the herb, which are rolled up in the manner of pastils. They then inhale the smoke until they fall down in a state of stupor, in which they remain as if intoxicated for a considerable time. Such of the Indians as can not procure a forked stick use a hollow reed or cane for the purpose of inhaling the smoke. Their smoking instrument, whether it be forked or merely a hollow cane, is called "tobacco" by the Indians, who do not give this name to the herb, nor the stupor into which they fall, as some have erroneously supposed.

The remains of baked clay and other kinds of pipes found in the Indian mounds of the North American continent indicate plainly that smoking was generally prevalent among the Indians of the mainland long before the discoveries of Columbus.

For many years the tobacco trade of Cuba was a Crown monopoly, with the royal office and warehouse in Habana and branches in Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Bayamo, and Remedios, where the planters could store their tobacco, receiving such prices as might be established by the Crown for each crop. In later years the tobacco monopoly was sold to private companies, and was again resumed by the Crown in 1760. Finally, in 1817, by a royal decree of June 22, the trade and cultivation of tobacco were declared free on payment of a tax by each planter equivalent to one-twentieth of the production. Since that date the taxes have varied according to circumstances, but gradually decreased, so helping an industry that can be considered the chief industry of Cuba, for although it is true that the sugar industry has so far proved a larger and most productive one, sugar of as good quality as Cuba's is produced in many parts of the world, while the Cuban tobacco has not and will never probably be equaled.

Reliable statistics of the annual production of tobacco in early times are not at hand, nor is it possible to tell how much was shipped, except through the custom house, owing to the large amount smuggled. From such data as are available, it appears that from 1702 to 1817 the total amount regularly exported was about 20,500,000 pounds; that during the periods of Government monopoly the amount was less than during the period of private monopoly, and that the amount exported was largely increased after the trade monopoly was discontinued. It is probable that the amount smuggled was equal to the amount exported.

Coming down to a later period, it appears that the average production in bales in 1894-95 was in the neighborhood of 560,000 bales of 50 kilograms, or about 62,000,000 pounds of leaf, valued at \$22,000,000. Of this amount about 220,000 bales (nearly 40 per cent), valued at



A TOBACCO PLANTATION.

\$10,000,000, were used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and this is about the proportion with normal crops. The remainder (about 60 per cent) is mainly exported in the leaf.

Since 1895 the tobacco crops have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1896	875,000	1900	a 510,000
1897	88,000	1901	a 485,000
1898	220,000	1902	a 410,000
1899	460,000	1903	b 400,000

a As reported by the Tobacco Leaf, New York.

b Approximately.

The values of tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba (in all forms) since 1893 are shown in the following table:

Year ending June 30—	Cigars, cigarettes, etc.	Leaf tobacco.	Total.
1894	\$2,062,404	\$5,828,964	\$7,891,368
1895	2,040,186	7,271,794	9,311,980
1896	2,098,884	10,613,468	12,707,352
1897	1,971,214	2,306,067	4,277,281
1898	1,490,818	2,883,280	4,374,078
1899	1,961,641	4,964,719	6,916,360
1900	2,191,702	7,615,991	9,807,693
1901	2,302,284	9,834,849	12,137,133
1902	2,321,627	8,678,297	10,999,924
1903	a 3,175,722	9,967,124	13,242,846
1904	2,970,205	9,798,672	12,768,877

a Approximately.

Crop of 1902.—The tobacco crop of 1902 was only medium, being 77,836 bales less than the crop of 1901. This deficit may be divided as follows: Vuelta-Abajo district, 12,425 bales; Partidos district, 5,354 bales, and Remedios district, 60,057 bales.

The statistics of the 1902 tobacco crop show the following figures: Vuelta-Abajo, 172,870 bales; Semi-Vuelta, 13,042 bales; Partidos, 54,486 bales, and Remedios, 111,796 bales.

According to weights, the returns are approximately as follows:

District.	Quantity.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Vuelta-Abajo	7,952,020	17,631,028
Semi-Vuelta	559,925	1,234,411
Partidos	2,005,075	4,420,388
Remedios	6,171,139	13,604,893
Total	16,688,159	36,790,716

The deficit in the 1902 crop compared with that of 1901 was not only due to the shortage in the crop from the fields, but also to a decrease in the acreage under cultivation. This latter cause especially obtained in the Remedios section, in which a large stock of tobacco had to be taken over from 1901 to 1902, as consumption in the United States had fallen off considerably.

Owing to want of rain, the 1902 crop did not cure as satisfactorily as desired and remained in a raw condition. About 60 per cent of the crop was sent to the United States. The balance was divided among the different nations as follows, the values being approximate:

Country.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Bales.</i>	
Germany.....	12,000	\$200,000
France.....	2,000	116,000
Spain.....	28,000	350,000

The total amount of 1902 tobacco exported was 243,958 bales, valued at \$6,700.

The tobacco crop in the year 1903-4 was good in both quality and quantity, and may be safely valued at over \$30,000,000. The exports during 1903 were valued at \$26,046,431, against \$25,400,000 in the previous year. The exports of leaf tobacco in 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by \$600,000. The total exports of leaf tobacco amounted to 40,977,946 pounds, valued at \$13,245,187, 24,128,430 pounds of which, valued at \$9,931,802, went to the United States, and 10,306,574 pounds, valued at \$1,921,079, to Germany, the next largest purchaser.

Tobacco stems, which are used in the manufacture of snuff, etc., were exported to the amount of 598,178 pounds, valued at \$9,959, principally to the United States, Argentina, and Germany.

Tobacco seed to the value of \$3,112 was exported to the United States.

Farmers raising tobacco in the Province of Pinar del Rio use the Western Railway and some northern seaports for exporting their leaves.

PRINCIPAL PLANTS CULTIVATED.

A perusal of these notes will show that the soil of Cuba contains all the elements necessary for vegetable life and that its climate (tropical-temperate) contributes to cover the island with a rich and luxuriant vegetation formed by growths of all kinds which it is not possible to study separately, not only for the reason that many of the plants grow wild and have never been cultivated, but because in general there is very little known of their habits.

Considerable data has been obtained since the establishment of the Republic, and the department of agriculture is at present making every effort to gather and organize agricultural information of all kinds, considering this the only means of arriving at a proper knowledge of methods at present employed for cultivation in the island. As these become known and agricultural experiment stations are established to investigate the progressive and rational changes that can be made in the system of agriculture practiced, condensing and publishing the

facts in book form (a species of agricultural catechism) with appropriate illustrations and views, planters may obtain objectively and apply with profit rational systems for the cultivation of plants and thus obtain at a minimum cost the maximum results from a given portion of land. With the impossibility of treating this matter as extensively in these notes as its vital importance would require, for a country agricultural par excellence, making a study of the rich flora of Cuba, it will be necessary to confine ourselves to a description of the principal plants which have been the subject of more or less perfect cultivation.

SUGAR CANE.

This grass-like saccharine plant occupies the first place among those cultivated in Cuba in proportion to the extent of territory, forming, as it does, the basis for the sugar production, the principal source of wealth of the island.

Cane is cultivated all over the island with more or less success. In certain sections, where it seems to find itself perfectly at home without agricultural improvement of any kind, its growth is almost wild, and during the late war the plant showed great powers of resistance to the hayoc caused in fields that were set on fire more than once.

The plant thrives until the land is totally impoverished, tired, as the natives call it, for want of renewal by fertilization, and, robbed of its productiveness by successive crops, the cane ceases to grow in proper conditions.

The varieties known as "Otaïiti white cane" and "crystalline cane" are those most extensively produced in Cuba, no doubt because they are the most adaptable to the natural conditions of its climate and soil.

The cost of cultivating a caballeria of seed cane, from the time that the soil is first broken until the cutting of the plant varies considerably according to the quality of land, the price of labor, the system of cultivation, the capital invested, the class of seed used, etc., but it can be asserted that it fluctuates between \$1,000 and \$1,400, or an average of \$1,200.

The cultivation of the ratoons—that is, of the cane field after one or more successive cuttings—consists in the labor of weeding and cutting the grass, and can be figured at \$342 per caballeria.

The cost of cutting and stripping off leaves can be calculated at \$400, loading at \$200, and hauling at \$194.

In round numbers the cost of preparation, cultivation, cutting, hauling, etc., runs between \$1,900 and \$2,000 per caballeria; the above figures can be reduced to \$1,700, and even to \$1,500.

It can be asserted that if the proper lands are selected—such as sandy and clayey soil of suitable depth, not very compact, rich in organic matter—five and six cuttings can be obtained, yielding an

average of 80,000 arrobas (about 25 pounds to each arroba) per caballeria, and in conditions very much less favorable the average yield is 50,000 arrobas.

Taking as a basis that the total cost of cultivation reaches in five years \$2,568, that of cutting and stripping, loading and hauling \$3,970, we reach a total cost, from the setting out of the cane until the end of the fifth crop, for the 250,000 arrobas obtained, supposing the minimum yield to be 50,000 arrobas per caballeria, of \$6,538, or, say, \$2.60 per hundred arrobas, delivered at the sugar mill.

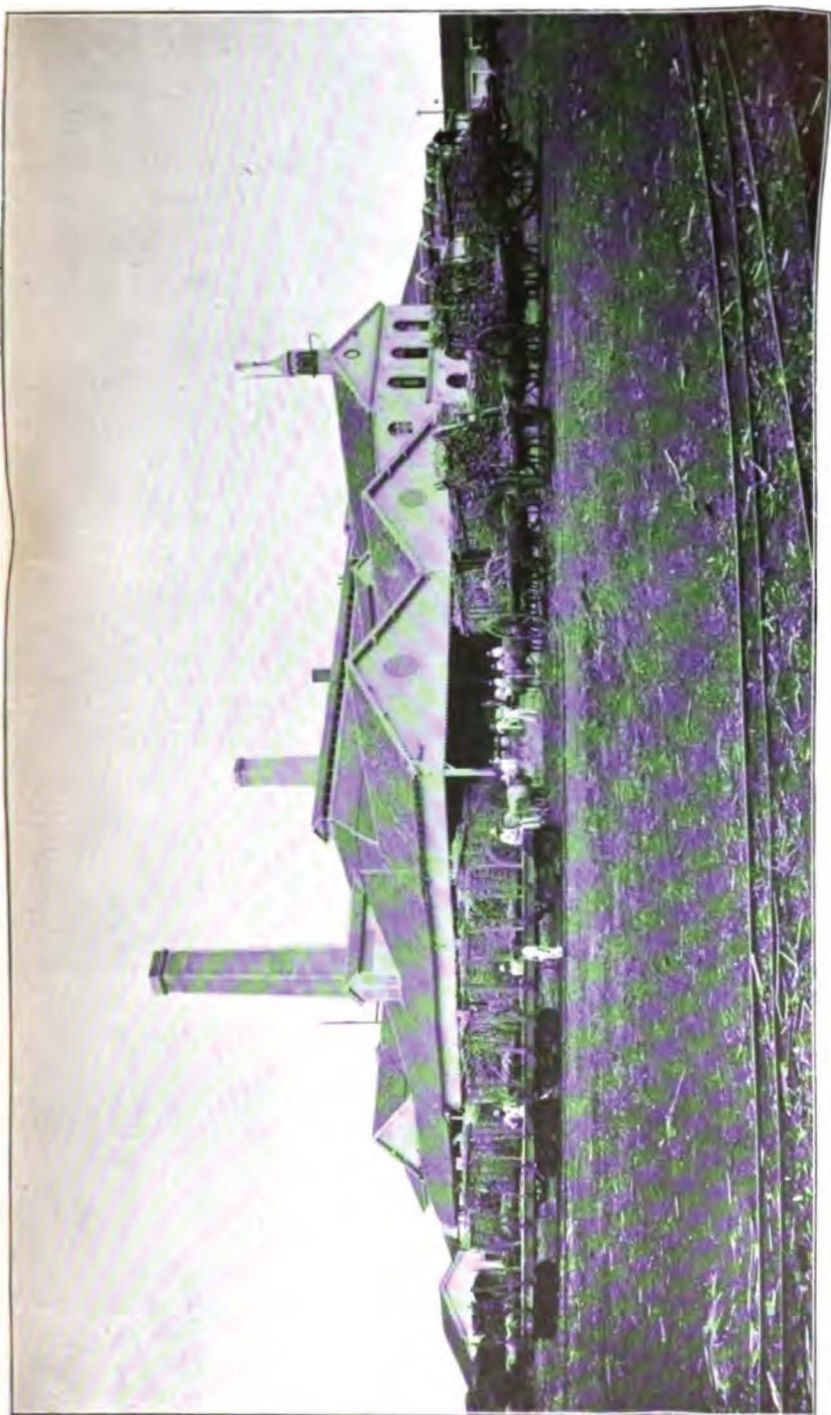
TOBACCO.

This solanaceous plant whose rich leaf as produced on Cuban soil is reputed the best in the world, occupies the second place among the Cuban plants, for, although it is not cultivated as extensively as cane, it serves as a basis for two important industries, one of which is agriculture, which prepares and packs the weed for export, and the other manufacture, which represents a considerable value, as it manufactures the millions of cigars and cigarettes consumed in the country or exported, giving employment to skilled workmen and contributing to the welfare of the laboring classes of the cities.

Tobacco requires for its cultivation a loose, rich, sandy soil, the best for the purpose being found in some localities in the Province of Pinar del Rio, especially in the southern portions, which lands produce the fine tobacco that brings the high prices paid by expert smokers, particularly in England and the United States.

The plant is also produced in the central and eastern portions and even in the western portions of the island of quite good quality, especially on the northern watershed of the Sigüanea River, Province of Santa Clara, on lands east of the Arimao River in the famous Manicagua vegas and others.

Notwithstanding its well-earned fame, the Cuban product can not reach the development it should, inasmuch as all countries consider tobacco an assessable article and endeavor, besides, to protect their home product by burdening the imported article with high import duties, which in some cases become almost prohibitory. One of the nations in which the conditions are most favorable for the consumption of Cuban tobacco without injury to its own products is the United States, and it is certain that this result will be reached when the effects of the recent reciprocity treaty between the latter nation and Cuba become thoroughly known and the advantages are fully appreciated by both sides; then the increase will necessarily follow, and at the same time the cultivation of the plant under cover will continue to develop until a wrapper is produced capable of substituting the Sumatra, which to-day is preferred by numerous consumers among the many addicted to the weed in the United States. A good deal of interest was manifested in the experiments toward the culture of tobacco under cheese



CENTRAL CONCHITA, MATANZAS.



TOBACCO-DRYING HOUSE.

cloth as a protection to the plants from the sun and from injury by insects. The duty on cheese cloth, ranging from 15 to 50 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), was repealed July 30, 1902, in order to encourage this new industry. It is believed that Cuba may rival Sumatra in the production of fine wrappers, for which there is a large demand in the United States.

The cost of preparing the soil, its fertilization, value of the seedlings, planting, and distribution of fertilizers, care of the plant, rent and general expenses; in a word, the cost of one caballeria from the time it is plowed up until the tobacco crop is gathered, varies considerably, due to the same causes that have already been mentioned in connection with the planting of cane; but taking as a standard the Province of Pinar del Rio it can be stated that the cost will reach about \$7,940. The yield of a caballeria, consisting on an average of 211 tercios (bales) at \$50 per tercio, 54 arrobas of seed at \$4, and 12 cartloads of stems at \$1, would therefore be about \$10,778, leaving a balance as profit of \$2,838.

Before closing these remarks relative to the planting of tobacco, it is advisable to say a few words in regard to the adoption by many tobacco planters of the system of cultivating the leaf under cover or with mosquito nets, as the natives call it, and which consists in placing over the plants a covering of cheese cloth, 2 or 2½ meters over the same in the form of an awning. This serves to temper the intensity of the sun's rays, moderate the force of the wind and its action on the leaves, keep the earth moist and, above all, to avoid the insects, inasmuch as the latter being unable to penetrate into the territory under cultivation are unable to deposit their larvæ on the leaves.

The results obtained up to 1904 with this system of cultivation have been satisfactory, as, according to data furnished to the department of agriculture by the Junta Provincial (provincial board) of Pinar del Rio, 212 hectares in which 6,776,000 seedlings were planted gave trees, according as they were budded or not, varying in height from 1.78 meter to 2.10 meters, with 14 to 18 leaves each plant, with a yield of 14 per cent for trees weighing 40 pounds and 60 per cent of first-class leaf for wrappers. The average total cost per hectare in the Province was \$736.44.

On the other hand, two well-known and experienced planters of Pinar del Rio state that tobacco grown under cover will yield to the caballeria 330 bales instead of 150 grown by the ordinary method, producing leaves from 28 to 32 inches long by 14 to 16 inches wide in the proportion of 7 per cent.

The total number of plants laid out for the crop of 1902-3 in all the island was about 1,260,628,800, which yielded approximately, 399,020 bales, weighing 563,653 quintals (1 quintal equivalent to 46 kilograms), at an average price of \$21.75 a bale and \$15.70 per quintal.

CORN.

Among the grasses belonging to the cereal class, corn easily occupies the first place, owing to its importance as an article of food, the alimentary properties of which seem to be greater in Cuba, the native variety showing a greater quantity of gluten, albumina, oily matter, and phosphates.

Corn is grown to a greater or less extent all over the Republic, but as a rule it is not the subject of exclusive cultivation, but is planted in connection with other products, such as cane, coffee, and vegetables.

In order to obtain the most abundant yields, the best soil is that possessing a porous subsoil over which is a stratum in which silica predominates over albumina and lime.

The variety cultivated in Cuba belongs to the group of the yellow corn and generally two crops are harvested, one known as the wet crop, belonging to the summer season, which is gathered between August and September or November, and the other called the cold crop, belonging to the winter season, planted between September and November, to take advantage of the first northers, and according to the appearance of the north winds the crop is called early or late.

The superiority and natural advantages of the soil of Cuba for the growth of corn has been proven on two occasions: The extraordinary crops which almost spontaneously sprang up during the blockade resulting from the Spanish-American war, and the results obtained by planters in 1880, stimulated by the bounty offered by the Circulo de Hacendados (planter's association) for the greatest crop that could be produced on one-eighth of a caballeria, and which demonstrated that, without applying strictly the intensive system, with a little care, from 604 to 614 fanegas can be obtained—that is, 408 to 414 bushels per caballeria.

It is difficult to obtain definite information as to the cost and yield of corn, for the reason that these crops are generally planted in connection with others on small portions of land near the large cities; but, taking as a basis the data furnished by various growers of experience, we can state that preparation, plowing, sowing, cultivation, and picking reaches about \$950 per caballeria, provided labor costs under \$1 and mechanical cultivation is employed.

During the fiscal year 1902-3, 50,593,091 pounds of corn were imported into Cuba. Of this amount more than 99 per cent came from the United States, with a total value of \$628,010.

The price of a fanega of corn fluctuates between \$4.30 and \$2.75, according to the Province and the season of the year.

RICE.

Rice is a cereal that is never absent from the table of the Cuban workman. It therefore can be considered as one of the staple articles of the food he consumes. In spite of this fact all of the rice consumed in Cuba comes from foreign countries. Still the rice industry grows in Cuba, where extensive fields can be planted without the drawbacks which the cultivation of this plant carries with it, to which the swampy lands, subject to paludic fevers and otherwise unhealthful, are devoted, for the reason that in Cuba there exists a variety, "arroz secano" or dry rice, which grows on soil not subject to inundation.

The cultivation of rice at present is limited to the variety known as "arroz de la tierra" (dry earth rice), very much liked by the natives in spite of the fact that it does not present a good white color, due to the fact, no doubt, that in the operation of hulling the shell can not be entirely separated from the grain, not even where the most modern and perfected machinery is used.

This plant, badly cultivated in Cuba as it is at present, yields more than 2,000 arrobas to the caballeria, a yield that can be increased to as much as 3,000 and 4,000 arrobas. The average price of an arroba of rice fluctuates, according to the Province, between \$0.80 and \$1.34.

THE SWEET POTATO.

This rich tuber is a powerful helper in the food consumption of the working classes in the fields, and serves also as food for breeding cattle and swine raised in stables and pens.

The cost of preparing the ground, planting, weeding, and gathering is \$905 per caballeria.

The crop is harvested by picking the most developed tubers, and leaving the mother plant all others until they attain their full growth, when they too are picked. The largest specimens are taken to market, while the smaller, known vulgarly as the "rabuja," are fed to the animals.

One caballeria planted during the so-called winter season, especially during January and February, yields about 25,000 arrobas, or some 50 tons of tubers, and should the cultivation thereof be attended with intelligence the yield will be doubled. That planted in August produces from 18,000 to 20,000 arrobas.

The price of an arroba of sweet potatoes fluctuates between \$0.18 and \$0.26.

THE POTATO.

There are in the Republic fertile lands easily subjected to irrigation, as, for instance, the valley of Guines, some 12 leagues (3 miles to a league) from the city of Habana; they can be devoted with profit to

growing this root for the purpose of supplying the American markets during the winter season.

The principal varieties cultivated are the white and rose colored potato.

The total expenses, from breaking the ground to harvesting, reach \$1,200 per caballeria of land, including the cost of 260 barrels of seed potatoes; and it is calculated that this proportion of land will produce 13,000 arrobas, which can be increased by intelligent methods of cultivation to 17,000 arrobas.

The average price of an arroba of potatoes varies, in different portions of the island, from \$0.80 to \$1.25, according to the season of the year.

YUCA.

There are in Cuba two kinds of yuca, the sweet or edible variety (*Jatropha manihot*) and the sour or poisonous (*Jatropha toxica*), but rich in fecula.

Both varieties are produced on substantial and moderately damp soil, the first being used as a diet for man and beast, and the second in the manufacture of starch, of which it contains about 20 per cent.

The planting is done by laying pieces of the stalk, 7 to 8 inches long, in furrows during the months of March, April, and May, to obtain what is known as the spring crop; or in September, October, and November for the cold season crop.

The average cost of production may be calculated at \$1,000 per caballeria, bearing in mind that the picking and gathering should be done with great care, for, in the event of a sprout breaking near the vital knot the root will cease growing, will hardens and finally become a total loss.

A caballeria of land produces 5,000 arrobas of the sour yuca, from which 1,000 arrobas of starch can be obtained. The water residue of the manufacture of starch from the sour yuca is poisonous, for it contains cyanhydric acid—in small quantities it is true, but in a greatly diffused state. When this root is subjected to a boiling process at a temperature of 100°, it loses its toxic properties but retains a disagreeable taste which makes it unfit for food.

The price of sweet yuca—that is, the edible yuca—varies from \$0.25 to \$0.32, and the sour yuca from \$0.34 to \$1.20 per arroba.

The ground fiber, after extracting starch, is called “cativia,” and made into flat round cakes, 1 foot in diameter, called “casabe,” which is eaten with sauce or jerked beef.

ÑAME (YAMS).

This tuber, which is very large, and, as a rule, is sold at a high price as compared with the sweet potato (its price varies between

\$0.50 and \$0.80 per arroba, according to the quality), is cultivated on a small scale on the outskirts of large cities, the best quality or white ñame being quite scarce.

The comparatively large size of this tuber requires a deep, loose soil, well broken up, and the planting should be made in deep furrows. The cost thereof, including harvesting, can be calculated at from \$1,100 to \$1,200 a caballeria.

One caballeria of land can produce 5,000 arrobas of yams only once a year.

MALANGAS.

Of this tuber two classes are generally consumed, the white and the yellow, the last named being preferred, although both, especially the first, are cultivated on a small scale only. The cultivation of this root is being considerably increased, as it is quite popular, due to its agreeable taste, similar to that of the white ñame.

It can be calculated that a caballeria will produce 4,000 to 5,000 arrobas of white malanga, the price fluctuating between \$0.28 and \$0.39 per arroba.

BANANA.

The plantain (vegetable) constitutes one of the principal articles of food of all classes of society in Cuba, rarely being absent from the table, especially at the midday meal, due no doubt to its recognized alimentary properties, which, according to the deceased Cuban chemist, Doctor Barnet, contains 11.20 per cent of fecula and 22.40 per cent of pectic matter.

The banana (fruit) is also consumed in large quantities. There are a number of varieties, the best known being the "Manzano" and "Johnson" banana, the latter being cultivated on a large scale in the eastern portions of the island and exported mainly through the ports of Baracoa and Banes. The exportation of this fruit during the fiscal year 1904 to the United States was \$1,938,080.

For planting purposes the offshoots that grow around the stump or protuberances coming out of the principal root are used; in the first case, the tree bears fruit within nine or ten months, and in the second within twelve or sixteen. One caballeria will hold 7,500 trees; therefore each tree occupies a space of 15 square feet.

The cost of felling and clearing one caballeria of land, cutting and hauling to nearest loading port, is \$1,923.75. If planted on land already cleared the cost is reduced \$300. The yield is about 7,500 bunches, of which 75 per cent have nine "manos" (hands) and are worth 40 cents per bunch; 40 per cent are provided with 7 or 8 manos worth 25 cents a bunch, and 13 per cent have 6 manos and are worth 12 cents per bunch. The total yield of a caballeria is \$2,270.

The ripe fruit pressed and dried in the sun, or in a special oven, forms what is called "dried banana" (a preserve).

There is also extracted from the banana in the proportion of about 10 per cent a flour known as "bananina," which differs from the wheat flour only in that it contains less nitrogenized matter.

The average price of the plantain banana and of the fruit banana, for home consumption, is from 20 cents to 47 cents per bunch, and from 15 cents to 25 cents a bunch, according to the locality.

PINEAPPLE.

This plant, producing the finest of Cuban fruit because of its aromatic and refreshing juice, is extremely rustic in its habits and has great powers of resistance against the rigorous droughts as well as through the excessive rains, provided the land is weeded and freed of objectionable grasses.

- There are two varieties of this plant in Cuba, the "piña de la tierra" (indigenous pine) and the "piña blanca de la Habana" (Habana white pine) *ananasa sativa*. The latter is the sweetest and largest in size, but does not keep well, for which reason it is not adapted for export. The piña morada de Cuba (purple Cuban or large-headed pineapple) *ananasa Cubensis*, smaller and more scaly is less juicy and sweet, but has better resisting qualities and is the species cultivated for export, principally to the United States, the latter country consuming each year an increasingly large amount. In the last fiscal year, 1903-4, 21,325,773 kilograms of pineapples were exported, worth \$617,607, to the United States.

Planting can be done by means of the new radicles (a part in the embryo of the plant which belongs to the roots), called in Cuba "criollos," which bear fruit in one year, or by those that surround the fruit known as "hijos de corona" (offspring of the crown), which, while they require eighteen months before becoming productive, are preferable under certain conditions, because they are more abundant, easily gathered, and therefore cheaper.

In planting the sprouts shooting from the stems under the crown of the fruit are also used in those pineapple fields wherein the vegetation as exuberant and which are more easily developed, according to expert growers. In one caballeria of land, providing for the proper space, and for the gathering of same, 18,000 dozen plants can be raised.

It is estimated that the planting and cultivation of one caballeria of land with pineapples costs between \$3,000 and \$3,500 during the first eighteen months, which is the period wherein the plant bears fruit; and as a pineapple field kept in good order yields about five crops, and the cost of production after the first crop is reduced to \$500, we can calculate that the total cost per caballeria during the five years will be \$4,000.

Therefore each crop yielding 18,000 dozen pineapples—that is to say, as many pineapples as there are seedlings planted—in a period of five



A PINEAPPLE GROVE.

years a pineapple field would yield about 90,000 dozen, but it must be borne in mind that the fruit diminishes in size until, during the last year, it is so small that it can be used only in the manufacture of sweets and preserves. The best pines are those harvested during the two first years and the fruit of ordinary quality is that gathered during the remaining three.

The first shipments are made during the month of March. The fruit is most abundant during the month of June, harvesting continuing through July, but in addition to this small quantities of the pine known as "piña aventurera (adventurous pine) are exported during the entire year.

The white pineapple for home consumption brings an average price of 40 cents to \$1.17 per dozen, according to the Province and season of the year. The pineapple raised for export brought at one time during the first period of its cultivation \$1 per dozen, but as the supply increased the value decreased, until it fell to 25 cents per dozen, but even at this extremely low figure, and granting that it can be obtained only for the fruit produced during the first three years, with the 54,000 dozens harvested, all the expenses can be covered and there will be a balance left of \$9,800 in addition to the net amount of the last two crops.

ORANGE.

Although the orange is cultivated in its perfect state in Cuba and with little care the tree produces abundant and delicious fruit, before the establishment of the Republic there existed in the island very few groves, but there is already noticeable a great increase in the cultivation of this plant, which will no doubt come to occupy the place that properly belongs to it among the plants of Cuba.

The orange not being a very exacting plant in regard to soil, will grow even in rocky territory of inferior quality, provided it is fertilized and copiously watered in the summer. The orange can be cultivated in Cuba on almost any class of land; the best results, however, are obtained from a loose, substantial damp soil, with a deep layer of vegetable matter.

The total cost of preparing and planting 1 caballeria varies from \$2,000 to \$2,500; cultivation, manure, transportation, irrigation, etc., \$1,200. The young plants are worth 25 cents each.

An orange grove of 1 caballeria of land yields in a fair year about 1,400,000 to 1,800,000 oranges (1,600,000 average), and the fruit is sold at \$5 per 1,000 for export and 65 cents to \$1 per 100 for home consumption.

To secure rapid and easy communication over highways or railways with the port of Habana, the lands most prized in the Province of Habana for orange groves are those situated in the districts of Guira de Melena, Alquizar, Aguacate, Bainoa, and others. In the surround-

ings of Nuevitas (Camaguey Province) there are also lands suitable for the cultivation of oranges, the price of which varies according to topographical position and quality of same, from \$500 to \$2,000 per caballeria.

COTTON.

This plant has been cultivated in Cuba from the early part of last century to the extent that in the year 1842, 1,082,351 arrobas were exported. Its cultivation afterwards diminished to again acquire a new lease of life during the war of secession in the United States, as a result of the high prices obtained for the fiber; however, the year following the conclusion of the war prices fell to such an extent as to no longer compensate the native planters, and to this was added the difficulty of picking and cleaning which, with the machines then in use, could not be done except with great loss in the process.

After peace was established on the island planters have again been stimulated in the cultivation of this rich fiber, especially in the Province of Camaguey, where it appears that satisfactory results have been obtained from the trials that have been made. Experiments of this nature have been made by the Cuba company, this railroad having established small plantations along its route, and the American colonies of "La Gloria" and "Columbia" have planted 1,000 acres of land in cotton after obtaining good results from small plantations.

Nearly all the lands of Cuba are adapted to growing cotton, but the best results are obtained from fertile lands containing about 30 per cent of sand, the same proportion of "mantillo" (rich black soil), and 10 per cent of lime, and these conditions are improved if situated near the sea, the saline element in the atmosphere favoring the growth of this plant.

Planting can be done at any time of the year, provided there is the necessary amount of moisture in the soil for the germination of the seed, but it is advisable to select the time so that the leaves of the plant will be sufficiently developed and hardened during the laying season of insects (generally in June), as the latter can devour only the young and tender leaves. Care should also be taken that the opening of the boll does not coincide with the rains, as an excessive amount of humidity spoils the fiber.

According to information furnished by experienced planters, a cotton plant properly attended will yield on an average 500 bolls annually, each containing 70 grams of cleaned cotton; some of them calculate a yield of 30,000 pounds to the caballeria.

It may be interesting to add that experiments with this fiber have been made recently at the agricultural experiment school in the city of Habana by Mr. Jose Cadenas, the professor in charge.

The varieties experimented with were Sea Island, Select Upland, Mit

Affi, Abisis of Egypt, Georgia, and what is known as the "arboreo," a plant indigenous to the country.

After the seedlings were sown they were transplanted and placed 1 vara (34 inches) apart in furrows also about 1 vara apart. Success was obtained with all the plants of the last three varieties with a loss of 30 per cent, 38 per cent, and nearly 8 per cent, respectively, of the first three.

In the month of May when the plants began to bloom they were attacked by the cutworm (*Alleceia argillacea*).

Picking was done in the months of May, June, and July, with the result that the most productive was the Sea Island, followed by the Egyptian variety, Upland, and finally the native species, the latter plant continuing its growth as a shrub. The Upland gave the best results as to length, whiteness, and strength of fiber, followed closely by the Sea Island.

RAMIE.

This plant has become perfectly acclimatized in Cuba, the stalk at times attaining a height of three meters, containing from thirty to forty shoots, without the fiber losing any of its distinctive properties owing to this fact. The plant can be pruned two or three times a year provided two years are allowed to elapse before it is worked.

It is calculated that the total cost of preparing the land, seeding, sowing, and cultivation does not exceed \$1,200 per caballeria the first year, \$300 the second and following years until the fifth, which is the life of the plant.

A caballeria of land yields in each cutting 375,000 kilograms, which is reduced to 37,500 (10 per cent) after drying; 18,750 (5 per cent) after cleaning, as, for instance, China grass, and yields ultimately 11,250 kilograms (3 per cent) of pure and silky fiber. The value of this fiber varies, but can be quoted at \$120 per metric ton.

HENEQUEN.

Two species of henequen are known in Cuba, *Agave americana* and *Agave cubensis*, these plants yielding a hard, tough filament applied mainly to the manufacture of rope and cordage; both grow spontaneously and in the most barren lands, unfit for any other kind of cultivation, always provided the mineral composition of the soil abounds in lime and sand.

The cost of cultivation, including the price of the young plants, can be calculated at about \$836 per caballeria and the cost of cutting, preparing, and packing, \$2,248, or a total of \$3,084.

Information obtained on a large plantation of 25 caballerias, shows that each caballeria will hold 50,000 plants. These after three years, the time when they attain their most perfect development, yield on an

average three leaves monthly, and as it is calculated that each leaf contains one and a half ounces of fiber; 1,000,000 leaves gathered from a caballeria during one year, will yield 420 bales of 4 quintals (400 pounds) each.

In the surroundings of the plantation above referred to, and where the leaves are gathered, cleaned, and the bales prepared, there are many smaller plantations where the leaves are sold on the plant at the rate of 50 cents silver (about 28 cents, United States currency) per thousand, the purchaser paying for cutting, gathering, and cartage; the leaves, collected in bunches of ten each, are paid for at the rate of \$1 currency per thousand.

The life of a plant is calculated at 15 years, but as each plant disappears it leaves an offshoot or young plant which at the end of three years will again commence to give the same yield for another fifteen.

LENGUA DE VACA.

This exotic plant, known also by the name of "piel de maja" (snake skin) or "pasa de negro" (negro hair), has prospered greatly in Cuba, not only on account of the facility with which it is reproduced through its seeds and offshoots, leaves, and even pieces of these, but because of its rusticity and the ease with which it is propagated, growing almost spontaneously wherever it finds shade and a certain amount of moisture in the soil.

The land most appropriate for this plant should have a substantial, somewhat dry soil, containing a certain proportion of lime and sand, and it thrives to greater advantage where the subsoil is clayey and does not retain all of the moisture.

The fiber of this plant, which is pearl white, handsome, strong, and does not rot under water, is used with good results in the manufacture of the finer cordage and of white dry-goods fabrics.

The cost of preparing the soil, planting, care, gathering and extracting the raw material, is almost the same as that of henequen, and can be calculated at about 75 per cent of the gross output during the first year and about 55 per cent during the following years.

A caballeria of land, not taking into account the ground space required for paths, will hold 332 beds, 84 meters long by 3 wide. In each bed 1,176 seedlings can be planted, and therefore the caballeria will hold 413,952 plants. The roots of these produce new sprouts which, finding a loose soil, multiply to such an extent that at the end of two years the field is entirely choked up.

With careful cultivation on land that can be moderately shaded and a certain amount of water given the plant, the latter will grow as high as two and a half meters, with 50 offshoots of about a meter, the leaves from which weigh 34 pounds; and as the fiber extracted by hand rep-

resents 4 per cent, the total production will be at least 560 quintals or 25,760 kilograms.

From data obtained in regard to prices offered for this fiber, it is found that, provided the same is delivered in large quantities, England has offered 8 cents per pound for first-class and 3 cents per pound for the refuse fiber or culls.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of the species of coffee known as Mirto or Arabian (*Coffea arabica* L.) developed to such an extent from the year 1720, when it was introduced into Cuba, that in 1846 there were 2,328 coffee plantations on the island, yielding more than 2,000,000 arrobas of the grain, but from 1850, in which year the price fell considerably, due to the competition offered by South America and the East Indies, the plantations decreased in number until in 1894 there were only 191, still further reduced at present to the small number found in the uplands of the oriental Provinces of the island. Competition, however, was not the only cause of the decadence of the cultivation of coffee, for it was also due to the irrational systems of cultivation and pruning adopted, to such an extent that coffee culture ceased to be profitable and to the additional circumstance that great success was obtained in the cultivation of cane and high prices paid for sugar, the latter occupying finally most of the territory formerly devoted to coffee.

The aromatic and tonic beverage made from the coffee bean is consumed in large quantities in Cuba, especially by the rural population and working classes. The demand could be in a great measure supplied if the system of cultivating one plant only was abandoned, and coffee planted in small quantities by farmers, if only in sufficient amounts to satisfy the needs of the family.

Coffee can be raised on nearly all the lands of the Republic where a fresh and damp soil is found, as the young plants suffer greatly from droughts, and it is therefore necessary to cultivate them under shade. To this effect bananas, oranges, and other trees are planted in the same field.

Assuming that a plantation has to be established on land covered with timber, the cost of clearing, leaving on the same the trees necessary for shade, digging, the price of the young plants and patrons during the first year, is \$925.25, adding thereto the expenses of the second and third year, \$216.25 and \$200 respectively, the total cost per caballeria will be \$1,341.50, or about \$44 per acre.

The plant begins to yield between the third and fifth year, reaching the highest state of development during its seventh year, and continues vigorous for 35 years, which is calculated to be the life of a plant. It is asserted, however, in some localities that the plant reaches 80 years.

Picking the berry begins generally in the month of October, and it is calculated that each tree will yield approximately from one-half to 2 kilograms.

After the crop is picked, the berry is subjected to what is called a dry or wet process; the first consists of drying the berry and afterwards hulling it by machinery; in the second, as the berry is gathered, it is placed in machines to be cleaned, then dried and prepared, and after being classified is stored or sold.

The following table shows the extent of the coffee exports of Cuba during the most remunerative period of that industry:

Year.	Arrobas. ^a	Year.	Arrobas. ^a
1809	820,000	1819	642,716
1815	918,263	1820	686,046
1816	870,229	1822	501,429
1817	709,351	1823	896,924
1818	779,618	1824	661,674

^a An arroba is about 25 pounds avoirdupois.

The decline of the industry is strikingly apparent from the appended table, containing a record of the exports of coffee in the years 1867–1886, inclusive, from the ports of Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo. As most of the Cuban coffee has always been raised in the Province of Oriente, the bulk of the exports has always been shipped from those two ports.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1867	3,855,220	1877	37,680
1868	2,671,460	1878	33,200
1869	4,009,820	1879	37,114
1870	2,153,820	1880	23,700
1871	571,600	1881	9,000
1872	28,080	1882	132,480
1873	56,100	1883	22,500
1874	87,600	1884 .....	.....
1875	198,100	1885	6,236
1876	91,000	1886	7,967

The rehabilitation of the Cuban coffee industry would appear certain, and already it may be said to have begun.

In the Province of Oriente a move in the way of reconstruction of farms of this kind has begun, and it is hoped that this industry will soon be of great benefit to the island and a sufficiently large crop for home consumption be gathered.

The total number of coffee plantations that yielded crops in 1901–2 in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente was 1,091, containing 1,273,493 trees. The yield of these was 37,654 quintals (about 3 pounds per tree), or 158 quintals, approximately, per caballeria. The average price per quintal was \$11.35.

COCOA.

The cultivation of this plant, reduced at present to the Province of Oriente, is one of the most remunerative; as the tree which produces cocoa attains great development, and yields fruit of excellent quality in fertile lands with a deep stratum that are fresh without being damp, characteristics possessed in a high degree by the virgin lands of Cuba.

Planting can be done directly by seeds or by young plants from a seed plat or nursery. The first system is the safest for the reason that where the second is employed, the young plants being very delicate, in the operation of transplanting a considerable number is lost, even though every precaution is taken, but the former presents the difficulty of giving to the tender young plants the care they require.

Planting should be done with seeds from perfectly developed and recently gathered pods, inasmuch as after a certain time they lose their germinating properties. The seed beans should be planted three or four meters apart with the thickest part downward resting on the ground, and well covered with earth, in order that an excessive amount of sunlight may not injure the embryo plant.

As cocoa requires shade during the early stages of its development, or, in other words, until the tree is covered with leaves, it is generally planted together with bananas, or advantage taken of the natural shade furnished by the forest trees in plantations where only the necessary clearings for planting have been made. It is better still, however, to plant the *bucare erythrina umbrosa*, which is a tree that grows rapidly and does not impoverish the soil.

Planting is done from September to November, but the fruit of the latter month is preferred where it is not possible to irrigate the land, as the October rains of the eastern portions of the island where cocoa is principally grown might injure the plant, especially if the soil is clayey.

Care of the plant is reduced to weeding, ridding the tree of dried branches and premature flowers, replacing defective plants, harrowing the ground, if necessary, all of which can be easily done by one man for every thousand plants.

Cocoa trees begin to yield, generally, between the fourth and fifth year, and continue for from thirty to fifty; the finest harvests, however, are those gathered in the spring or autumn.

The approximate cost of cultivating a caballeria of land, including felling the trees, planting the cocoa and necessary shade trees, is estimated to be about \$1,856.

The fruit is considered ripe when the pod becomes a dark yellow in color. Gathering must be done with care, the fruit heaped in piles to encourage fermentation, the latter lasting four or five days.

Should this not take place about that time, however, it is advisable to facilitate fermentation by means of additional moisture.

The fermentation having once taken place, it becomes necessary to thoroughly separate the beans by a drying process or by washing them in tanks and drying by a rapid process, so that the fruit will undergo no change.

Each tree yields from one-half to 1½ kilograms of pods.

The quintal (100 pounds) of cocoa brings a price of \$9, approximately.

During the last fiscal year, 1903-4, Cuba exported to the United States 17,888 sacks, or 3,357,547 pounds, valued at \$345,924; the total exports was 5,119,517 pounds, valued at \$565,540.

CAOUTCHOUC, OR INDIA RUBBER.

The rubber tree is found in many portions of the island, where it was introduced in 1828. The plant was acclimatized by Dr. Ramón de la Sagra, in the botanical gardens then belonging to the University of Habana on ground to-day occupied by the station of the Villanueva Railroad. Seedlings from said garden were distributed by Doctor Sagra to the coffee growers of that time, on whose lands trees exist to-day, over 70 years old, with trunks measuring from 18 to 26 inches.

There is also found in the country the species of rubber tree maniocoba (*Manihot glaziovii*), of which a great number of seeds were planted during the year 1900, but many of them failed to grow, due either to the poor quality and age of the seed or to the lack of proper care given the plants in the nurseries.

A caballeria of land will hold 3,657 rubber trees of the first species mentioned, which, set out in beds six meters square; on land that has been cleared and prepared, five men digging, measuring, and transplanting can plant in twelve days at a cost of \$48. The total cost of felling, planting, value of young plants, and cultivation during six years, until the plant begins to bear fruit, can be estimated at \$900.

The yield of 200 trees can be gathered by six workmen in twenty-four days, four to cut the bark and collect the milk, and two to carry this product to the place where the purifying and thickening process takes place.

The twenty-four days mentioned are divided during the first four months of the year at the rate of six days to each month, the period of greatest production, according to experienced planters, taking place at the time of the full moon.

It can be asserted that each tree after attaining the age of 6 or 7 years yields from 2 to 3 pounds of rubber a year.

Rubber not purified brings from \$0.50 to \$0.60 a pound and the pure article from \$0.90 to \$1.15 according to the quality and purity.



A COCOA GROVE.

While the plant is growing and developing, bananas may be cultivated with it, the proceeds from the sale of which will cover the greater part of the expenses.

COCOANUT.

This tree and the royal palm are extremely useful to the natives of Cuba, as from the trunk he takes the boards to build his hut and the leaves he uses to thatch his roof. The fruit of the cocoanut tree before ripening entirely contains a liquid called "agua de coco" (cocoanut milk), which is very palatable and has excellent diuretic properties. When ripe, the fruit contains a greasy matter known as "cocoanut oil," which is applied in a multitude of ways.

The best lands for the cocoanut are those near the coast, containing a loose sandy soil.

The plant is propagated by means of seeds planted between January and May, which produce seedlings in about six or eight months. These are transplanted during the dry season from August to November and from January to April.

In the eastern portions of the island the cultivation of this plant has reached important proportions, especially in Baracoa, where there is an oil mill established for the manufacture of cocoanut oil and cocoanut butter.

Each cocoanut tree will yield at the end of seven years, the period of its highest development, about 40 cocoanuts.

During the fiscal year 1903-4 Cuba exported to the United States cocoanuts to the value of \$288,736.

TRUCK GARDENS.

There are extensive tracts of land in Cuba which, owing to their fertility and location, are especially adapted to truck farming; but the scarcity of population, bad roads, and the tendency, contrary to the most elemental and good principles of rural economy, of cultivating on a large scale only two plants, cane and tobacco, all other necessary articles being imported from foreign countries, brings about the result that truck farming has not received the attention that it should have done; not even small portions of land on plantations being devoted to this class of products, sufficient to satisfy the wants of the planter and his workmen. Only a short while ago no attention was paid to truck farming except on lands having manifestly good conditions and located on the outskirts of large cities, and then exclusively for the purpose of supplying the home market. But, stimulated by the betterment in the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States, fresh garden products being very scarce in the latter country during the winter season—the very time when they are at their best in Cuba (December and January)—truck farming is acquiring a rapid development and will no doubt reach such proportions

that a part of the territory of the island will be converted into the great winter garden of the United States. This would result in immediate and direct benefits and an increase in the trade of both countries, giving Cuba the necessary stimulus which this class of cultivation carries with it and the corresponding progress in agricultural methods; inasmuch as, being eminently intensive and truck gardens requiring constant and careful attention, it would come to be the best school and field of experiment for the Cuban planter, who could learn many useful lessons from the practical and advanced methods of gardening as happens even now with many planters in portions of the Provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Oriente, where American gardeners have grown fine cabbages, egg plants, vegetable pears, tomatoes, etc., vegetables that were formerly imported and which to-day are easily obtained in the country.

SIZE OF FARMS AND ACREAGE OF CROPS.

The census of 1899 gives the following figures as to the size of Cuban farms and plantations, and as to percentage of cultivated area:

Comparative size of Cuban farms.

Size of farms.	Per cent of number of farms.	Per cent of cultivated area.	Size of farms.	Per cent of number of farms.	Per cent of cultivated area.
Under one-fourth caballeria..	63.5	15.5	Three-fourths to 1 caballeria.	2.1	3.5
One-fourth to one-half caballeria.....	19.2	12.5	1 to 2 caballerias.....	5.1	16.1
One-half to three-fourths caballeria.....	8.0	9.5	3 to 5 caballerias.....	.9	7.0
			5 to 10 caballerias.....	.7	9.0
			Over 10 caballerias.....	.6	26.9

Also the following particulars as to the comparative acreage of the principal crops in 1899, and as to percentage of cultivated area:

Comparative acreage of Cuban crops.

Crops.	Cordels. ^a	Per cent of cultivated area.	Crops.	Cordels. ^a	Per cent of cultivated area.
Sugar cane.....	4, 142, 016	47.3	Cocoanuts.....	120, 261	1.4
Sweet potatoes.....	978, 629	11.3	Cocos.....	119, 525	1.4
Tobacco.....	817, 452	9.3	Rice.....	42, 076	.5
Bananas.....	753, 627	8.6	Yams.....	30, 080	.3
Indian corn.....	689, 042	7.3	Irish potatoes.....	26, 808	.3
Malangas.....	303, 608	3.4	Pineapples.....	26, 732	.3
Yuca.....	283, 363	3.2	Oranges.....	23, 418	.3
Coffee.....	137, 864	1.6	Onions.....	14, 274	.2

^a The cordel is about one-tenth of an acre.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The pineapple crop during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted in value to about \$1,250,000. The fruit found ready sale in the United States and at higher prices than in preceding years,

owing to the fact that large shipments are now made direct from Habana to Chicago, instead of being all made, as heretofore, to New York, which naturally resulted in overloading the market in that city, and thus reduced the value of the fruit. The establishment of a pineapple canning factory in the vicinity of Habana would be a profitable investment, as much of the fruit in excess of domestic needs can not be shipped, especially after heavy rains. Other fruits, ripening either before or after the pineapple and suitable for making marmalades, would permit continuous employment of help and machinery.

A decided increase in the shipment of fruits other than pineapples, and in vegetables, is noted in 1904. The Cuban orange is a delicious fruit, and limes and lemons are of good quality and abundant. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, eggplant, okra, etc., were also up to expectation in quality and quantity and brought good prices. The value of the crop of fruits (exclusive of pineapples) and vegetables amounted to \$2,712,300.

DESCRIPTION OF CUBAN FRUITS.

Aguacate (alligator pear).—This is one of the most popular fruits in the Antilles; it is pear-shaped, green or purple, and often weighs 2 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.

Caimito.—This fruit is purple or dark green on the outside. It has a milky, fibrous meat, sweet and starchy, and a number of round, black seeds. It grows on a tree.

Anon and *Chirimoya (custard apple).*—This is a heart-shaped fruit, quite sweet, with a slightly acid taste, and very refreshing. *Anon* has a scaly exterior, *chirimoya*, a smooth peel, and contains numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is sometimes known as bullock's heart on account of its size and shape. It grows on trees 25 or 30 feet high.

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.

Guanabana.—This is a large fruit, about the size of a muskmelon, with many seeds, and fibrous meat having a delicate flavor. It is used for making refreshments, ices, and preserves, and is also eaten in its natural state.

Guava.—The guava is a black, globose, pulpy fruit, with an agreeable acid flavor, and is used in making jelly, marmalade, etc. It is largely cultivated in tropical countries, there being two varieties—the red or apple-shaped, and the white or pear-shaped.

Lima.—The lima is somewhat like the lime, but has the flavor of the grape.

Lime (*limon citrus*).—The lime is the product of the *Citrus limetta* tree. The juice is used in cooling beverages in the tropics, and is especially in demand in summer in higher latitudes. It is also boiled and used in flavors.

Mammee (*sapota*).—The mammee or sapota tree yields a fruit the juice of which resembles marmalade. It is known locally as the "mamey colorado."

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

Mango.—A fruit shaped somewhat like a pear, but attached to the tree by the larger end. The meat is fibrous and clings to the seed, somewhat as the meat of a clingstone peach does. It is generally eaten in its natural state, but when green is sometimes boiled as a vegetable. Its flavor when ripe is a combination of apricot and pineapple. There are several varieties of this fruit. The tree is 30 or 40 feet high.

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.

Sapote or *sapotillo* (*plum*).—This is a small brown fruit, with black watermelon-like seeds and juice, which disappears with incipient decay, when the fruit becomes very sugary.

FRUIT EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly all fruit and vegetables not consumed here are exported to the United States, except cacao, which is shipped in considerable quantities to Spain, Germany, England, and France. The value of the fruit exports to the United States during the years 1899 to 1903 was as follows: 1899, \$801,200; 1900, \$1,181,700; 1901, \$1,442,700; 1902, \$1,906,600; 1903, \$2,932,300.

CHAPTER VI.

STOCK RAISING.

There are few countries better suited to stock raising than Cuba, where grass is abundant at all seasons and where many streams furnish a copious supply of good water. The breeding of stock was at one time an important industry, but owing to the excessive taxes during the period of Spanish domination, amounting to upward of 40 per cent of the value of the stock, and the great destruction due to the serious revolutions which have taken place in the island, this industry has been seriously crippled. The last two wars almost entirely destroyed it; and as the duties on stock were almost prohibitive and the stock was taken by the Government under one pretext or another as fast as imported, recovery was necessarily slow. For example:

Duty on live stock.

	Per head.
Horses	\$85
Mules	32
Oxen	22
Cows	10
Calves, heifers, and steers	8
Hogs	7

Owing to the vast number and great variety of palm trees, the berries of which (Palmiche) are a never-failing food supply for hogs, of excellent quality, these animals can be raised in large numbers and at a very little expense.

The number of cattle ranches and of live stock in the island, prior to the outbreak of the war of independence, February 24, 1895, was the following:

CATTLE RANCHES.

Provinces.	Number.
Pinar del Rio	599
Habana	1,262
Matanzas	224
Santa Clara	1,250
Camaguey	399
Oriente	364
Total	4,098

LIVE STOCK.

	Number.	Value.
Horses and mules	584, 725	\$20, 466, 375
Cattle	2, 485, 766	74, 572, 980
Pigs	570, 194	5, 700, 000
Sheep	78, 494	388, 000
Total	3, 719, 179	101, 132, 355

The foregoing tables show that at the beginning of the revolution which resulted in the separation of Cuba from the mother country, the total number of cattle of all kinds existing in the island was 3,719,179, which demonstrates the flourishing condition of the industry.

The awful work of devastation carried on by both the patriots and the Spanish armies was responsible for the almost total extinction of animal life in the western Provinces of the island, and even Camaguey and Santa Clara, the two great cattle regions of Cuba, were well-nigh dispossessed of live stock at the period of American intervention.

As soon as peace was declared the agriculturists and planters who had some means at their command or credit made every possible effort to replace their live stock. The Government, in turn, could not remain indifferent to the appeals of the principal cattle owners in the central and eastern parts of the island who had had their ranches burned and destroyed by the war, and which they had not been able to reconstruct or repair owing to lack of means, and therefore it authorized, at the request of the department of agriculture, the concession of an appropriation to import cattle and horses. The cargoes began to arrive in the month of December, 1900, and were landed at the ports of Tunas de Zaza, Casilda, Nuevitas, Gibara, Manzanillo, Baracoa, and Puerto Padre. Five thousand four hundred and ninety-four head of cattle and 1,158 horses were received in all and were distributed among the planters of said districts, under obligation to reimburse the cost of said animals on dates agreed upon.

The Cuban cattle industry therefore is now being reconstructed, although slowly. Every possible effort must be made to develop it in order that fresh meat may be in the reach of all, especially the working classes, who, owing to the excessive price of meat, very seldom partake of it. Of the 900,000 caballerias of land which constitute the Cuban territory 400,000 may be easily devoted to cattle for breeding purposes, which, at the rate of 20 head per caballeria, would give a total of 8,000,000, and this sum might be easily duplicated if a rational and systematic method were pursued in the breeding of said cattle in order to improve the stock. In this manner possibly the requirements of the home consumption would be provided for and even sufficient animals to export to the neighboring Republics.

The number of cattle imported into the island during 1899 was 399,829; during 1900, 288,314; during 1901, 368,793.

The total number of cattle, horses, mules, and asses in Cuba in January, 1902, as officially given in the State Department report, was as follows:

Cattle	805, 485
Horses	137, 312
Mules	25, 760
Asses	1, 659

Showing an increase of over 100 per cent in cattle since 1899 and of over 50 per cent in horses and mules.

The Government, by means of improvement committees (*juntas de fomento*) established in Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad, Camaguey, Holguín, Bayamo, Baracoa, and Puerto Padre, distributed in 1901 4,336 cows, bulls and calves, and 1,178 mares; or a total of 5,494 head of cattle, the cost of which reached the sum of \$166,116.58 currency. This cattle was distributed in lots, and promissory notes accepted in payment, which became due in twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months with 4 per cent interest, the animals remaining as Government property until the notes were canceled and said animals inscribed as the property of their owners in the cattle register.

The President of the Republic, considering that the cattle industry is the most natural and real source of wealth of the island; that the 500,000 *caballerias* calculated to be uncultivated can support 4,000,000 head of cattle; that of the total amount of live stock imported annually 200,000 head have to be placed in pasture with a profit of \$2,000,000, at the rate of \$10 per head, addressed a message to the Cuban Congress, which resulted in the promulgation of the law of September 15, 1902, tending to stimulate and encourage private parties in the interest and development of the Cuban cattle industry. The satisfactory results of this law are clearly shown in data collected by the department of finance and from which it is demonstrated that on September 30, 1903 (one year after the law had been passed), the amount of live stock had increased from 1,143,442 head in existence on September 30, 1902, to 1,456,126 on the same date in 1903; that is, there was an increase of 312,684 head, of which 28 per cent corresponded to beef cattle, 24 per cent to horses, 15 per cent to mules, and 13 per cent to asses.

Furthermore, as a result of the same law by which cows for breeding purposes were exempted from the payment of import duties, there were received during the same period 81,685 cows and calves, besides the calves, mostly females, of 19,213 cows; all of which, added to those already in the country, and those inscribed in the cattle registers, gives a grand total of 553,790 head. In addition, considering the prohibition there is to slaughter cows unless unproductive, and to export any kind of cattle whatever, it can be stated that the day is not far distant when the Republic will have sufficient live stock for its home

consumption, and if, as is to be hoped, there continues a favorable development in the breeding of cattle, and the agricultural experimental station takes the proper interest in propagating the practical and most rational methods advised by zoology to improve, classify, and better the condition of the stock, the day will come sooner or later when there will be a surplus in the production of the country and the Cuban producer, taking advantage of the low rates of freight prevailing between Cuba and the United States, as compared with railroad rates in the United States between the cattle-producing centers and the great markets, can ship and sell his cattle at a profit.

The herds of horses, mules, and asses have also made great progress, as it is shown that this class of stock in September, 1903, reached the number of 197,672, 32,801, and 2,040, respectively, as against 159,149, 28,579, and 1,803 the previous year.

The following table shows the average maximum and minimum prices paid for different kinds of cattle during the year 1902, according to data obtained from the municipal districts of each Province:

BREEDING STOCK.

Milch cows	\$73.26 to \$50.20	
Milch cows for breeding	58.04	40.40
Horses (stallions)	141.66	90.99
Mares	64.50	49.58
Asses	88.17	25.37
Hogs	11.92	7.68
Sheep	5.85	4.87

WORKING ANIMALS

Yoke of oxen:		
First class	\$153.95 to \$131.26	
Second class	130.01	104.66
Third class	110.06	81.85
Horses:		
Saddle	143.70	127.68
For work	78.54	62.95
Coach, in towns	87.66	69.57
Coach, in the country	69.00	62.83
Pack	60.81	55.89
Mules:		
Saddle	150.84	105.60
For use in towns	121.58	89.50
For use in the country	93.03	80.80

BEEF CATTLE.

(On the hoof per arroba.)

Oxen	\$3.21 to \$2.06	
Bulls	3.33	2.41
Cows	3.23	2.13
Bullocks	3.20	2.30
Yearlings	3.33	3.20
Calves	3.58	2.60
Hogs:		
For pork	2.98	2.30
For lard	2.90	2.38
Sheep	3.29	2.50



CITY OF TRINIDAD.

This industry, at one time one of the principal ones of Cuba, is to-day making rapid progress toward regaining its former prominence, and figures largely in the amount of importations into Cuba. From the following table, covering the calendar years 1899 to 1903, it appears that the importations from Mexico in the five years exceeded those from the United States by nearly \$4,000,000. This would not be the case if our cattle dealers put forth a little more effort to gain control of the Cuban market.

Value of the cattle imported into Cuba in the five years 1899 to 1903.

Whence imported.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total.
Mexico	\$3,151,900	\$2,390,300	\$2,882,600	\$2,341,300	\$1,788,900	\$12,006,000
United States	3,275,900	1,770,100	1,070,900	970,900	1,258,200	8,346,000
Colombia	2,060,200	1,489,600	1,870,900	1,141,700	672,900	7,225,300
Venezuela	1,076,600	879,400	2,574,900	313,900	1,370,400	6,215,200
Honduras	783,900	250,100	145,100	329,900	408,600	1,927,600
Porto Rico	588,900	490,900	312,200	200,800	171,200	1,718,500
Other countries	236,500	196,600	86,600	138,600	196,500	855,700
Total	11,113,900	7,477,000	8,448,100	5,436,600	5,815,700	38,286,800

It will be noticed that during the past five years Mexico has supplied about 33 per cent of all the cattle imported, and that the purchases from the United States, which exceeded those from Mexico in 1899, have steadily fallen off during 1900, 1901, and 1902, but appear to be again increasing, which supports the argument that if stronger efforts to do business are made the object desired will be gained.

There are thousands of acres of land in Cuba suitable for cattle raising which can be purchased at from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Cattle do well in this country. They fatten nicely and produce meat of good quality. The percentage of loss on account of sickness is small.

The latest statistics published by the treasury department of Cuba show that the number of live stock consumed and the kilograms of meat were as follows during the last five years:

Year.	Number of live stock.			Kilograms of meat.		
	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1900	171,071	79,881	1,497	27,631,059	3,397,444	28,489
1901	174,887	105,810	2,598	29,687,109	4,287,525	47,307
1902	176,962	120,196	3,512	31,293,342	4,879,571	69,719
1903	179,682	149,073	5,076	32,901,105	6,309,680	86,960
1904	194,913	160,160	7,528	34,611,645	6,775,591	121,249

During 1904 the number of live stock increased as follows: 401,050 cattle, 63,917 horses, 6,642 mules, and 299 asses, in which are included the following by natural increase: Cattle, 226,501; horses, 28,989; mules, 1,305; asses, 168.

The rate of mortality was 0.44 per hundred in cattle, 0.74 in horses, 0.77 in mules, and 0.09 in asses.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON LIVE STOCK.

The translation of a message sent by President Palma to the Cuban Congress regarding changes in customs duties on live stock and on barbed wire, as follows:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
Executive Mansion.

CONGRESS:

So imperative is the necessity of reestablishing the raising of live stock, the most natural and certain of all the resources of this country, that the executive believes—and without prejudice to the direct aid which he proposes to ask of Congress for its encouragement and development—that private initiative should be stimulated by all possible means, furnishing it a way to enable it to contribute, under favorable circumstances, to the same end.

To demonstrate this necessity and the incalculable benefit which providing for it would bring to the country, the following considerations are, in the opinion of the executive, sufficient:

(1) Of the 900,000 caballerias (30,000,000 acres) of which the land comprising the territory of this island is composed, 500,000 caballerias (16,600,000 acres) are at present uncultivated, for which reason they produce nothing. They are, however, adapted to the raising of cattle, and in them at least 4,000,000 head could be splendidly cared for at the rate of 8 per caballeria (33½ acres).

(2) Some 300,000 head being on an average the number consumed in the island in one year, when Cuba succeeds by the restocking of her cattle farms in producing the same, their value—reasonably estimated at \$30^a per head—would amount to \$9,000,000, a sum which would remain in the country instead of going to the foreign lands from which such cattle are now obtained, and this aside from the \$2,000,000 approximate value of the jerked beef at present consumed, aside from the value of the hides, which can be estimated at \$1,500,000, and aside from the amount derived from cattle which could be exported to other countries from the surplus of Cuban stock.

(3) Of the 400,000 head received throughout the island during the year, 200,000 should be sent to pasture before being slaughtered, according to reports from authentic sources. As lean cattle, in the six months' pasture which it requires to fatten, should, according to the estimates of competent persons, yield a profit of at least \$10 to the cattleman for the greater weight obtained, it results that if these 200,000 head are brought in lean to be sent to pasture instead of coming in fattened for immediate slaughter, their fattening in this country would yield \$2,000,000, which would be distributed among the cattlemen and planters; or, that is to say, by receiving them fattened the country would not enjoy this considerable profit, but it would go to increase the treasure of a few merchants and of the foreign raisers. However, while we are arriving at this longed-for result—that is, of producing in Cuba the number of cattle required for its consumption—it becomes indispensable to enact efficacious provisions directed not alone to the reproduction of this cattle, but to causing that which is received from the exterior, in the meanwhile, to yield a profit to the country before its slaughter, instead of obtaining it solely—as to-day happens in the majority of cases—with reference to fattened cattle. The executive is consequently of the opinion that the thing to do is to amend the present customs tariffs to attain the end in view, as a principal means for stimulating private initiative in this matter; the customs tariffs in force to-day tending more to favor speculators than to protect the raising of cattle in Cuba. Under these tariffs (class 10, group 1) the duties paid on live stock on its importation into this island are the following:^b

^a The present value of the Cuban dollar, or peso, is about 60 cents in United States currency.

^b Paid in United States gold or its equivalent.

Paragraph 131.

Horses and mares:

(a) Those exceeding the established height.....	each..	\$10
(b) All others	do...	5

Paragraph 132.

She mules	each..	5
-----------------	--------	---

Paragraph 133.

Asses.....	each..	5
------------	--------	---

Paragraph 134.

Cattle:

(a) Oxen.....	each..	2 •
(b) Cows.....	do...	2
(c) Young oxen and cows.....	do...	2
(d) Calves	do...	1

In conformity with the foregoing, the executive has the honor to submit to the consideration of Congress, for the decision it may desire to adopt, the following bases:

The following scale shall govern the collection of tariff duties on cattle imported into this island at any one of the ports of Habana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Nuevitas, Gibara, Cienfuegos, Tunas de Zaza, Santa Cruz del Sur, Manzanillo, and Santiago de Cuba, the only ones equipped for the purpose. The following will enter free of tariff duties:

(1) Cows fit for breeding and heifers.

(2) Cows with their young, on foot.

(3) Bulls of the Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rico, and Argentine Republic breeds, provided the importer duly accredits their origin, states at the time of importation the ranch or farm to which they are destined, and guarantees that they will remain on the farm stated for the period of one year, under penalty of payment of the following duties:

If guaranty is not given, each will be assessed	\$15. 00
Yearling calves	each.. 1. 00
Fat cattle, male, from Florida, fat to be understood as not exceeding 550 pounds (253 kilos) in weight.....	each.. 5. 50
Fat cattle, male, from Honduras, fat to be understood as not exceeding 600 pounds (276 kilos) in weight.....	each.. 6. 00
Fat cattle, male, from Mexico, fat to be understood as not exceeding 700 pounds (322 kilos) in weight.....	each.. 7. 00
Fat cattle, male, from Venezuela and Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, fat to be understood as not exceeding 800 pounds (368 kilos) in weight	each.. 8. 00
Lean cattle, or those weighing less than the above-mentioned weights, according to their origin	each.. 2. 00

No lean cattle shall be slaughtered before at least three months after their landing. For this purpose they shall be branded on entry into the ports of the island with an iron or brand showing that they are for pasture. Before any cattle which may carry the mark referred to are slaughtered, it shall be proven, in the manner which may be provided, that they have been in pasture for the period of three months mentioned. The slaughter of cows is prohibited, excepting those which may be useless for breeding, this to be properly proven. No new tax over those at present established, which might affect the consumption of cattle, shall in any form or for any purpose be collected during the period of three years. The present tariff

is likewise amended with regard to horses and mules and the following rules established:

Stallions exceeding the height established (150 centimeters—59 inches—measured by rule) and he asses shall enter free of duty.

Mares exceeding the aforesaid height will pay.....	each..	\$4
Same of less height.....	do...	7
Geldings exceeding the aforesaid height	do...	15
Same of less height.....	do...	5
Mules exceeding the established height.....	do...	10
Same of less height.....	do...	5

For the period of one year barbed wire and staples used in the construction of fences will be exempted from the payment of tariff duties.

The decision which Congress may adopt as a law will not take effect before ten days after its publication. The Government will issue the orders and instructions necessary for the enforcement of what Congress may resolve, in case the preceding bases are approved.

THE PRESIDENT.

HABANA, June 21, 1902.

CHAPTER VII.

NUMBER AND KINDS OF MINES—THEIR EXPLOITATION—PRODUCT—MINING LAWS, ETC.

The development of the mining industry in Cuba may be said to date from the year 1830, when corporations or companies were formed for the purpose of working the copper mines in the Province of Oriente; and during the nineteen years following there were exported more than 600,000 tons, valued at over \$48,000,000, and this only from two mines, the Consolidada and San Jose.

Subsequent to the paralización caused by the first war of independence (1868), and as a result of the demand for mineral, the spirit of enterprise was stimulated, researches were made, with the result that numerous copper and iron mines were discovered and worked in Oriente. Soon after manganese mines were discovered in the same Province, and naphtha, gold, and copper in Santa Clara.

A revival of the industry took place immediately after peace was restored in 1899, considerable prospecting being done in the Province of Pino del Rio, where it appears that coal mines exist. It is also believed that asphalt and copper mines are to be found in the said Province, and in those of Habana and Matanzas.

There is not at present sufficient knowledge regarding the real mineral richness of the island to form an exact opinion or to make an accurate estimate of the same. In former times the mines were profitably worked. The industry afterwards was totally stopped, owing to the abnormal circumstances in which the island remained during many years. The benefits of peace are giving new vigor to this enterprise, judging from the great number of petitions for concessions filed in the offices of the civil governors of Provinces.

The mineral resources of the island are represented by the following products: Gold, silver, iron, copper, manganese, lead, asphalt, petroleum, naphtha, graphite, amianthus, asbestos, zinc, mercury, and coal. These minerals are found in most of the Provinces, but the richest mineral district is the Province of Oriente, followed in importance by Santa Clara, Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Habana.

The total number of mines surveyed, and the boundaries marked in the island up to December 31, 1903, was 386, containing 20,871 hectares, divided among the Provinces, and classified as follows:

Asphalt.....	78	Graphite.....	2
Copper	77	Lead	5
Iron	63	Zinc	2
Pit coal.....	11	Asbestos.....	1
Oxide of red lead.....	1	Other kinds.....	49
Manganese.....	84		
Gold	13	Total	386

The total area of the mining region of Cuba is 56,395 acres, of which 44,586 belong to the Province of Oriente, 4,288 acres to Santa Clara, 5,202 to Camaguey; 1,361 to Pinar del Rio; 444 to Matanzas; and 514 to Habana.

Of the above number of mines very few of iron, manganese, and copper, in the Province of Oriente, are in operation. The others can be considered only as concessions waiting for funds for exploitation. The administration, according to the laws in force, can not compel the miners to operate their claims. The owner is in possession of his mine to perpetuity, and at his own will may work it or not. The only cause of forfeiture established by the law is the failure to pay the annual taxes.

The applicants for mines can, according to law, ask for one or several claims at the same time. A claim (*pertenencia*) is 300 meters (984 feet) long by 200 meters (656 feet) wide (6 hectares, or 14.8 acres), except when the mines are of iron, coal, anthracite, lignite, turf, asphalt, or bituminous clays, when the *pertenencia* is 500 meters (1,640 feet) long and 300 meters (984 feet) wide (15 hectares, or 37 acres).

The taxes to be paid to the Government are \$5 yearly per hectare (2.471 acres), or \$30 for each claim containing 6 hectares (14.8 acres), when the mines are of precious stones or metalliferous substances.

In the other cases, the tax is \$2 per hectare (2.471 acres), and therefore the total to be paid for the *pertenencia* may be \$12 or \$30, according to the surface of the claim.

The following is a list of the concessions made up to the year 1902:

Minerals.	Provinces.						Total.
	Pinar del Rio.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Santa Clara.	Puerto Principe.	Oriente.	
Iron	4			9	24	167	204
Manganese				2	2	141	145
Copper	4	2	1	17	7	81	112
Gold				20		9	29
Lead	1					9	10
Coal	6		3	2		7	17
Asphalt	16	7	20	22	6	8	78
Pit coal						1	1
Antimony					1	1	2
Mercury					2	2	4
Zinc						8	8
Zinc blende						4	4
Oil			2	1		8	6
Tar	8		1				4
Iron and copper		1					1
Red lead			1				1
Hydrocarbon			1	1			2
Graphite				1			1
Naphtha			1				1
Silver					1		1
Lime					1		1
Total	32	10	29	76	44	436	627

In 1904 the following were granted:

Provinces.	Number of mines.	Hectares.
Habana.....	10	476
Pinar del Rio.....	25	1,114
Matanzas.....	9	407
Santa Clara.....	19	386
Camaguey.....	12	1,319
Oriente.....	99	4,398
Total.....	174	8,100

RECENT MINING OPERATIONS.

[Note.—The following statements and tables are extracted from a report on the mineral resources of Cuba in 1901, prepared by Harriet Connor Brown, of the Division of Mining and Mineral Resources, under the direction of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, at Washington, D. C., for General Wood, and inserted in General Wood's civil report of 1902.]

The commercial production of metals (in 1901) was confined to the Province of Oriente and included only iron and manganese. Three companies in Santiago de Cuba, all practically controlled by one American corporation, produced the iron mined in the island last year, and one company in Santiago de Cuba, also an American organization, produced all the manganese taken from Cuba, with the exception of two small special shipments of a few hundred tons each made by other parties. There was no production of copper save that of a few hundred tons shipped as samples from the Provinces of Oriente, Camaguey, and Matanzas, but it will surprise most people to know that there was any. Asphalt was produced on a commercial scale in the four Provinces of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey. Each of the six Provinces contributed to the total production of brick, stone, and lime. The total value of mineral products for the year 1901 amounted to \$3,279,978.

Cuban mineral production reported for 1901.

Products.	Producers.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron.....	3	Long tons.....	555,177	\$1,240,556
Manganese.....	3	do.....	24,104	96,791
Copper.....	3	do.....	608	120,864
Asphalt.....	9	do.....	4,554	34,950
Stone.....	57	Cubic meters.....	461,025	847,781
Lime.....	.....	Long tons.....	115,991	340,791
Brick and tile.....	60	Number.....	34,114,596	454,756
Cement.....	1	Long tons.....	10,000	180,000
Total value.....	.....	.....	.....	3,279,978

The value of production by Provinces is shown in the appended table:

Mineral production of Cuba, by Provinces, in 1901.

Province.	Iron.	Manga- nese.	Copper.	Asphalt.	Stone.	Lime.	Clay.	Cement.
Pinar del Rio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,295	\$17,075	\$42,176	.....
Habana .....	.....	.....	.....	\$20,800	465,265	200,183	279,929	\$130,000
Matanzas .....	.....	.....	\$162	6,750	59,447	58,625	.....	.....
Santa Clara .....	.....	.....	.....	6,600	181,524	25,308	91,621	.....
Camaguey .....	.....	.....	18,860	5,000	69,325	14,690	19,104	.....
Oriente	\$1,240,565	\$96,791	101,882	.....	21,925	11,038	23,677	.....
Isle of Pines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	α 13,872	8,250	.....
Total value	1,240,565	96,791	120,354	38,950	847,781	340,791	464,756	130,000

α An estimate of lime used on sugar estates.

Although the results of this canvass of the island's mineral resources seem thus insignificant, the investigation is interesting as showing that, under reasonable promise of political and industrial peace, numerous enterprises will be established for the further development of Cuba's mineral wealth.

IRON.

The iron ore found throughout the Sierra Maestra Range is both hematite and magnetite. As it is rich in iron and low in sulphur and phosphorus, it is particularly adapted to the Bessemer process. The average analysis of ore produced by the Spanish-American Iron Company during 1901 was as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Metallic iron	62.5	Sulphur	0.11
Phosphorus .....	.032	Copper .....	.20
Silica	7.5		

It is interesting to note that the quarry system is used exclusively in the development of all these iron properties, as there are no mines at all in the ordinary sense of the term. The ore is found in small irregular bodies, without definite walls, near the tops of hills. The ore, which is extremely hard, is loosened from the country rock by means of sledges and explosives, and steam shovels are employed to remove the upper soil and débris. One of the chief difficulties of the proposition is that of sorting the ore from the country rock.

The annual shipments of iron ore from Cuba since the opening of the mines in the Province of Oriente in 1884 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Juragua Iron Co., Ltd.	Sagua Iron Co.	Spanish- American Iron Co.	Cuban Steel Ore Co.	Total.
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>
1884.....	25,295				25,295
1885.....	80,716				80,716
1886.....	112,074				112,074
1887.....	94,240				94,240
1888.....	206,061				206,061
1889.....	260,291				260,291
1890.....	363,842				363,842
1891.....	264,262				264,262
1892.....	335,236	6,418			341,654
1893.....	337,155	14,020			351,175
1894.....	156,826				156,826
1895.....	307,503		74,991		382,494
1896.....	298,885		114,110		412,995
1897.....	^a 248,256		^b 206,029		454,285
1898.....	83,696		84,648		168,339
1899.....	161,783		215,408		377,189
1900.....	154,871		292,001		446,872
1901.....	199,435		^c 336,136	20,666	555,237
Total	3,690,427	20,438	1,322,316	20,666	5,053,847

^a Of this quantity, 5,932 tons were sent to Pictou, Nova Scotia.

^b Of this quantity, 51,537 tons were sent to foreign ports.

^c Of this quantity, 12,691 tons were sent to foreign ports.

The Cuban Mining Company has in the Province of Camaguey a group of iron properties, as follows:

Name of property.	Acres.	Name of property.	Acres.
John Fritz	237	Pittsburg	266
Catasaigua	276	El Yman	88
Pennsylvania	234	El Panorama	247
Philadelphia	86		

The analyses of samples from these various claims are as follows:

Analyses of iron ores from Camaguey.

Name.	Metallic iron.	Phos- phorus.	Name.	Metallic iron.	Phos- phorus.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
El Yman.....	66.68	0.058	John Fritz	67.50	0.050
Pennsylvania	66.29	.035	Do	67.192	.028
Pittsburg	51.13	.075	Do	68.00	.048
El Panorama	51.13	.099	Do	67.13	.042
Philadelphia	64.01	.085	Do	67.00	.029
Catasaigua	63.21	.090	Do	66.00	.080
John Fritz	69.59	.068	Do	67.651	.048

The only occurrences of iron ore that seem to have attracted attention in the Province of Santa Clara are in the Trinidad district.

In different parts of the island are numerous denouncements of mines, from which the samples assay well in both iron and copper, so that the prospects might be properly classified under either head.

Numerous prospects of iron have been reported from the Province of Pinar del Rio. Iron properties were worked here years ago on a sugar plantation near the Bay of Bahia Honda. About 60 miles from Bahia Honda, near Dimas, are deposits recently denounced by Senor Eduardo M. Acevedo, of Habana. He reports that the samples run

about 70 per cent metallic iron, with a little manganese. It is understood that the Cuban Mining and Development Company (Limited) of England, which has been opening up copper properties at Bahia Honda, is also interested in various denouncements of iron in this Province.

MANGANESE.

The production of manganese ore in Cuba during the year 1901 amounted to 24,104 long tons, valued at \$96,791. With the exception of a few hundred tons, this output was all produced by the Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company, of Santiago de Cuba. The mines of this company are near La Maya, about 16 miles northeast of El Cristo. From La Maya a branch connects with the Sabanilla y Moroto Railroad, thus enabling the ore to be transported into the city of Santiago de Cuba. The Ponupo group includes the Vencedora, the Sultana, the Balkanes, the Inca, the Generala, the Serrallo, and the Mascota mines, but the Vencedora is the only one of the group that has been worked. This company made its first shipment of ore in 1895. Operations were discontinued for a while during the last war, but were resumed in 1898 and have been steadily carried on ever since.

The occurrence of manganese in the Vencedora mine is in pockets associated with jasper. Some of the larger and better pockets are nearly exhausted, but some prospecting has been done on other properties, with the result that ore has been found in the numerous pits sunk there, and work will begin on these properties as soon as it is necessary in order to keep up the output. The Ponupo ore averages about 47 per cent metallic manganese. The product is subjected to a process of washing before being shipped. For this purpose concentrators of the jig type, known as the Lehigh washers, are used, being similar to those employed in the United States to wash brown hematite ores.

About 3 miles southeast of the town of El Cristo are the Boston mines, formerly known as the Avispero group. This property is at present operated by the Standard Manganese Company, of New York City. The first shipment, consisting of 2,500 tons of ore, was made about the middle of June, 1902. The main features of the concentration plant are 10 Hartz jigs. A large Corliss engine furnishes the necessary power. A combination of improved "log washers" is installed, including a picking table. Water for the work is supplied through the agency of six hydraulic engines of 6-inch delivery each, assisted during dry weather by a steam pump. These combine to raise the water 150 feet from the Guaninicum River to the mill. The work at the mine consists of an open cut across the crest of a hill through sandstone, mixed sandstone, and manganese. The ore occurs in pockets, the bulk of it being in wash dirt. By picking, some very good manganese is obtained which does not require washing. The

mineral, which consists of the different oxides of manganese in conjunction with quartz, is found with quantities of large and fine crystals of pyrolusite. When ready for shipment the ore is reported to run 50 per cent metallic manganese and upward, with 1 to 3 per cent iron and an extremely small amount of sulphur and phosphorus.

Besides the San Luis district, which includes the properties mentioned near La Maya and El Cristo, numerous other districts in the Province of Oriente boast deposits of manganese sufficiently large to be considered commercially attractive. These include the Majaba Hill district, about 21 miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba; Los Negros district, about 75 miles west-northwest of Santiago; the Bueycito district, about 42 miles east of Manzanillo; the Portillo district, near Portillo, on the south coast; and the Macio district, between Guama and Santiago de Cuba.

The manganese found in these Cuban deposits usually occurs in limestone and sandstone associated with a secondary silica called jasper. The ore is not in large bodies, but in small pockets, irregularly scattered, deposits varying in size from a pebble to masses that would weigh several hundred tons. Manganese is also found in the form of wash dirt, which is the result of decomposition of the original ore-bearing rocks. Most of the Cuban ore is in this form.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of February 14, 1903, in making a report on manganese mining in Cuba, states that the Ponupo mine is the most important in Cuba, and it is likely to maintain that position. The output for last year was 33,000 tons, averaging 49 per cent manganese. This property is more extensively developed than any other manganese property in Cuba, and has several reserve deposits as yet only exploited enough to demonstrate the presence of manganese in quantity. One of these is now about to be developed.

The Ponupo mine proper is a dome-shaped hill about 80 acres in extent, situated about 650 feet above sea level and 125 feet above a small stream to the north and east. On the south a branch railroad extends into the surface workings. The ore is found well distributed over the entire hill. It is mingled, more or less, with byates, which are mixtures of jasper and manganese oxide. In some places the byate exists in immense masses weighing several hundred tons. The manganese oxide may be either massive or penetrate into the byate. Beds, blankets, or pockets of manganese oxide occur, for the most part parallel to the surface of the hill; more than one layer may occur and the overburden varies from practically nothing to 10 or 15 feet.

The ore varies from nearly pure manganese oxide to mixtures of rock and dirt. At this time it is deemed advisable to work only such material as can be separated by a log washer, of which there are three at this time. The tailings carry from 15 to 30 per cent manganese, and are impounded, as the laws do not permit of their being turned into the stream.

Constant prospecting for new ore is going on, and upon the 700 acres owned by the company several new deposits have been discovered. The number of men employed varies from 150 to 225; wages are 85 cents per day. The usual output of these mines is 2,000 tons of ore per month. The prospective yield for next year is the same as for 1902.

These mines are situated 22 miles from Santiago. The freight rate is \$39 per car of 30 tons; the royalty, 7 per cent. Transport to New York is \$1.80 to \$2 per ton; cost of mining, \$2.25. A cargo of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons is kept on hand at the mine. Upon arrival of a vessel it is delivered to the ship at the rate of 400 tons per day.

The Boston and Ysabelita mines are now being worked. The former has on hand about 2,000 tons of ore, which has been separated by a double-process log washer in combination with compound jigs. This mine has its own railroad from the main line at Cristo, about 3 miles distant.

This company also has an aerial tram from the mine to the mill, a distance of 3,000 feet. Operations have begun, and it remains to be seen if the jig process in the mill is to be a success.

COPPER.

The first mines worked in the island were the copper mines at a place appropriately called El Cobre, about 12 miles west of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They were opened up about 1530 and worked by the Spanish Government as Crown possessions for some two hundred years, and then abandoned. They had been idle for more than a century when an English company, usually denominated The Consolidated, was organized with a capital of \$2,400,000 and 12,000 shares, and reopened these mines in 1830, employing about 2,000 men in their development. A few years later a new company, called the San José Company (Empresa de San José), was organized; other companies of minor importance were organized about this same time, and some of them carried on operations. The records of Santiago de Cuba show that between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 worth of ore was taken from El Cobre between the years 1830 and 1868. It is said that between 1851 and 1862 The Consolidated and the San Jose exported 178,595 tons of ore, valued at \$16,628,168. A railroad to convey the ore was built in 1843 from El Cobre to Santiago Bay, and, apparently, prosperity was in the air.

About that time trouble began. The railroad was owned by a Spanish corporation organized in Habana, with which the mine owners became involved in litigation on the subject of rates. The railroad won the lawsuit, but got little satisfaction out of its triumph, for, owing to the exorbitant freight charges, the reduced price of copper, and the unsettled political condition of the country, the mines were

soon obliged to shut down. The buildings and machinery of El Cobre, which included an enormous Cornish pump and a concentration plant, were entirely destroyed during the wars, the railroad was virtually wrecked, and the mines became so flooded that it was not even possible to inspect them.

About two years ago an American company, which had acquired the titles of the old companies, took hold of the mines and began to unwater them. They took for a name a modification of one long since familiar, The San José Copper Mining Company. In the meantime the *Empresa del Ferrocarril y Minas del Cobre*, which took its name from the old railroad, showed signs of reviving activity under the leadership of its president, Senor González Mendoza, of Habana. These interests were combined about February 1, 1902, in a new company incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with the name of El Cobre Mines. Practically all the copper mines of this district that have ever reached any degree of development are now under the control of this one company.

The greater part of the copper produced in Cuba during 1901 was extracted from the upper workings of mines owned by the *Empresa del Ferrocarril y Minas del Cobre*. It amounted to 510 tons of chalcopyrite, all of which was shipped to New York, and to Swansea, England. The 260 tons shipped to New York sold for about \$66 a ton, the assays showing 23 per cent of metal. In addition to the chalcopyrite, about 30 tons of cement copper (*cobre cementado*) were also produced, as noted above. This cement copper was made by precipitating in tanks, through the agency of scrap iron, the copper being held in solution in the water that had drained old waste dumps.

Numerous indications of copper have been found in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, but no considerable deposits other than those at El Cobre have been located. Copper stains are seen at various points on the first 20 miles of railway out of San Luis. Near the town of Dos Palmas, about 12 miles northwest of El Cobre, is a mine known as the "*Imprevista*," on the plantation of La Union. Here is a showing of native copper in masses and amygdulæ scattered through conglomerate. No systematic exploitation of the deposits has been undertaken, but a number of shafts have been sunk. There has been no production of ore, the nature of the work being purely that of prospecting. It is said that there are promising copper prospects southeast of Manzanillo, and indications of copper ore have been found in the vicinity of El Caney. In the early part of the last century copper mines were actively worked in the neighborhood of Gibara.

Up to the year 1880 the only copper properties in Cuba that were developed were in the province of Oriente, but about that time numerous prospects were discovered in the Provinces of Camagüey, Santa Clara, and Matanzas. The most notable deposits in the Province of

Camagüey that were worked in past days were those near the town of Las Minas, which is about 27 miles east of the city of Camagüey, on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railway. Here are many old shafts, some of which show evidences of having been decidedly productive in past years. These have recently been somewhat developed by the Cuban Mining Company. This company possesses twelve copper properties, which are as follows:

Name of mine.	Acres.	Remarks.	Analysis.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Copper Prince No. 1.....	61	.....	5.50
Copper Prince No. 2.....	133	.....	4.51 to 37.00
El Cobre.....	49	.....	8.02
Columbia.....	148	.....	17.17
La Cubana.....	46	.....	12.51 to 18.95
Bayataba.....	133	.....	8.04
Cuba Libre.....	197	.....	16.98 to 21.95
Bethlehem.....	61	.....	13.66
Allentown.....	167	Not prospected.....	
Copper Prince No. 3.....	69	.....	12.42
Nuevitas.....	168	Not prospected.....	
La Prueba.....	39	do.....	

There are numerous copper prospects in the Province of Santa Clara. The country around Trinidad is considered promising ground for the prospector. Surface indications of copper and iron are very frequent, especially in the range of mountains lying between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus, and many of these occurrences have been denounced. The Manicaragua district has long been considered especially rich in mineral resources. The principal interesting prospects of this locality were visited by the geological reconnaissance party of 1900. These included four copper mines on the Finca San Joaquin, about 12 miles west of Manicaragua, the north side of the River Arimao.

The only copper prospect in Matanzas Province which has been at all developed is El Recreo, a property about 7 miles from the city of Matanzas and 5 miles from the north coast, counting the port of Escondido as the nearest seaport. The Matanzas and Canasi macadamized road runs one-half mile south of the mine, and the Matanzas and Escondido road passes through the property.

ASPHALT.

Bituminous deposits, including everything from a clear translucent oil resembling petroleum, through maltha, chapapôte, or mineral tar, and asphalt to hard grahamite, glance pitch, and substances that so nearly resemble bituminous and lignite coal as to be denominated by the natives of the island "carbon de piedra," are found in every Province of Cuba. The best advertised of these various bitumens is the asphalt (asfalto), a word locally applied to a wide variety of forms, the only modifying term usually thought necessary being "solido," or "liquido," so that a bituminous deposit of any kind in Cuba is usually

described by its owner as a mine of hard or soft asphalt, as the case may be. Many of these deposits have been worked more or less extensively in past years. Oil has been found in Cuba which has been successfully refined on the island and used as an illuminant, also as a fuel; asphalt is mined there, which is being employed as an enricher in the manufacture of gas, and is also doing duty as material for roofing and for street pavements; grahamite and glance pitch are found there, which sell in this country and abroad to manufacturers of varnishes and paints; and on at least one plantation a substance is being mined which performs the functions of coal in the kitchen. Whatever the exact and proper titles for these various forms of bitumen, their uses would seem to be sufficiently varied and the deposits extensive enough to be of some commercial interest.

It is sometimes stated that Cuban asphalt tried on the streets of Washington has been a failure. This statement is disputed by Mr. A. L. Dow, the District chemist. It is true that some Cardenas asphalt laid on Fourteenth street has not been considered a success, but it is acknowledged to have been badly put down. On the other hand, about 4,000 square yards of asphalt furnished by the West Indies Company and put down on Connecticut avenue has proved eminently satisfactory. Mr. Dow also states that the Hamel-Reynaldos asphalt used on F street northeast has worn well.

These bituminous deposits are chiefly found along the north shore of the island, extending in a broken semicircle from Bahia Honda, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, to Puerto Padre, in the Province of Oriente.

Analysis of asphalt from Pinar del Rio.

	Per cent.
Matter soluble in chloroform.....	71. 08
Other organic matter and matter volatile on ignition.....	2. 80
Mineral matter.....	26. 12
Total.....	100. 00

Comparison of La Union (Cuba) asphalt with Trinidad asphalt.

Constituents.	La Union.	Trinidad.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Total bitumen.....	53. 90	54. 50
Insoluble material.....	3. 29	9. 44
Volatile oils (approximately).....	. 77	
Moisture.....	2. 83	
Mineral (principally carbonate of lime).....	39. 21	36. 00
Total.....	100. 00	99. 94

Cardenas (Province of Matanzas) was once known as the center of the asphalt industry of Cuba. Its deposits of asphalt in the bed of the bay have had widespread fame, and some of them have been worked quite extensively during the last twenty-five years. Mr. J. L. Hance

is authority for the statement that in 1882 an American vessel, moored over one of the deposits in the bay, took on board more than 300 tons of asphalt in the space of three weeks.

Characteristics of La Lola asphalt, Province of Matanzas.

	Per cent.
Moisture and gases	2. 50
Carbon and combustible substances.....	52. 00
Residue	45. 50
Total	100. 00
Beginning of agglutination, 50° C.; beginning of fusion, 90° C.	
Bitumen soluble in carbon bisulphide, 55 per cent.	
Nature of residue: Oxide of iron, lime, silica, alumina, and sulphur in small quantities.	

Analysis of Mercedita asphalt, Province of Matanzas.

	Per cent.
Water	0. 38
Petroline	12. 00
Asphaltine.....	28. 12
Carbonate of lime	61. 50
Total	100. 00

The occurrence of grahamite in parts of the world other than West Virginia has not been noticed in print, although bitumens which are undoubtedly grahamites have been described from two localities in the United States under other names. Cuba is remarkable for the fact that it contains more instances of veins filled with bitumen in the form of grahamite than are known altogether elsewhere. Grahamites occur in Cuba in the form of pure bitumens and mixed with fragments of the vein walls of the formation in which they occur, the pure bitumens at La America mine near Bahia Honda, at Guanabacoa, and at the La Habana mine near Mariel River, at the Magdalena and Mercedes mines, and at the Santa Eloisa mine near Santa Clara City. The solid bitumens found in various other prospects are in many instances also grahamites, especially in the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.

STONE AND LIME.

The production of stone in the island of Cuba reported for the year 1901 amounted to 461,025 cubic meters, valued at \$847,781. Most of this stone was limestone. Extensive beds of soft white, yellow, and gray limestones are found in every Province.

The limestone foundation of the island is in many places almost pure carbonate of lime, and naturally affords excellent material for the manufacture of quicklime. Lime is used in Cuba for all the ordinary purposes of construction and disinfection, but besides that it is in much demand on the sugar estates, where it is employed to bleach the sugar. On some plantations it is used to a much greater extent than

on others, but an approximate estimate would be, about 120 tons of sugar per hogshead of 1,500 pounds. As the exact number of tons of sugar produced in Cuba in 1901 amounted to 621,589 English tons, it follows that over 3,468 tons of lime were consumed on the sugar estates of the island. Most of the sugar planters have limestone deposits on their plantations and burn the lime as it is required.

MARBLE.

The only marble of importance is that which is found in the two mountains east and west of Nueva Gerona, on the north coast of the Isle of Pines. The marble is of good quality, ranging from a good white statuary stone through various shades of blue-veined to dark gray. Specimens with pinkish tints are also found. Some of the marble is reported by experts to be suitable for the finest statuary, the color being the purest white. Other varieties of different hues are suitable for ornamentation and art, as they take on a good polish. The stone is free from cracks, and will furnish slabs of any size, the deposits varying from 5 to 25 feet in thickness, and being so situated as to meet all requirements of convenient and economical transportation to points of shipment on the coast.

SALT DEPOSITS.

There are important deposits in Varadero, Cardenas, and Cayo Romano.

A salt deposit exists near Salinas Point, Isle of Pines. From this point to the third Salinas Point there are large clear salt pits, without trees, easy to work, which increase in width for some distance.

OUTPUT OF CUBAN MINES.

The annual production of the number of mines actually operated, namely, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 12 iron, 3 manganese, and 1 naphtha, give a total output valued at \$1,446,000, as follows: Asphalt, \$122,900; copper, approximately, \$13,068; iron, \$1,146,892; manganese, \$163,140.

NAMES OF MINES AND THEIR LOCATION.

The names of mines, the owners, location, and annual output in 1904 in tons are as follows:

Asphalt.—Union mine, located at Guanajay, Pinar del Rio Province; 10,000 tons annual product; owners, Zardain & Aspuru. The Angela Elmira mine, located at Bejucal, Habana Province; annual output, 3,000 tons; owners, West Indies Company. The Maria Rayon mine, at Moron, Camaguey; output, 180 tons; owner, M. A. Glynn. The Amparo mine, owner, Francisco Moreno, and the Desengaño, owner, Gerardo Abiegn, both located at Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province, have an annual output of about 125 tons each.

Copper.—The copper mines in operation are located at Cobre, Oriente. The Caridad and Concepcion are owned by Maximaliano Salcedo; the Mina Grande is owned by the Cobre Mine Company.

Iron.—The iron mines in operation are owned by two companies, namely, the Spanish-American Iron Company and the Juragua Iron Company, all located at Caney, Oriente Province. The Spanish-American Iron Company's mines, Lola, Lola 2d, San Antonio, and San Rafael, gave an output last year of 493,860 tons, while the Juragua Iron Company's mines, Abundancia, Firmena, Resolucion, Fomento, Jupiter, Union, Constancia, and Columbia, gave an output of 235,476 tons; the total output of iron being 729,336 tons.

Manganese.—The Vencedores and the Serallo mines, owned by the Ponupo Mining Company at Alto Songo, Oriente Province, produced last year 26,352 tons. The Boston mine, at Caney, Oriente Province, owned by the Standard Manganese Company, produced 6,267 tons. Total manganese produced during the year 32,628 tons.

Naphtha.—At Rancho Veloz, in the Province of Santa Clara, a mine known as San Juan de Motembo produced 60 tons of naphtha.

MINING LAWS.

In a pamphlet published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the United States War Department, entitled "The Mining Law," is quoted the law in force, which is that of July 6, 1859, with the modifications introduced March 4, 1868. This is the law in force in Spain and was declared in force in this island by royal decree issued October 10, 1883. The rules and instructions of July 24, 1868, and the law containing the new basis on which all legislation on mines was to rest in the future, is also contained in the pamphlet referred to. The number of mines declared in Cuba exceeds 700, and the area covered is 70,000 acres.

CHAPTER VIII.

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, LAWS GOVERNING TAXES, ETC.

Cuba being a thinly populated country its agricultural industries are the most important. Among the latter the production of sugar and preparation of tobacco for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes occupy the first place.

NUMBER OF SUGAR ESTATES.

The number of sugar plantations or mills in the island of Cuba is very small as compared with the number existing in the year 1877, for out of 473 plantations manufacturing sugar at that time only 169 did so in the crop of 1902-1903. This fact, however, has not diminished the amount, inasmuch as the necessity of reducing the cost of production has brought with it an increase in the output of the mills, and the disappearance of those plantations that were not able to adapt themselves to present conditions. The plantations proper were substituted by the "centrales." The latter grind not only the cane grown on their own fields but also all the cane that can be obtained from the surrounding country; and in many cases the raw material comes from great distances and is hauled to the mill by public railroads or lines owned by the estate. It can, therefore, be safely asserted that the crops, instead of being reduced, have increased from 460,810 tons, which was the output of the crop of 1877, to 1,000,000 tons produced by a much smaller number of plantations, or say less than one-half the number existing in 1877.

From data obtained in the department of agriculture it is found that during the fiscal year 1899-1900 there were 574 plantations on the island, of which 483 had been to a greater or less extent destroyed, leaving 91 in good condition. Of the number first mentioned 97 are being reconstructed. In the crop of 1900-1901 (the first after peace was established) 157 plantations manufactured sugar, with an output of 621,589 tons; in 1901-2, 168 plantations manufactured sugar with an output of 871,913 tons, and lastly, during the year 1902-3, the same number, 168, gave an output of 1,028,379 tons.

The yield per cent of sugar from cane ground, which was 8.9 from first boilings and 0.08 from the second in 1900-1901, rose to 9.083 and 1.859, respectively, in 1901-2, falling during the following crop, 1902-3, to 8.886 and 0.825, due to a less rich molasses from cane containing a smaller proportion of saccharine matter.

COST OF MANUFACTURING SUGAR.

As the factors contributing to fix the price of cane—the raw material of the sugar industry—vary, as well as those that influence the process of manufacturing, according to the economic conditions in which they are developed, resulting from the technical and practical knowledge of the planter, the cost of manufacturing sugar also varies considerably. Nevertheless, and with the object only of giving an approximate idea of the cost of production, the following calculation is made.

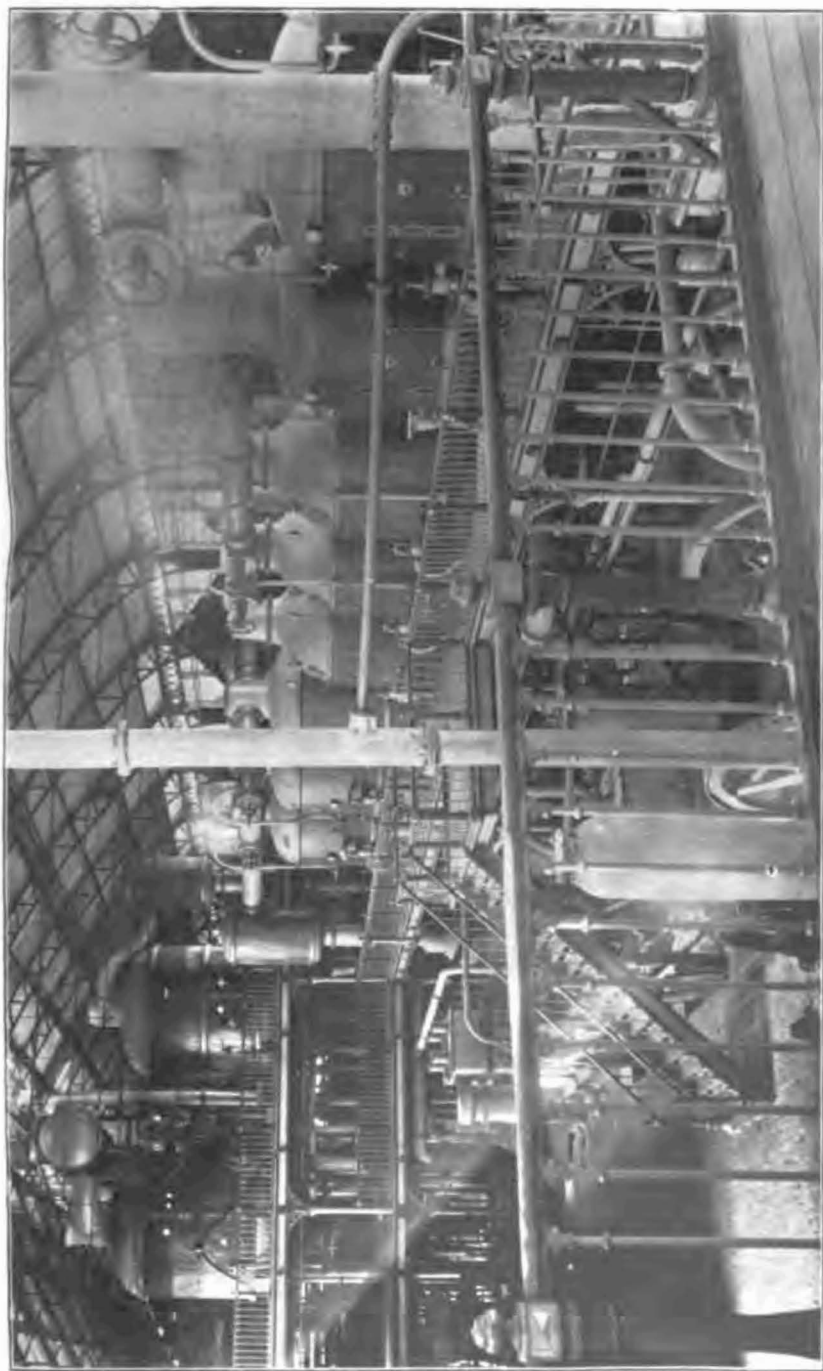
The price of 100 arrobas of cane placed at the mill is \$2.60; admitting that salaries, wages, and other general expenses for handling 100 arrobas are 80 cents to \$1.20, the latter depending upon the size of the plantation, its resources, location; or, say, on an average \$1.00, and that the yield of sugar is 10 per cent (the average obtained in the last two crops), the total cost of an arroba of sugar would be, including the value of the cane, $2.60 + 1.00 \div 10 = \$0.36$; and if we calculate the cost of transportation to the nearest shipping port, on an average 5 cents per arroba, the result would be that an arroba of sugar, delivered in the warehouses on the coast, will cost \$0.41, or at the rate of \$3.57 per hundred kilograms without including interest on the capital and accumulation of the same.

ALCOHOL.

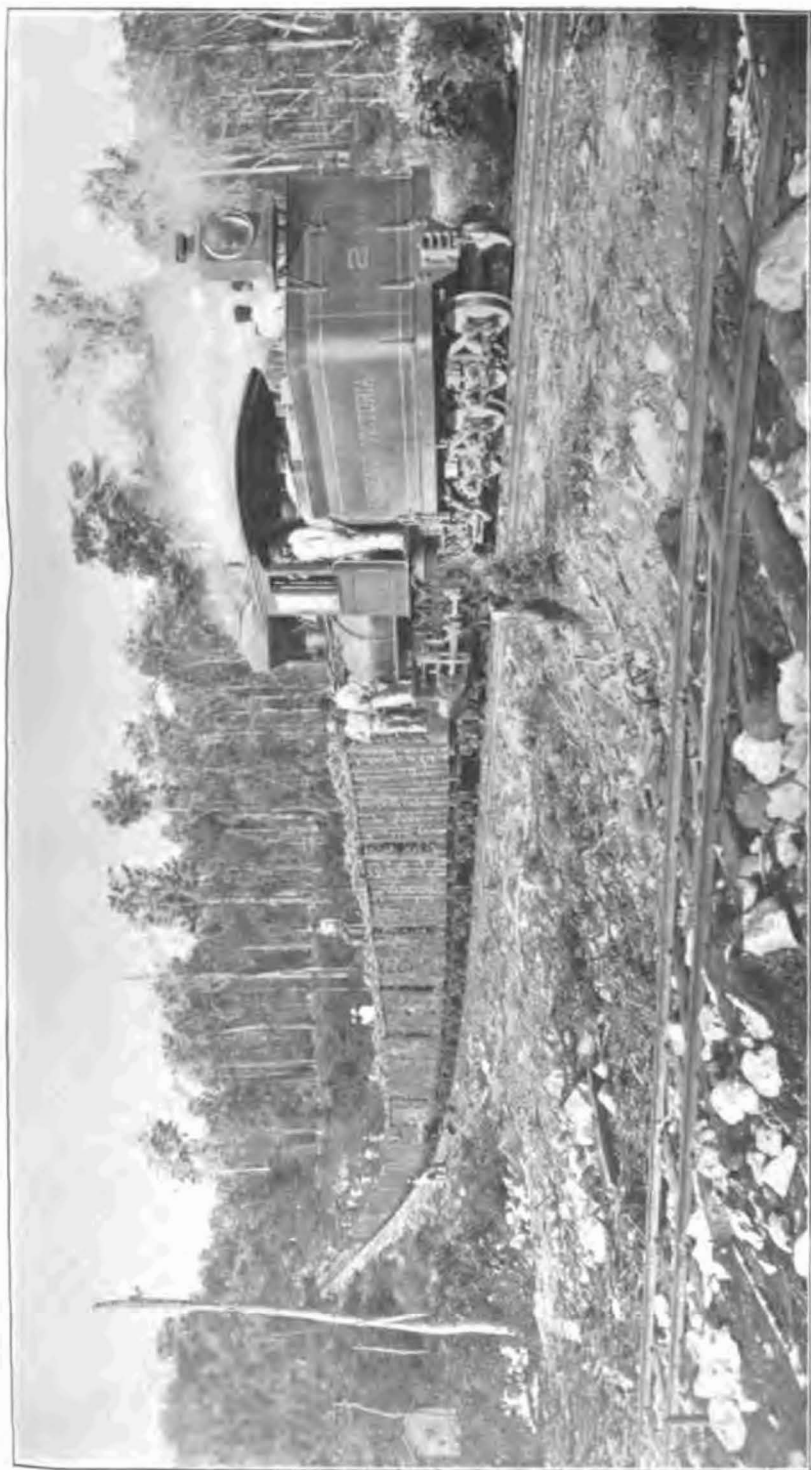
This industry, an offspring of the manufacture of sugar, and which permits molasses—a residue of said article—to be utilized, attained at one time an important place in the industries of the island, during which period alcohol for export to South American countries was produced in large quantities. Subsequently, the import duties placed upon the article by Argentina and Uruguay, the principal consumers of Cuban alcohol, were greatly increased with the object of protecting their own product, since which time the production has been reduced to the amount necessary for home consumption only.

In the Province of Oriente there are a number of distilleries where rum of excellent quality is made, especially the famous Ron Bacardi.

Although it is difficult to furnish accurate information relative to the cost of producing alcohol in Cuba, it can be stated that 100 kilograms of molasses testing 50° yield 33 liters of alcohol of 42° Cartier, and if alcohol is made directly from cane juice it will require to obtain 25 pipotes (173 American gallons) of 40° Cartier, 17,000 arrobas of cane, which, at the price of \$2.60 per hundred, will cost \$442, and calculating salaries, wages, price of packing cases and hauling to



SUGAR MACHINERY, CENTRAL CARACAS, SANTA CLARA.



TRANSFERRING CANE TO SUGAR MILL.

nearest port, and the interest and return of the capital, taxes, etc., at \$367, the total cost of 25 pipotes will be \$809, or \$32.36 each, or 19 cents per gallon.

The market price of a pipe of 40° alcohol fluctuates between \$42 and \$48, according to the quality.

TOBACCO.

The manipulation of the tobacco leaf after it has been harvested, with the object of preparing it for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, constitutes the agricultural industry of tobacco.

This operation is reduced to drying, piling, sorting, and baling the leaf and costs about \$1,729, which, added to the \$7,940 as the cost of cultivation, makes a total of \$9,669.

The cost of production is about the same all over the island, but naturally this is subject to variation, according to the locality, quality of the land, methods of cultivation, price of labor, and other factors that have an influence on production in general.

According to the agricultural expert, Mr. J. B. Jimenez, in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, tobacco in bulk can not be obtained for less than from 15 to 20 cents and from 8 to 10 cents per pound, Spanish gold, and allow any margin of profit to the buyer.

TOBACCO TRADE.

The tobacco factories established in the principal cities and towns of the island employ a considerable number of men and women, and the importance of their production is evidenced by the fact that during the last fiscal year, 1902-3, 204,848,643 cigars, valued at \$12,395,530, were exported; 13,197,210 packages of cigarettes, valued at \$364,660, and 161,051 pounds of cut tobacco, worth \$60,445.

The importance of this industry is also shown by the magnificent buildings in which the tobacco factories of the city of Habana are established, where employment is given to thousands of workmen, many of whom, the selectors for example, make from \$5 to \$6 per day.

The number of cigars made for export from Cuba in 1902 is represented by the figure, 208,041,295; and during that same period there were exported more than 90,000,000 cigarettes. In 1859, Cuba exported 250,000,000 cigars, of which quantity the United States imported 102,000,000, and thirty years afterwards the importations of the United States were one-third of that number.

From January 1 to December 15, of 1902 there were exported through the port of Habana 244,694 tierces, 199,130,826 tobacco twists, 11,279,307 small boxes of cigars, and 62,107 kilograms of cut tobacco. From January 1 to December 15, of 1903, there were

exported through our port 270,191 tierces, 200,183,396 tobacco twists, 14,026,784 small boxes of cigars, and 106,627 kilograms of cut tobacco. That is to say, that there has been an increase in favor of the current year of 1903 of 25,497 tierces, 1,052,570 tobacco twists, 2,747,477 small boxes of cigars, and 44,520 kilograms of cut tobacco.

About 19,000 persons are employed in the tobacco industry in Habana, and in May, 1901, there were in this city 116 tobacco factories, besides 51 manufacturers on a small scale, which, according to law, can not employ more than 7 tobacco workers each, and whose manufacture is for domestic sale.

Importation of Cuban cigars by the United States.

1889	101, 698, 560	1895	39, 579, 400
1890	95, 105, 760	1896	40, 601, 750
1891	52, 015, 600	1897	34, 017, 583
1892	54, 472, 250	1898	27, 641, 833
1893	46, 033, 660	1899	34, 886, 166
1894	40, 048, 330	1900	38, 379, 916

Comparison of exports in 1902 and 1903.

	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Cut tobacco.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—			
1903	205, 607, 450	14, 341, 445	106, 874
1902	208, 508, 560	11, 670, 156	65, 359
Excess in 1903	98, 900	2, 671, 290	41, 515

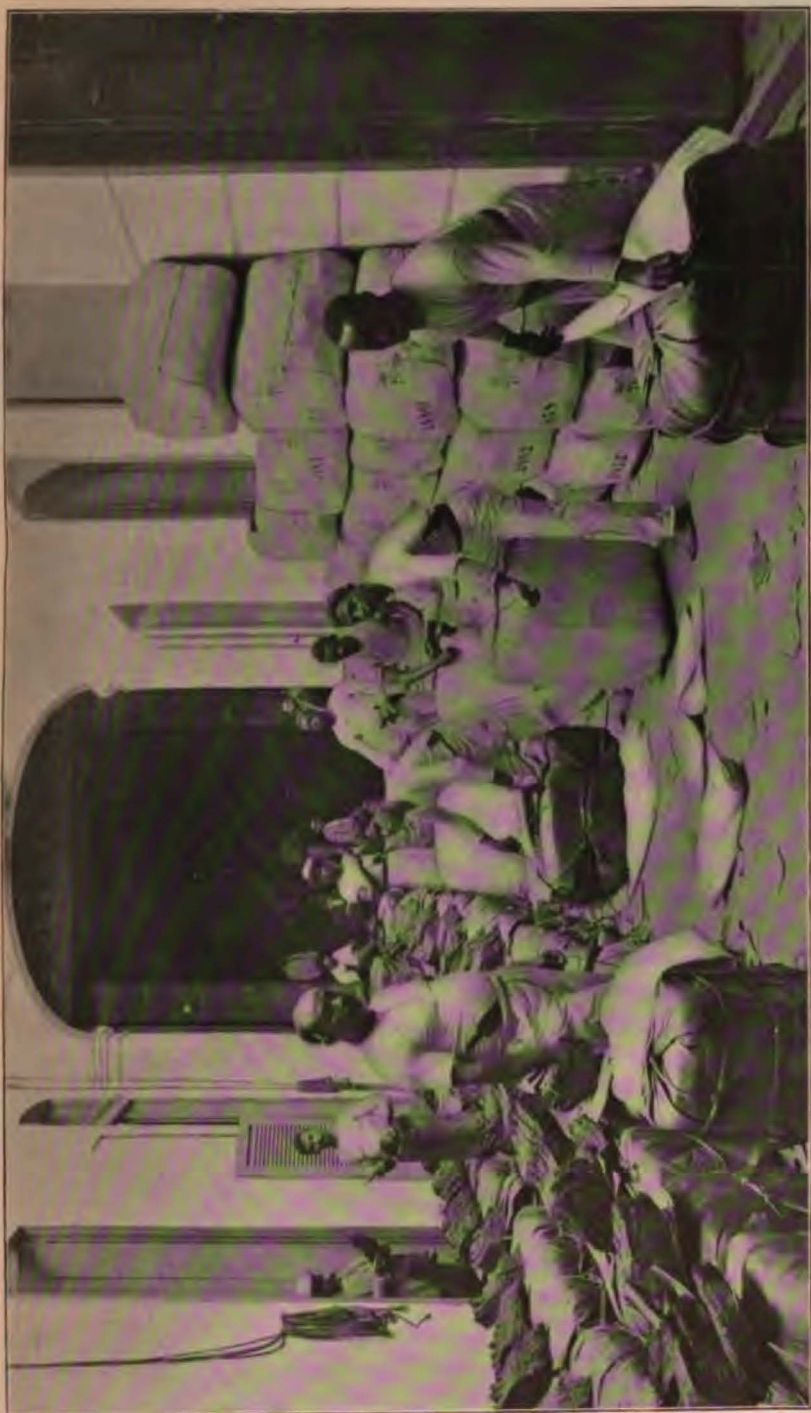
In 1904 the cigars exported numbered 205,244,298, valued at \$12,302,969, of which 45,769,422, valued at \$2,888,111, went to the United States; 28,388,074, valued at \$1,968,395, to Germany, and 92,559,817, valued at \$5,197,785, to England. Of cigarettes, 14,662,209 packages (each package containing about 14), valued at \$404,173, were exported during the year. Of these, 287,767 packages, valued at \$7,055, went to the United States; 16,693,372 packages, valued at \$49,070, to Dutch possessions; 1,323,127 packages, valued at \$40,926, to British islands; 7,259,354 packages, valued at \$191,854, to Colombia, and 586,002 packages, valued \$17,632, to Germany. Much of the remainder went to the Canary Islands. The export of cut tobacco amounted to 226,648 pounds, valued at \$81,031, of which the United States received 75,205 pounds, valued at \$23,583, and Colombia 57,283 pounds, valued at \$21,201.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Although there are in the island of Cuba about 70 caballerias of land planted in henequen (hemp) and three or four industrial plants with the necessary machinery to prepare the fiber for market, the output is yet limited and insufficient to furnish the quantity of raw



TOBACCO PACK TRAIN.



BALING TOBACCO.

material required to supply existing manufactories; these being compelled to use imported fiber, the latter coming principally from Yucatan. During the fiscal year 1902-3, 1,649 tons, valued at \$245,872, were imported from the latter country, as against 6,830 tons in 1899-1900. This was due no doubt to the high prices obtained for henequen, which resulted in an increased number of plantations being established in Cuba, and there is little doubt that in the near future she will be able to produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, which is the amount necessary to supply the home market.

In the north coast of the island there are large tracts of high land of rocky formation, specially used for the cultivation of hemp, and the persons who have studied the matter affirm that this industry would be very profitable if properly attended to. The leaf is said to contain 10 per cent more fiber than the plant that has been such a source of wealth to the Yucatan Peninsula, and the quality of this fiber is about the same in Cuba. The production is on the average 68 pounds of fiber to every thousand leaves.

Messrs. Heydrich, Raffloer & Co. established in 1890 a large factory in Habana, and in 1900 they purchased a small factory that had been working for the last twenty years in Regla, and since then their successors, Raffloer, Erbsloeh & Co., have been doing business on a large scale. Last year they imported 3,500,000 pounds of Yucatán hemp and 2,000,000 pounds from Manila. At present they are cultivating hemp in two Provinces of the island, and they expect that within two years the Cuban production will reach 2,000,000 pounds and that at no distant date it will be sufficient for the consumption of the factory. Working night and day the factory makes 35,000 pounds of rope and bagging per diem, and, with the exception of the tarred rope imported from Spain and Italy, the factories at Regla and Habana are furnishing 95 per cent of the rope consumed in Cuba, and they use all the fiber cultivated in the island, which in 1904 amounted to 550,000 pounds.

This factory is situated fronting the sea, thus facilitating the unloading on the wharf of the raw material and its transportation by means of a railway to the warehouses.

The establishment contains all kinds of machinery, with which is manufactured from the finest thread to the heaviest and strongest cables for ships and other purposes.

It is provided with two steam engines and two dynamos, has a repair shop, boiler rooms, and warehouses, with sufficient capacity for 5,000 bales of henequen.

It is generally believed that in five or six years the production of fiber will be more than sufficient for the national consumption and that a large amount will be exported.

OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

There are, besides, in the Republic other industries which do not lack importance. Some of these, for instance, are the manufacture of liquors, preserves and sweets, and others dependent upon sugar; some again, such as cooperage and box making, are subordinate to the tobacco industry; and there are yet others, as for instance the manufacture of cement, beer, shoes, iron, paper, soap, etc., that are susceptible of great development, which they will surely acquire in the same manner that new industries will be established in proportion as the country becomes more thickly populated, and the present prosperous condition brought about by the new state of affairs continues.

The breweries of the Republic pay at the present time 40,000 pesos monthly in wages. The consumption of beer in the island is 70,000 kegs, of which quantity the Cuban factories produce 40,000 kegs per annum.

There is but one paper factory in Cuba. It is situated in the suburbs of Habana, and manufactures letter and writing paper, as well as roll paper for newspaper work, and wrapping paper. This factory employs 200 persons, pays monthly in wages 10,000 pesos, and produces 8 or 9 tons of paper daily.

The soap manufactured in Cuba amounts to about 150,000 boxes annually. The consumption of soap in the Republic is approximately 200,000 boxes, 50,000 of which are imported. The soap factory at Habana pays monthly in wages 15,000 pesos.

The monthly production of the chocolate factories is about 200,000 pounds. Messrs. Vilaplara Guerrero & Company's factory produces 50,000 pounds monthly and uses domestic refined sugar. This factory uses 500 to 600 bags of American flour every month in the manufacture of crackers.

There are eight lithographic establishments in Habana. These give employment to 400 workmen and disburse in wages 10,000 pesos a month.

The principal petroleum refinery in the Republic is that operated by the West India Refining Company. This company employs 150 workmen, and disburses in wages about 1,300 pesos per month. The annual duties paid on crude petroleum by this company amounts to \$160,000.

Among others not mentioned before, there are in Cuba about 15 sawmills, about 60 tanneries and hide-curing establishments, several match factories, about 100 distilleries, about 40 factories of cigar boxes and other boxes, 40 factories of artificial waters, a dozen foundries, trunk factories, gas works and electric light works in many cities and towns of secondary importance, canneries, ice factories, vermicelli factories, perfumery factories, factories of musical instruments, cabi-

network, shirt factories, and a number of small establishments not using power machinery.

FISHERIES.

The fishing industry in Cuba is quite important as well as profitable. This is shown by the fact that in the port of Batabano alone, during the years 1900-1901, 3,434,928 pounds of fish were caught, valued at \$173,010.73.

The food fisheries, both coast and deep-sea, produce enough fresh fish to supply the domestic market, but nothing for export. The Cuban fishermen have their own vessels, but the Cuban merchant marine is very small in its entirety, including only about 35 or 40 steamers and a few schooners, aside from the fishing boats.

The value of shells, tortoise and other, gathered during the year 1904, amounted to about \$75,000.

Sponge fishing is effected principally in the ports of Batabano, Cardenas, Caibarien, Isabela de Sagua, and Nuevitas. Sponges are classified for legal and commercial purposes in three groups, as follows: First, the common grade, consisting of those vulgarly known as *aforadas de ojo* (called female and cave males); second, the hairy male and the silky sponge; and third, fine males.

The minimum size of sponge allowed by law to be caught for commercial purposes (except specimens intended for scientific studies) is 46 centimeters in circumference for the common sponge, and 30 centimeters for the fine male grade; the above dimensions understood to be in the smallest diameter.

The total production during the year 1903 was 960,115 dozen sponges, including all grades, valued at \$501,575.42. The total yield was divided between 695,384 males and 264,731 females, and as compared with that of 1901, which was 680,422 dozen, shows an increase of 72 per cent.

Of the latter the United States received about 35 per cent and Europe the remainder, France being the principal buyer. The exports of sponges and shells in 1904 amounted to \$145,000 more than in 1899.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Skins, horns, and hoofs of animals are almost entirely shipped to the United States.

BEE CULTURE.

The culture of bees assumes each day greater proportions in the island of Cuba. The fields covered with many and variegated flowers furnish the busy insect the nectar it requires, to be converted later into aromatic honey, without having to struggle against the rigors of winter, as is the case in other countries, as the flowers most

adequate for the purpose bloom precisely during the months of December and January.

There are three varieties of bees in Cuba, the native, the German, which was introduced from Florida in 1764, and the Italian, characterized by the yellow stripes covering its body, the latter being considered the most productive.

As bee culture requires but little care, it can contribute to a great extent to the income of the farmer, if properly attended to.

HONEY AND WAX.

In 1902 there existed in the island about 3,712 hives (3,412 of native and 299 of American bees) with 82,123 boxes (68,298 of the former and 13,825 of the latter), which yielded 262,656 gallons of honey and 102,857 arrobas of wax, the average price per gallon of the former being 25 to 33 cents, and of the latter from \$5.65 to \$6.64 per arroba. During the fiscal year 1902-3, 10,097,925 pounds of honey, valued at \$379,998.60, were exported, and 1,599,743 pounds of wax, valued at \$444,448.

Honey is shipped to Germany, the United States, France, and other countries. The amount gathered this year exceeds \$600,000 in value. About 80 per cent of the wax exported is shipped to Germany, the rest to the United States, France, and other countries; the total annual value is about \$500,000.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—TARIFF AND CUSTOMS LAWS.

The external commerce of Cuba was for nearly three centuries confined to the mother country, Spain, and trade with other European countries was permitted only in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Preferential duties were established so strongly in favor of Spain that she continued to furnish most of the imports up to the time of Cuban independence, while for many years past the United States took most of Cuba's exports, the trade balance against the great Republic in its relations with Cuba for the past fifty years being about \$1,500,000,000. During the years 1892-1894, when reciprocal trade relations existed between Cuba and the United States, the latter country furnished about the same percentage of imports as Spain. The imports and exports of Cuba in 1894, the last year of reciprocal trade relations with the United States, were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Spain and possessions.....	\$32,780,000	\$4,854,000
United States.....	32,548,000	93,410,000
British Empire.....	10,842,000	4,501,000
France.....	1,570,000	1,001,000
Germany.....	1,500,000	638,000
Other countries.....	4,989,000	788,000
Total.....	84,229,000	109,192,000

In 1895, the year following the abrogation of the treaty with the United States, that country took \$95,683,397 of the total of \$110,285,020 exported by Cuba, or about 87 per cent, being greater than during the preceding year, when reciprocal trade relations between the two countries were in force, but there was a very marked difference in imports as compared with the previous year, as shown by the following table of percentages:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Spain.....	50	France.....	1½
United States.....	25	Germany.....	1½
British Empire.....	14		

**COMMERCE OF CUBA DURING THE ADMINISTRATION BY UNITED STATES
MILITARY GOVERNMENT, JANUARY 1, 1899, TO APRIL 30, 1902.**

The total value of merchandise, exclusive of gold and silver, imported into Cuba during American occupation, was \$225,437,135, of which 74 per cent was received at the port of Habana; Cienfuegos with 9 per cent, and Santiago with 8 per cent are respectively far in the lead of any of the remaining ports.

In shipment of exports Habana leads with 59 per cent of the total value; Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Matanzas together having 25 per cent to their credit, while each of the remaining ports falls far short of either of the above named. The exports for this period, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted in the aggregate to \$180,609,067, being nearly \$45,000,000 less than the importation. Much of this difference is attributable to the destruction of property and damage to agricultural industries occasioned by war.

Of the imports the United States furnished 43 per cent, United Kingdom 15, Spain 15, France $4\frac{1}{2}$, and Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the importations from all Europe were 41 per cent of the whole amount, nearly equaling the United States. In the matter of exports the comparative ratios are quite different, the United States taking 75 per cent, United Kingdom 9, Germany 7, France, $2\frac{1}{2}$, Spain 2 per cent; all Europe receiving but 22 per cent, which consisted principally of tobacco and cigars, sponges, honey, hides, textile fibers, wax, and rum; practically all of the sugar exported went to the United States.

The balance of trade between Cuba and the United States during American occupation was decidedly in favor of the former, although not to so great an extent as in previous years. During this period Cuba, while importing from all countries \$45,000,000 worth more than she sold, yet exported more than \$37,000,000 worth to the United States in excess of her purchases from the latter. It is to be noted, however, that the ratio of imports from the United States is materially greater than it was during the Spanish régime.

More than 69 per cent of Cuban exports during American control consisted of agricultural products, and 47 per cent of imports consisted of food and animals. Breadstuffs and other provisions, horses and mules in large quantities were brought from the United States, while cattle were procured from Mexico, Central America, and South America. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be a gradual diminution of the importation of live stock.

During the time of American control on the island the year 1901 presents the fairest view of its commerce for any one year of said period, and in showing comparative data this year is in consequence frequently referred to.

The comparison of the volume of trade shows that the imports for

the calendar year 1901, which amounted to \$66,583,973, were \$75,000 less than for the preceding period, and \$200,000 less than for 1899, while the exports for 1901, amounting to \$63,278,380, exceeded those of 1900 by \$14,300,000, and of those of 1899 by \$18,200,000, the imports showing but little change, and the exports rapidly increasing. The decrease in imports affected chiefly the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Spain, Germany making gains. The importations from South America, consisting for the most part of food products and animals, were largely increased in 1901. The gain in exports to the United States in 1901 over 1900 was approximately \$15,000,000, from which it appears that there was a decrease of about \$500,000 in value of exports to other countries in 1901 as compared with 1900.

Receipts of corn from the United States are assuming considerable magnitude, the values for 1899, 1900, and 1901 being in round numbers \$560,000, \$607,000, and \$880,000, respectively. For each of these years more than \$2,000,000 worth of wheat flour was imported from the United States. The purchase of bituminous coal from the United States in 1901 amounted to \$1,124,532.

The trade in cotton goods with the United States is increasing but is yet comparatively very small, amounting to but 8 per cent of the total importations of these goods in 1901. The amount imported in this year exceeded six millions of dollars, of which the United Kingdom sent more than 53 per cent. The importations for 1899 and 1900 aggregated \$6,237,330 and \$6,116,068, respectively, the United States supplying 21 per cent in 1899 and 7 per cent in 1900, while the United Kingdom furnished 35 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, for these years.

More than \$200,000 worth of cement was imported in 1901. During the occupation by the United States there was imported iron and steel and their finished forms, exclusive of agricultural implements, to the value of more than \$15,500,000, of which the United States supplied more than \$12,000,000, or 77 per cent of the whole.

The United States also furnished nearly three-fourths of all agricultural machinery, amounting to \$1,037,714, imported by Cuba during the same period.

Out of a total valuation of \$306,924 for clocks and watches, 31 per cent was imported from the United States.

Of copper and its finished forms the United States supplied 64 per cent.

The importations of starch have decreased from 6,408,819 pounds, valued at \$190,375, in 1899, to 4,292,282 pounds, valued at \$113,837, in 1900, and 704,614 pounds, valued at \$25,904, in 1901. In these years the United States exported 47, 24, and 16 per cent of the respective values; United Kingdom 21 per cent and 53 per cent for 1899 and 1900, respectively, with none whatever reported in 1901. The steady decrease is attributed to local manufactures.

The importations of oils of all kinds during the period of American occupation aggregated in value \$5,318,718, olive oil being in the lead with \$2,885,400 worth, and of this commodity Spain sent more than 97 per cent. Crude petroleum, other natural oils, naphtha and illuminating oils amounted to \$1,830,670, of which less than \$13,000 came from other countries than the United States. Of the \$206,582 worth of animal oils the United States furnished more than \$176,000, and of vegetable oils other than olive oil more than 34 per cent.

During this period more than half a million dollars worth of patent and proprietary medicines were received, about 44 per cent of these articles coming from the United States.

Thirty per cent of the \$2,446,544 worth of stone, earthen, china, and glass ware received during the same period came from the United States.

The importation of boots, shoes, and sandals amounted to more than \$6,800,000, of which Spain sold 73 per cent and the United States 26 per cent. The importations of 1901 amounted to \$1,684,572, of which 72 per cent was from Spain and nearly 28 per cent from the United States. It will be perceived that this trade of more than \$1,500,000 per annum is divided between Spain and the United States, in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1.

Spain leads in shipments of paper and its manufactures, furnishing Cuba 35 per cent of the total of nearly \$3,000,000 for the period of American occupation, the United States being second with about 28 per cent.

Importations of provisions, including meat and dairy products, during United States occupancy, amounted in value to more than \$29,000,000, more than 66 per cent of which was imported from the United States, the remainder being widely distributed; Uruguay and Argentina (whose shipments consisted almost entirely of jerked beef), with 17 per cent of the total, being the next largest exporters. Quite a large amount of dairy products came from Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Spain enjoys almost a monopoly of the sales of candles and soap, supplying 88 per cent out of about \$300,000 worth of the former, and \$500,000, or approximately 90 per cent, of the soap imported into Cuba during 1901. Spain also supplies more than half the candy and confectionery which is imported. France furnished nearly 72 per cent of distilled liquors during the year 1901, the United States less than 5 per cent.

Cuba imports annually more than \$2,500,000 worth of vegetables, about half of which (excepting onions and canned goods from Spain) come from the United States. For 1901 the importations of wine amounted to more than \$1,700,000, of which Spain sent 98 per cent.

The United States has a good showing in exports of wood and its manufactures to Cuba, though in one article—that of hogsheds and barrels—Spain is a close second.

From climatic reasons Cuba is not expected to be a heavy purchaser of wool and woollen goods, yet in 1901 she expended the considerable sum of \$610,000 in this way, of which the United Kingdom supplied more than one-half, while the United States is credited with less than 4 per cent.

Of the remaining \$7,000,000 worth of exports in 1901, unmanufactured wood constituted, in round numbers, \$1,200,000; molasses, \$1,200,000; fruits and nuts, \$1,000,000; iron and manganese ore, \$900,000, and sponges, \$480,000. Hides of cattle, distilled spirits, and honey were also items of importance in a lesser degree.

More than \$550,000 worth of bananas were shipped in 1901, as compared with less than \$115,000 in 1899, and \$250,000 worth of pineapples in 1901, as compared with approximately \$50,000 in 1899.

CARRYING TRADE.

Imports.—Including gold and silver, the total importations into Cuba for the calendar year 1901 reached the sum of \$67,753,108, the following ratios of per cent showing the distribution by vessels;

American, 32; British, 8; French, 2; German, 5; Norwegian, 16; all other, including domestic, 37.

Included in "all other" is the amount carried under the Spanish flag, of which separate account was not recorded prior to July 1, 1901. For the six months ending December 31, 1901, imports arriving in Spanish bottoms aggregated more than \$9,377,000; estimating this to be one-half of the year's business for Spain, it will appear that the Spanish vessels should be credited with about 28 per cent of the import carrying trade, and that American, Spanish, and Norwegian vessels delivered more than three-fourths of the importations.

The imports from the United States, aggregating \$28,470,000, were delivered by vessels carrying the following flags: American, 57 per cent; British, 6; German, 1; Norwegian, 22, and all other, 14 per cent.

Exports.—Exports, including gold and silver, during the year 1901 aggregated \$66,502,169, carried in vessels flying the following flags: American, 51 per cent; British, 16; French, 4; German, 3; Norwegian, 17, and all other, including domestic, 9 per cent.

Cuba exported to the United States in 1901 commodities, including gold and silver, to the amount of \$50,015,954, which was conveyed in the following bottoms: American, 45 per cent; British, 21; German, 3; Norwegian, 22, and all other, including domestic, 9 per cent.

The value of imports into Cuba from all countries other than the United States, in 1901, was \$39,282,842, of which amount \$5,893,226, or 15 per cent, came in American vessels.

The value of exports for the same period to countries other than the United States was \$16,486,215, of which \$11,564,733, or 70 per cent, was carried in American vessels.

COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1902.

The imports of 1902 were \$4,448,536 less than those of 1901, and the exports of 1902 exceeded the imports by \$2,813,340.

The exports of sugar and tobacco during 1899 to 1902 amounted to nearly 90 per cent of the total exports of the island. The value of the sugar exported from 1899 to 1902, inclusive, amounted to \$99,932,600; of tobacco, to \$97,904,200, of which \$47,890,700 was for leaf tobacco and \$50,013,500 for cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco, thus making a total for sugar and tobacco for the four years of \$197,836,800. During the same period other exports amounted to \$23,743,300, divided as follows:

Agricultural products and rural industries.....	\$14,075,100
Mineral products (iron, manganese, and asphalt).....	3,909,300
Fisheries (sponges, tortoise shell, etc.).....	1,929,300
Other articles, reexported articles, and gold and silver.....	3,829,600

While sugar and tobacco to-day represent the wealth of the island, prior to 1830 coffee was its principal source of wealth, yielding as much as 100,000,000 pounds annually, worth \$18,000,000.

MINOR PRODUCTS.

An analysis of the minor products of Cuba exported during the period referred to (four years) is of interest.

Under the heading "fruits" the sum of \$801,200 is stated as exported in 1899, while in 1902 the figures under the same heading are stated as \$1,906,600, divided as follows:

Bananas.....	\$621,000
Pineapples.....	451,300
Cocoanuts.....	189,500
Oranges and lemons.....	3,500
Aguacates and mangoes.....	9,300
Cacao.....	552,400
Coffee.....	1,300
Onions, tomatoes, beans, etc.....	78,300

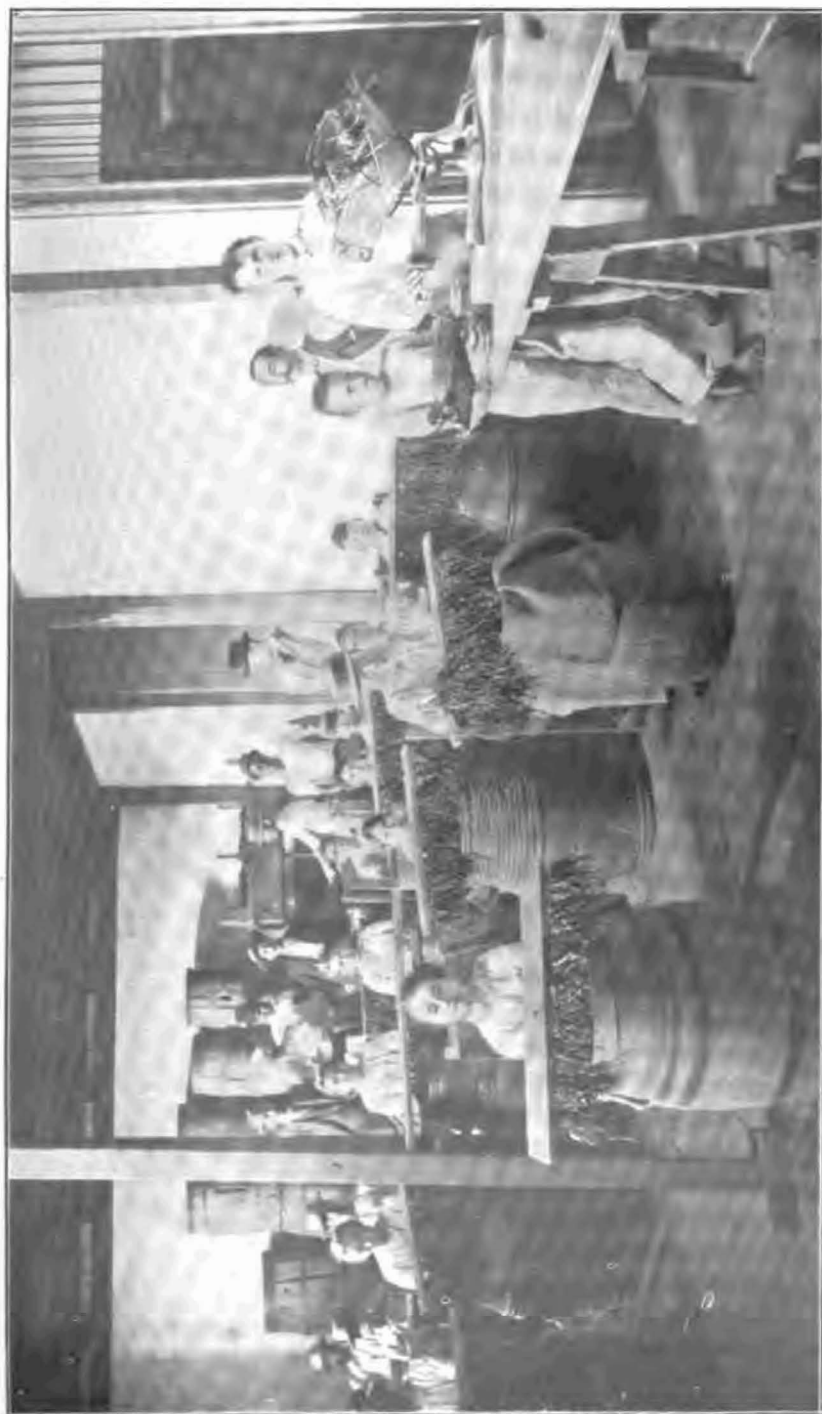
The pineapple crop of 1903 is valued at \$1,500,000 and the orange and lemon crops will also show a great increase this year, and from now on, as large numbers of trees planted during the past three years are now bearing fruit.

Forest products exported in 1899 were valued at \$1,059,900, and in 1902 at \$1,874,800, viz:

Woods (mahogany and cedar, principally).....	\$1,428,600
Textile fibers.....	380,900
Dyes.....	65,300

Skins, horns, and hoofs of animals show a total of \$463,800 exported in 1902, as compared with \$310,200 in 1901.

Honey was exported to the amount of \$308,100 in 1902, against \$189,200 in 1901.



SORTING TOBACCO AND PUTTING IT IN BUNDLES.

Wax was exported to the amount of \$373,300 in 1902, compared with \$270,500 in the previous year.

In 1899 the total value of the products exported, other than sugar and tobacco, was \$2,413,600, or 5.4 per cent of the whole; in 1902 the total was \$4,926,600, or 7.6 per cent of the whole.

The customs revenue collected in the Republic, giving total collections and collections in Habana, is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Habana.	Per cent for Habana.
1899.....	\$15,015,000	\$11,097,000	74.0
1900.....	16,136,000	12,068,000	74.5
1901.....	15,645,000	10,878,000	69.0
1902.....	14,698,000	10,580,000	72.0

As we see, the collections in Habana represent nearly three-fourths of the total.

The expenses of the customs service have been quite uniform, amounting to \$956,738 for the whole island in 1902; that is, 6½ per cent for collection. As they amount to \$595,926 for Habana, and \$360,712 for the rest of the island, the proportion of expenses is 5.3 and 8.15 per cent, respectively.

COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The commerce of Cuba during the year 1903 was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Duties.
United States.....	\$27,793,607	\$61,134,902	\$5,280,876
Mexico.....	2,658,086	107,477	354,962
Uruguay.....	1,934,110	110,928	787,341
Venezuela.....	1,372,983	2,180	134,470
Other countries.....	2,372,887	1,433,838	424,528
Germany.....	3,921,956	5,870,806	976,688
Spain.....	9,572,446	1,451,620	2,911,400
France.....	4,435,822	1,134,372	923,970
England.....	10,799,775	6,590,824	2,715,062
Other countries.....	1,867,526	811,368	385,438
Other.....	848,979	333,094	117,536
Total.....	67,077,676	78,486,409	14,912,261

The countries marketing goods during the year and the percentage marketed by each is shown in the following:

Percentage of imports into Cuba from the several countries in 1902 and 1903.

Country.	1902.	1903.	Country.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United States.....	41.6	40.5	Spain.....	15.7	14.3
Mexico.....	5.1	4.2	Germany.....	6.0	6.4
Uruguay.....	1.7	3.0	France.....	5.1	5.3
Venezuela.....	.5	2.1	Sweden and Norway.....	2.6	3.0
Colombia.....	2.0	1.1	All other countries.....	.4	.5
Canada.....	4.2	2.6			
England.....	15.1	17.0	Total.....	100.0	100.0

The total amount of the commerce was \$145,564,085, which compared with 1902 gave an increase of \$18,479,000. The total of exportations, calculating the present population of the Republic as 1,750,000, gives an exportation of \$45 per capita, the same as Argentina, one of the richest nations of America.

Cuba's exports of agricultural products are preeminent, aggregating 95 per cent of the entire output.

Of the \$77,261,000 exported (excluding coin) during 1903, raw sugar amounted to \$40,400,000 (52.4 per cent of the total), \$10,460,000 more than the previous year. Adding to this sum \$1,490,000, amount of the exportation of other products derived from the manufacture of sugar (molasses, alcohol, etc.), and we have a total of \$41,940,000, value of the export of national products that depend on the cultivation of sugar cane—more than double that of 1899 (in which year there were only exported of this class of products \$19,300,000) and \$11,000,000 more than in 1902.

The value of the tobacco exported represents 33 per cent of the exports of this year and amounts to \$26,042,000, against \$25,400,000 in 1902. The increase is due to the exportation of leaf tobacco, \$600,000 greater than the preceding year.

These figures show that sugar constitutes more than half, tobacco a third, and both products together make 87 per cent of Cuba's exports. The exportation of other national products is increasing every day, offering new bases for the greater stability of her economic life, dependent until now only on the value in foreign markets of the two exportable, almost exclusive products, sugar and tobacco.

In 1899 the value of exports other than sugar and tobacco was \$4,780,000, whereas in 1903 it amounted to \$9,300,000 (13 per cent of the total value). Of this sum about \$3,000,000 are fruits and garden truck, against \$1,900,000 in 1902 and only \$800,000 in 1899; \$2,250,000 are forestry products and natural crops, against \$1,870,000 the previous year, and more than \$1,000,000 are products derived from raising animals. The products of apiculture amounted to \$760,000, three times more than in 1899. All together \$6,350,000 of agricultural products, besides sugar, tobacco, and derived products (9 per cent of the total exports), and \$1,400,000 more than in 1902. Summing up the value of agricultural and those industrial products which get their raw material from the national agriculture (sugar and products derived from it, tobacco and its manufactures, fruits, garden truck, minor products, and products of raising animals), the result is \$74,300,000; that is to say, 95 per cent of the total. In the face of these data there is not the slightest doubt that the country is eminently agricultural, and that on this industry depends her wealth and her economic future. The remaining 5 per cent amounts to some \$3,000,000, and consists of mineral products, \$1,690,000; fishery products, \$480,000, and other unimportant articles.

The following is a résumé of the exports, classified according to the sources of production:

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
<i>Sugar and its derivatives.</i>						
Raw sugar	\$18,638.40	41	\$16,774.40	34	\$30,516.40	48
Other products derived from its manufacture (molasses, brandy, liquors, sweetmeats)	568.40	2	829.40	2	1,142.20	3
Total	19,206.70	43	17,603.80	36	32,258.50	51
<i>Tobacco and its manufactures.</i>						
Leaf tobacco	8,927.20	20	13,798.80	28	12,517.10	20
Manufactured tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco)	12,157.60	27	12,294.20	25	12,810.10	20
Total	21,084.80	47	26,088.00	53	25,327.20	40
Total sugar, tobacco, and their derivatives	40,291.50	90	43,691.80	89	57,585.70	91
<i>Other products of agriculture and rural industries.</i>						
Fruits, cocoa, minor products (vegetables, etc.)	801.20	.....	1,181.70	.....	1,142.70	.....
Forestry products and natural products (lumber, textile fabrics, dyes, and tanning materials)	1,059.90	.....	1,265.40	.....	1,856.10	.....
Stock raising products (animals, hides, etc.)	302.50	.....	300.50	.....	310.20	.....
Agriculture (honey and beeswax)	250.00	.....	418.60	.....	459.70	.....
Total	2,413.60	5	3,166.20	6	3,568.70	6
<i>Other exports not dependent on agriculture.</i>						
Mineral products (iron, manganese, copper, asphalt)	516.70	5	661.00	4	956.30	3
Fisheries (sponges and tortoise shell)	430.70		494.60		528.50	
Other merchandise (including the reexportation of foreign goods)	1,414.90		891.00		640.20	
Total	4,475.90	10	5,212.80	11	5,692.70	9
Grand total	45,067.40	.....	48,904.60	.....	63,268.40	.....

	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
<i>Sugar and its derivatives.</i>				
Raw sugar	\$29,989.30	46	\$40,449.60	52
Other products derived from its manufacture (molasses, brandy, liquors, sweetmeats)	874.20	2	1,491.30	2
Total	30,863.50	48	41,940.90	54
<i>Tobacco and its manufactures.</i>				
Leaf tobacco	12,652.50	20	18,255.10	17
Manufactured tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco)	12,751.70	20	12,787.20	16
Total	25,404.20	40	26,042.30	33
Total sugar, tobacco, and their derivatives	56,267.80	88	67,983.20	87
<i>Other products of agriculture and rural industries.</i>				
Fruits, cocoa, minor products (vegetables, etc.)	1,906.60	.....	2,932.30	.....
Forestry products and natural products (lumber, textile fabrics, dyes, and tanning materials)	1,874.80	.....	2,528.60	.....
Stock-raising products (animals, hides, etc.)	468.80	.....	402.90	.....
Agriculture (honey and beeswax)	681.40	.....	759.20	.....
Total	4,926.60	8	6,623.00	9
<i>Other exports not dependent on agriculture.</i>				
Mineral products (iron, manganese, copper, asphalt)	1,776.30	5	1,696.90	4
Fisheries (sponges and tortoise shell)	455.50		479.80	
Other merchandise (including the reexportation of foreign goods)	888.50		477.90	
Total	8,061.90	13	9,277.60	13
Grand total	64,829.70	.....	77,260.80	.....

In order to give an adequate idea of the commerce of the ports of entry of Cuba with foreign ports, the following statement is given, the figures having been taken from the general statistics published by the department of finance of Cuba, showing the imports and exports for two fiscal years:

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3.
Baracoa.....	\$148,787	\$102,962	\$299,725	\$568,397
Batabano.....	3,542	3,046		162
Caibarien.....	768,097	749,531	1,241,643	2,768,796
Cardenas.....	1,884,073	1,416,188	3,000,816	7,941,484
Cienfuegos.....	7,158,250	4,486,217	5,197,114	7,256,125
Gibara.....	1,716,794	1,153,502	2,325,780	2,709,491
Guantanamo.....	515,474	486,522	1,029,809	2,118,691
Habana.....	43,129,064	44,314,421	32,557,126	34,216,320
Manzanillo.....	1,393,312	1,361,948	1,703,840	2,434,062
Matanzas.....	2,010,801	1,711,658	1,727,216	8,256,660
Nuevitas.....	1,226,645	896,499	854,936	1,300,045
Sagua.....	639,593	507,093	1,370,801	3,922,271
Santa Cruz.....	26,631	14,687	406,860	570,923
Santiago.....	5,227,181	4,868,021	2,142,717	3,422,527
Trinidad.....	147,716	114,813	55,882	710,447
Tunas.....	66,950	16,225	327,462	196,241
Total.....	66,062,856	62,620,279	54,246,727	78,382,642

The following table shows the value of Cuba's exportations covering a period of five years ending January 1, 1904, and gives the various general grouping of commodities:

	1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Sugar and its derivatives.....	\$19,206,700	43	\$17,603,300	36	\$32,258,500	51
Tobacco, crude and manufactured.....	21,084,800	47	26,088,000	53	25,327,200	40
Other agricultural products and rural industries.....	2,413,600	5	3,166,200	6	3,568,700	6
Products not depending upon agriculture, such as ore, asphalt, etc.....	2,362,300	5	2,046,600	5	2,124,000	3
General total.....	45,067,400		48,904,600		63,278,400	

	1902.		1903.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Sugar and its derivatives.....	\$30,863,500	48	\$41,940,900	54
Tobacco, crude and manufactured.....	25,404,200	40	26,042,300	33
Other agricultural products and rural industries.....	4,926,600	8	6,623,000	9
Products not depending upon agriculture, such as ore, asphalt, etc.....	3,115,300	4	2,654,600	3
General total.....	64,309,600		77,260,800	

Although sugar and tobacco with their derivatives and manufactures constituted during 1903 87 per cent of the total export trade of Cuba, it will be noticed that the greatest proportionate increase has been made in the lesser important agricultural and rural products, and inasmuch as the American colonists, who have already settled in Cuba or



MARTÍ PROMENADE, HABANA.



SAN LAZARO DRIVEWAY.

are thinking of going there for the purpose of winter farming, are of necessity chiefly to follow agriculture on a comparatively small scale, and will, as a rule, cultivate and market fruits and vegetables, a detail of the exports of these commodities is hereby appended:

Fruits.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase during 5 years.
						<i>Per cent.</i>
Bananas	\$114,600	\$308,800	\$560,400	\$621,000	\$1,235,800	.....
Pineapples	165,000	221,300	248,000	451,300	760,000	.....
Cocoanuts (including copra) ..	69,000	193,000	192,460	189,500	222,200	.....
Oranges and lemons	700	1,700	800	3,500	2,200	.....
Other fruits (mangoes, aguacates, etc.)	6,300	9,900	8,100	9,300	11,100	.....
Total	315,600	729,700	999,700	1,274,600	2,231,300	580

Miscellaneous articles.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase during 5 years.
						<i>Per cent.</i>
Cocoa	\$337,500	\$399,200	\$393,700	\$562,400	\$607,000	80
Coffee	1,400	1,400	2,200	1,300	1,100	.....
Minor farm products	106,700	51,400	47,100	78,300	92,900	12a
Hard woods, principally mahogany and cedar	967,000	1,060,300	1,193,200	1,428,600	2,289,600	130
Dyewoods, textile fibers, including palm leaf, hemp, etc.	92,900	215,100	162,900	446,200	239,000	146
Honey	81,700	190,400	189,200	308,100	318,800	300
Wax	168,300	228,200	270,500	373,300	440,400	160
Total	1,755,500	2,136,000	2,258,800	3,188,200	3,988,800	.....

a Loss.

Fruits and vegetables exported from Habana to the United States.

[In crates.]

Date.	To Eastern United States via New York.			To Western and Northwestern United States via Mobile and New Orleans.			Total.	
	Fruits.	Vegetables. ^a	Total.	Fruits.	Vegetables. ^a	Total.	Fruits.	Vegetables. ^a
1903.								
January	3,104	12,264	15,368	1,352	1,821	3,173	4,456	14,065
February	7,101	15,961	23,062	3,161	6,155	9,316	10,262	22,116
March	9,109	23,106	32,215	4,646	12,309	16,995	13,795	35,415
April	114,219	11,645	125,864	54,118	3,666	57,784	168,337	15,311
May	230,980	3,693	234,623	108,502	1,146	109,648	389,432	4,889
June	172,571	565	173,136	51,468	.....	51,468	224,089	565
July	23,075	.....	23,075	1,420	.....	1,420	24,496	.....
August	17,115	.....	17,115	1,479	.....	1,479	18,594	.....
September	4,529	.....	4,529	1,060	.....	1,060	5,589	.....
October	900	156	1,056	963	.....	953	1,863	156
November	1,759	144	1,903	371	.....	371	2,130	144
December	3,693	624	4,317	1,113	637	1,750	4,806	1,261
Total	584,105	68,158	656,263	229,693	25,734	255,427	817,798	93,892
1904.								
January	2,425	3,080	5,455	466	3,225	3,691	2,891	6,255
February	3,591	15,137	18,728	1,399	19,491	20,890	4,990	34,628
Total	6,016	18,167	24,183	1,865	22,716	24,581	7,881	40,883

^a Include tomatoes, potatoes, onions, peppers, egg plant, beans, okra, etc.

NAVIGATION.

Year.	Incoming.				Outgoing.			
	Domestic.		Foreign.		Domestic.		Foreign.	
	No. of vessels.	Gross tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Gross tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Gross tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Gross tonnage.
1899	10, 243	1, 612, 381	4, 016	5, 496, 543	9, 865	1, 607, 962	3, 904	5, 426, 590
1900	11, 809	2, 528, 312	3, 610	6, 406, 467	11, 729	2, 584, 813	3, 540	6, 871, 006
1901	11, 668	2, 213, 797	3, 867	7, 417, 202	11, 772	3, 219, 238	3, 880	7, 401, 077
1902	11, 989	3, 283, 296	3, 848	7, 846, 671	12, 102	3, 297, 867	3, 823	7, 808, 071
1908	11, 634	2, 980, 230	4, 037	8, 216, 824	11, 632	2, 975, 470	3, 973	8, 166, 736

For the six months ended June 30, 1904, the value of imports of merchandise into Cuba amounted to \$39,872,456, of which \$15,416,503 represented imports from the United States carried in ships of the following nationalities:

Value of imports into Cuba from the United States and exports from Cuba to the United States, by nationality of carrying ships, in the six months ended June 30, 1904.

Nationality of ships.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By steam-ers.	By sailing vessels.	Total.	By steam-ers.	By sailing vessels.	Total.
Cuban	\$3, 031, 926	\$20, 062	\$3, 051, 988	\$2, 341, 532	.....	\$2, 341, 532
American	8, 267, 086	800, 271	9, 067, 357	11, 426, 520	\$400, 780	11, 827, 250
British	607, 398	213, 096	820, 494	20, 764, 938	237, 142	21, 002, 080
Dutch	30, 181	.....	30, 181	263, 515	.....	263, 515
German	8, 895	.....	8, 895	500, 125	.....	500, 125
Spanish	41, 255	.....	41, 255	2, 773, 331	.....	2, 773, 331
Norwegian	2, 342, 211	.....	2, 342, 211	12, 217, 750	60, 459	12, 278, 209
All other	46, 809	7, 313	54, 122	2, 108, 074	20, 508	2, 128, 577
Total	14, 875, 761	1, 040, 742	15, 416, 503	52, 390, 785	718, 834	53, 109, 619

Value of total trade of Cuba with the United States, imports and exports, by nationality of carrying ships, during the six months ended June 30, 1904.

Nationality of ships.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British	\$820, 494	\$21, 002, 080	\$21, 822, 574
American	9, 067, 357	11, 827, 250	20, 894, 607
Norwegian	2, 342, 211	12, 278, 209	14, 620, 420
Cuban	3, 051, 988	2, 341, 532	5, 393, 520
Spanish	41, 255	2, 773, 331	2, 814, 586
German	8, 895	500, 125	509, 020
Dutch	30, 181	263, 515	293, 696
All other	54, 122	2, 128, 577	2, 177, 699
Total	15, 416, 503	53, 109, 619	68, 526, 122

The total number of ocean-going vessels which entered Cuban ports during the period under review, steam and sail, was 2,401, with a gross tonnage of 4,646,872 and a net tonnage of 2,989,975, of which 1,090 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,653,908 and a net tonnage of 1,085,063, sailed from the United States. Of these 1,090 vessels, 456 were American, which cleared from the following ports: Key West, 98; Miami, 44; New York, 89; New Orleans, 32; Tampa, 71; other ports in the United States, 122. The gross tonnage of these 456 American vessels was 701,523 and the net tonnage 475,716, in which are included

21 ships, with a gross tonnage of 18,829 and a net tonnage of 13,097, which carried no freight.

COMMERCE IN 1904.

On December 27, 1903, a reciprocity treaty was concluded with the United States in the terms hereafter expressed. On February 2, 1905, the United States Bureau of Statistics published the following statement in regard to the trade of the United States with Cuba under the new tariff:

The figures of the United States Government, showing its total imports from and exports to each country of the world, show that the imports from Cuba in the calendar year 1904 under the reciprocity treaty were \$74,950,992 in value, against \$57,228,291 in 1903. This indicates an increase of practically \$18,000,000, or 31 per cent. During that same period our total imports from the West Indies, including Cuba, but excluding Porto Rico from consideration, grew from \$74,890,690 in 1903 to \$89,561,026 in 1904, an increase of but \$14,500,000, or 20 per cent. Thus the entire increase in our imports from the West Indies occurred in the trade with Cuba, the imports from the other West India Islands showing in practically every case a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The total imports into the United States in 1904 were \$1,035,909,197, against \$995,494,327 in 1903, an increase of \$40,000,000, or but 4 per cent. Thus the imports from Cuba increased 31 per cent while the imports from other sections of the West Indies were decreasing, and the total imports into the United States from all countries were increasing but 4 per cent.

Turning to the export side the figures of the United States Government show total exports to Cuba in the calendar year 1904 valued at \$32,644,345, against \$23,504,417 in 1903, an increase of \$9,139,928, or 38.9 per cent. The total exports to all parts of the world in 1904 were \$1,451,355,645, against \$1,484,753,083 in 1903, a decrease of \$33,397,438, or 2.3 per cent in the grand total exports, while to Cuba alone, as above indicated, the increase is practically 40 per cent.

The table which follows shows the total imports from and exports to Cuba in each calendar year from 1890 to 1904:

Trade of the United States with Cuba, 1890-1904.

Calendar year.	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.	Calendar year.	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.
1890.....	\$54,628,710	\$13,329,493	1898.....	\$18,321,517	\$10,750,257
1891.....	69,278,511	14,464,459	1899.....	29,668,221	24,861,261
1892.....	78,228,642	22,244,878	1900.....	31,747,229	26,934,524
1893.....	70,581,526	21,856,241	1901.....	46,663,796	27,007,024
1894.....	76,413,131	17,186,835	1902.....	48,619,588	28,061,623
1895.....	51,718,888	9,498,054	1903.....	57,228,291	23,504,417
1896.....	24,708,849	7,296,613	1904.....	74,950,992	32,644,345
1897.....	16,283,456	9,308,515			

The exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1904 exceeded those of any earlier year in the history of our trade with that island, the highest total in any preceding year having been that of 1901, \$27,007,024, against \$32,644,345 in 1904, an increase in 1904 of 20.8 per cent over the previous high record year, 1901. The imports from Cuba in 1904 were less in value than those of the calendar years 1894 and 1892 and of the fiscal years 1874 and 1873. Summarizing in a single sentence the figures of our export trade to Cuba in 1904, it may be said that it is larger than in any preceding year, and that the increase over 1903 was 38.9 per cent, while the increase in imports from Cuba in the same year was 31 per cent.

Considering the Cuban figures of imports and exports during the existence of the reciprocity treaty and comparing the same with those of the corresponding period

of the preceding year, the Bureau of Statistics publishes a table received from official sources in Cuba showing the imports and exports of Cuba by principal countries during the first six months of the calendar years 1903 and 1904. These figures, it is proper to add, include gold and silver as well as merchandise, while those of the United States above discussed relate to merchandise only. The table shows that Cuba's total importations from the United States, including gold and silver, in the first six months of 1904 were \$15,416,503, against \$13,696,673 in the corresponding period of 1903, and that her exports to the United States in the first half of 1904 were \$53,109,619, against \$36,046,328 in the corresponding months of 1903.

The figures of Cuba's trade with other countries are also given, and show in practically all cases a larger percentage of increase in imports from those countries than of imports from the United States. From the United Kingdom, for example, the increase in imports is 34.5 per cent; from Spain, 23.8 per cent; from France, 48.4 per cent; and from Germany, 39.9 per cent; while from the United States the increase is but 12.8 per cent. Thus in the case of each of the countries named the percentage of increase in imports during the first six months of 1904 was greater than that in imports from the United States. Comparing the imports during the first half of 1904 with those of the corresponding period of 1903, Cuba increased her imports from all countries 22.8 per cent, her imports from countries other than the United States, 30.3 per cent, and her imports from the United States alone, 12.6 per cent. In the first half of 1903 the United States supplied, according to these figures, 42 per cent of the total imports of Cuba, and in the corresponding period of 1904 39 per cent.

The exports from Cuba to the United States during the first six months of 1904 were \$53,109,619, against \$36,046,328 in the corresponding months of 1903, an increase of 47.3 per cent. The exports from Cuba to all countries increased from \$44,120,812 in the first six months of 1903 to \$60,033,227 in the corresponding period of 1904, a growth of 36.1 per cent, while to countries other than the United States Cuba's exports fell from \$8,074,484 in the first half of 1903 to \$6,923,608 in the corresponding months of 1904, a decrease of 14.2 per cent.

The table which follows shows the trade of Cuba with the principal countries of the world during the first six months of 1904 compared with the corresponding months of 1903, the figures being those of the Cuban Government, but including gold and silver with merchandise.

Imports into Cuba, by principal countries, during the first six months of 1903 and 1904.

Countries.	Six months ending June 30—		Per cent of increase.
	1903.	1904.	
United States.....	\$13,696,673	\$15,416,503	12.6
United Kingdom.....	4,910,910	6,607,480	34.5
Spain.....	4,928,565	6,099,994	23.8
France.....	2,249,167	3,337,081	48.4
Germany.....	1,806,116	2,526,223	39.9
Uruguay.....	1,093,845	931,017	a 14.9
Venezuela.....	53,922	916,447	1,599.6
Mexico.....	1,561,247	879,477	a 43.7
Porto Rico.....	260,009	625,379	140.5
Belgium.....	278,892	877,269	85.3
Canada.....	126,590	289,015	128.3
Colombia.....	297,198	286,292	a 3.6
Italy.....	121,927	204,714	67.9
Netherlands.....	153,462	168,753	10.0
Sweden and Norway.....	141,633	157,594	11.3
British India.....	121,106	157,312	29.9
Austria-Hungary.....	72,080	145,206	102.8
Argentina.....	90,465	128,463	42.0
All other countries.....	494,565	617,219	24.8
Total.....	\$2,458,362	\$9,872,456	22.8

a Decrease.

Exports from Cuba, by principal countries, during the first six months of 1903 and 1904.

Countries.	Six months ending June 30—		Per cent of increase.
	1903.	1904.	
United States.....	\$36,046,828	\$58,109,619	47.3
United Kingdom.....	3,598,086	2,492,097	19.6
Spain.....	753,338	482,102	a 36.0
France.....	773,677	827,568	69.7
Germany.....	1,615,875	1,389,347	a 14.0
Uruguay.....	45,403	31,030	a 31.7
Venezuela.....	1,109	5,045	354.9
Mexico.....	63,604	47,564	a 25.2
Porto Rico.....	4,518	28,847	538.5
Belgium.....	85,240	56,757	61.0
Canada.....	249,759	211,023	a 15.5
Colombia.....	94,080	131,909	40.2
Italy.....	54,829	8,758	a 84.0
Netherlands.....	94,373	148,903	57.8
Sweden and Norway.....	6,410	1,900	a 70.4
British India.....		500	
Austria-Hungary.....	55,877	42,222	a 24.4
Argentina.....	111,674	125,799	12.6
All other countries.....	516,632	492,287	a 4.7
Total.....	44,120,812	60,033,227	36.1

a Decrease.

The United States Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, in August, 1905, furnished preliminary figures of the foreign commerce of Cuba for the calendar year 1904, which show substantial increase in trade relations with the island Republic. As the reciprocity agreement with the United States went into effect December 27, 1903, the figures give some idea of the relative position of American commerce with Cuba in comparison with that of the principal competing European countries as affected by the preferential tariff treatment accorded American products.

The United States furnished 42.5 per cent of the total merchandise imports during the calendar year 1904, as against 40.5 per cent during the previous year. The United Kingdom, our most serious competitor, furnished 16.4 per cent, as against 17 per cent in 1903. Spain's share has fallen from 14.3 to 12.6 per cent, while Germany's and France's relative shares have risen inconsiderably, though the absolute figures of imports from all these countries show substantial gains during the most recent calendar year.

The following table shows the value of the imports into Cuba from the principal countries during the calendar years 1903 and 1904:

	1903.	1904.
United States.....	\$25,703,100	\$32,742,000
Great Britain.....	10,799,800	12,684,700
Spain.....	9,113,500	9,707,600
Germany.....	3,922,000	5,023,800
France.....	3,372,000	4,224,100
American countries, n. e. s.....	8,337,500	9,686,500
European countries, n. e. s.....	1,892,000	2,450,100
Other countries.....	324,600	563,300
Total.....	63,464,500	77,082,100

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The importance of the United States as the principal outlet for Cuban staples is even more pronounced than its leading position in the Cuban import market. Moreover, the large gains, both relative and absolute, made by Cuban exports to the United States during the last year have reduced the shares in the export trade taken by the leading European countries. Thus, while the exports to the United States grew from \$60,100,000 in 1903 to \$74,500,000 in 1904, or from 77.7 per cent to 83.7 per cent of the total exports, the share of the United Kingdom has fallen from \$6,600,000 to \$5,900,000 in 1904; that of Germany has fallen from \$5,400,000 to \$4,000,000; that of Spain from \$1,300,000 to \$731,000, and that of France from \$1,100,000 to \$1,000,000. The following table shows the value of the exports from Cuba to the principal countries during the last two calendar years:

	1903.	1904.
United States	\$60,089,400	\$74,466,000
Great Britain	6,590,800	5,902,500
Spain	1,273,200	731,000
Germany	5,370,800	4,032,300
France	1,132,700	1,006,300
American countries n. e. s.	1,654,500	1,693,300
European countries n. e. s.	811,400	703,200
Other countries	338,000	476,200
Total	77,260,800	89,012,800

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES BENEFITED.

An analysis of the import figures by articles discloses the fact that the gain in imports from this country has been distributed in a fairly equable manner, benefiting thus a large number of American interests represented in the Cuban market. Thus, the imports of cotton goods show a gain of over 87 per cent—from \$453,100 in 1903 to \$848,500 in 1904—although it should be said that even after such an increase the relative share of the United States in the total foreign supply of cottons does not exceed 10.4 per cent, as against 54 per cent supplied by the United Kingdom and 18.7 per cent by Spain. Almost one-half of the manufactures of iron and steel is now being furnished by the United States, the gain in 1904 of about half a million dollars being far in excess of gains made by other countries during the same period.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND MACHINERY.

In boots and shoes the share of the United States has risen from 37 per cent in 1903 to 40.3 per cent in 1904, the value of American shoes imported in 1904 being \$1,202,200, as against \$854,300 in 1903. Spanish boots and shoes, which as late as 1900 supplied almost 80 per cent of the total demand for the foreign article, constituted 61.3 per cent of the total shoe imports in 1903 and 58.6 per cent in 1904. The

change of taste and habits illustrated by these figures is, after all, the product of slow growth, and no sudden changes in the import figures could be expected.

The total import figures of machinery, exclusive of machinery for sugar mills and distilleries, show a larger relative growth than those credited to the United States, notwithstanding the 20 per cent differential in favor of the American article. The progress made by American machinery for use in sugar mills and distilleries is more satisfactory, the import figures for 1904 showing substantial gains over those for 1903, and the relative share in the total imports for 1904 being 73.2 per cent, as against 66.7 per cent during the preceding year.

Considerable gains are shown in the imports of paper and paper manufactures. Out of \$1,304,200 worth of these articles imported in 1903, the share supplied by the United States was \$319,800, while in 1904 the imports from all countries amounted to \$1,367,000, of which the United States supplied \$428,200, or 31.3 per cent. The imports of manufactures of wool and textile fibers from this country are still inconsiderable, Cuba drawing upon Europe for these articles. The imports of manufactured linen, jute, and other fibers have fallen off considerably during the last year, while the imports of wool manufactures show a slight increase.

GROWTH IN FOOD STUFFS.

The improvement in the economic condition of Cuba is attested by the growth of imports of food stuffs from \$21,800,000 in 1903 to about \$25,000,000 in 1904. Practically all the flour, corn, and lard had been coming from the United States even prior to reciprocity, and naturally continues to do so now under reciprocity. Of these three articles of popular diet, the imports of flour have increased from \$2,085,000 to \$2,970,000; corn from \$606,600 to \$898,000, while lard decreased from \$2,885,000 in 1903 to \$2,617,800 in 1904.

It is but proper to add that the Cuban duty on American flour, \$1 per 220 pounds before reciprocity, was reduced to 70 cents by the reciprocity agreement, and then increased to 91 cents by act of the Cuban Congress of February 5, 1904, raising the general rate on the article. The rate on American corn was likewise reduced from 30 cents per 220 pounds to 21 cents, and then increased to 27.3 cents, while the rate on American lard was lowered at first from \$2.80 per 100 kilograms to \$2.24 by a 20 per cent reduction according to the reciprocity agreement, and then raised to \$2.91 through an increase of the general rate by 30 per cent by the act of February 9, 1904.

The 20 per cent differential in favor of American-grown coffee has benefited the Porto Rican product, the imports of which into Cuba have increased from \$207,400 to \$711,400, constituting 38.4 per cent of the 1904 coffee imports, as against 18.6 per cent only of the imports for the preceding year.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

The following information has been collected largely from Messrs. Molina Brothers, custom-house brokers, of Habana.

All goods arriving in the island of Cuba, whether dutiable or not, must be entered in the custom-house of the port of arrival. The entry is made on a prescribed form, which is accompanied by the invoice or bill of sale, and the bill of lading issued by the carrying company. Both the bill of lading and the invoice must be in exact accordance with the goods they cover.

Great care should be exercised in making invoices to conform to the customs regulations, for if they are not properly prepared the entry is delayed, heavy fines are imposed (if not confiscation), and the merchant is at a loss to know what the goods are going to cost him and besides risks losing sales on account of late delivery. Several instances are known of merchants ordering from Europe, simply because European manufacturers comply with their instructions and present invoices properly made, thereby insuring the dispatch of their goods within the specified time of eight days after arrival. The customs regulations of this country are identical with those of the United States, and intending shippers should consult them or employ experts in export trade in order to have invoices properly made.

The invoices must be made in quadruplicate, on good, durable paper, with ink, and must give the value of each article they cover, its gross and net weight, a description of package (if it is case, barrel, bundle, crate, etc.), and its gross and net weight. If packages are marked and numbered it should be so stated on invoice; all vague terms, such as fittings, machinery, supplies, should be avoided. Everything should be clearly described. On invoices covering textiles it is absolutely necessary to state whether they are cotton, linen, wool, or silk. On invoices of such goods as hosiery, the net weight of the pasteboard boxes, the weight of the wooden box, and the total weight of all, must be stated. Other requirements for various classes of goods are given below. In brief, goods should be so clearly and definitely described on the invoice that one can readily learn the number of packages, their marks and numbers, gross and net weight, and exact contents, quality, value, etc., without the necessity of opening or seeing the packages.

The expenses incurred, if any, such as packing and boxes or cartage, should be stated, but not the steamer freight from the shipping port. If there are no charges the fact should be indicated by the letters "f. o. b." The invoices should state whether goods are products of the United States of America, and must be signed in ink by the firm. In case the shipper is a company or corporation, the title of the signer should be given (for example, American Paper Company, by John Smith, secretary). No initials will be accepted. Invoices must be clean and free from erasures and corrections.

These four invoices are presented to the Cuban consul, who will certify and return two of them to the shipper. The two returned to the shipper are then sent to consignee, with the bill of lading, by the same steamer that conveys the merchandise. The bill of lading should give clearly the number of packages, gross weight only, and their mark and number, in full conformity with the invoice, and should state to whom they are consigned. If the bill of lading is to "order" it must be indorsed by the shipper, otherwise the custom-house will not deliver the goods.

Herewith appears a pro forma invoice, showing how it should be made if several articles are put in one package. It must be described as "1 box, barrel, etc., of sundries," gross weight must be given, and each article it contains must be described, somewhat as follows:

SMALL INVOICE.

One box sundries, containing—

Weight.	Articles.	Value.
5 pounds	5 pounds white beans, at 2 cents per pound	\$0.10
1 pound	1 pair men's black leather No. 9 shoes	3.50
10 pounds	1 shotgun	25.00
5 ounces	1 nickel-plated watch	5.00
1 pound	1 dozen hemstitched cotton handkerchiefs (white) 20 by 20	6.00
5 pounds	1 nickel-plated brass shower for bath	5.00
		44.60
	Charges: Boxing, 50 cents; cartage to steamer, 40 cents .....	.90
		45.50

Gross weight of box, 47 pounds.

Net weight of box, 22 pounds.

I certify the above are products of the soil or industry of the United States, and that this invoice is true and correct in all respects.

Samples.

(Signed)

JOHN DOE.

REQUIREMENTS ON INVOICES OF DIFFERENT GOODS.

Shoes: If for men, children, or women; size, number, and kind of leather.

Cotton or linen goods: If white, colored, printed, dyed, open work, number of threads.

Furniture: Kind of wood and nature of fixtures.

Iron: If cast, wrought, etc.

Brass: If nickel plated, etc.

Machinery: For what purpose (as, electrical); if agricultural describe (mower, plow, etc.).

Glassware: If cut glass, porcelain, etc., and if gilt.

Bricks: If plain, clay, glazed, etc.

Jewelry: If solid, filled, plated, etc.

Chemicals: Component material.

Patent medicines: No further description needed.

Paper: If writing, printing, or tissue, etc.

Books: Material of cover, if leather or cloth, and its weight, separate from the paper.

Sundries: If packed in one package, describe each article, with weight and value.

Silk: Net and gross weight and value only.

Woolens: Net and gross weight and value only.

Ironware: If enameled, etc.

Food stuff: Weight and value.

Leather: Kind; patent, enameled, etc.

STATISTICS OF CUBA'S COMMERCE.

Imports and exports of Cuba for specified calendar years prior to 1896 and from 1899 to 1903.

[From the Spanish-Cuban Treasury Report of 1881 for years 1774-1877; from British Consular Report from Habana for years 1894, 1895; from Cuban Official Treasury Reports for years 1899-1903.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1774.....	2,285,798	1,197,978	1857.....	34,853,338	32,668,118
1787.....	2,879,050	1,583,402	1859.....	43,465,679	57,447,791
1792.....	10,795,372	7,281,169	1860.....	43,038,910	42,203,005
1804.....	10,462,696	8,165,735	1862.....	41,330,298	55,462,239
1810.....	15,828,811	10,073,285	1877.....	58,589,165	66,836,204
1817.....	15,879,987	6,258,245			
1819.....	9,292,575	10,776,997		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1825.....	9,370,593	6,465,323	1894.....	90,790,515	113,168,718
1827.....	15,286,207	12,802,225	1896.....	71,454,378	101,939,024
1830.....	14,935,279	14,349,823	1899.....	75,808,612	49,698,772
1841.....	21,781,925	26,774,613	1900.....	70,079,214	51,342,336
1846.....	22,605,399	22,000,588	1901.....	67,743,083	66,502,169
1849.....	26,320,060	22,436,566	1902.....	62,135,464	64,948,804
1850.....	28,982,827	21,631,948	1903.....	67,077,676	78,486,409
1852.....	29,780,242	27,453,933	1904.....	77,082,100	89,012,800
1855.....	31,215,898	34,802,826			

Commerce in merchandise of the United States with Cuba from 1851 to 1904.

Year ending June 30—	Domestic exports from United States to Cuba.	Imports from Cuba into United States.		
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
1851.....	\$5,239,276	\$322,154	\$16,385,759	\$16,707,913
1852.....	5,803,196	277,870	17,307,746	17,585,616
1853.....	5,773,419	220,375	18,327,288	18,547,663
1854.....	8,228,116	882,529	16,615,252	16,997,781
1855.....	7,607,119	285,392	18,156,460	18,441,852
1856.....	7,199,035	386,102	24,025,646	24,411,748
1857.....	9,379,582	395,051	44,217,911	44,612,962
1858.....	11,673,167	513,332	22,246,839	22,760,171
1859.....	11,217,268	594,675	32,094,915	32,689,590
1860.....	11,747,913	357,887	32,065,873	32,423,790
1861.....	9,461,082	308,815	30,384,038	30,642,853
1862.....	9,071,781	586,745	23,460,684	23,997,429
1863.....	13,707,148	281,713	23,787,452	24,069,165
1864.....	18,203,817	429,826	36,574,707	37,004,533
1865.....	18,847,602	336,300	29,694,666	30,030,356
1866.....	14,994,546	295,799	37,230,300	37,525,999
1867.....	14,171,835	382,304	38,014,222	38,396,526
1868.....	15,255,843	259,441	49,510,263	49,774,704
1869.....	12,643,955	320,385	56,650,106	56,976,491
1870.....	13,091,662	148,773	53,628,336	53,777,108
1871.....	14,200,496	211,638	57,328,287	57,539,925
1872.....	13,168,958	251,623	67,012,792	67,264,415
1873.....	15,231,039	409,614	76,668,111	77,077,725
1874.....	19,597,981	721,854	84,700,243	85,428,097
1875.....	15,596,658	822,778	64,284,939	64,587,717
1876.....	13,746,058	295,864	65,712,402	66,007,866
1877.....	12,748,003	265,682	65,862,713	66,128,396
1878.....	11,365,013	193,108	66,708,229	66,901,332
1879.....	12,294,329	294,933	63,364,723	63,649,666
1880.....	10,924,638	565,627	64,867,391	65,423,018
1881.....	10,999,276	519,390	62,484,014	63,008,404
1882.....	11,775,073	656,042	69,794,610	70,450,652

Commerce in merchandise of the United States with Cuba from 1851 to 1904—Continued.

Year ending June 30—	Domestic ex- ports from United States to Cuba.	Imports from Cuba into United States.		
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
1883	\$14,567,918	\$785,829	\$64,758,705	\$65,544,534
1884	10,562,880	1,484,638	55,696,859	57,181,497
1885	8,719,196	1,786,049	40,520,044	42,306,093
1886	10,020,879	1,765,751	49,345,029	51,110,780
1887	10,138,930	2,033,206	47,482,229	49,515,434
1888	9,724,124	2,066,879	47,252,708	49,319,087
1889	11,297,188	2,405,425	49,725,198	52,130,623
1890	12,669,509	2,761,711	51,039,880	53,801,591
1891	11,929,605	26,044,502	35,669,893	61,714,396
1892	17,622,411	66,140,835	11,790,836	77,531,671
1893	23,604,094	66,049,369	12,657,137	78,706,506
1894	19,865,237	67,418,289	8,259,972	75,678,261
1895	12,533,260	17,684,765	35,186,494	52,871,259
1896	7,312,348	2,074,763	37,942,967	40,017,730
1897	7,599,757	1,270,059	17,136,756	18,406,815
1898	9,233,894	276,000	14,956,477	15,232,177
1899	17,247,852	1,031,713	24,377,115	25,408,828
1900	25,236,808	1,854,373	29,517,331	31,371,704
1901	24,100,453	2,691,587	40,731,501	43,423,088
1902	25,012,109	2,644,017	32,060,667	34,694,684
1903	20,140,132	3,114,807	59,827,983	62,942,790
1904	25,810,812	4,378,297	72,605,121	76,988,418

Summary of imports into Cuba, by classes of articles, during the calendar years 1899-1903.

Article.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Earths, stones, etc., and manufactures of:					
Stones and earths	\$285,246	\$342,718	\$308,180	\$320,773	\$328,290
Shale, bitumen, etc.	714,062	276,969	579,034	542,882	664,881
Glass and crystal	469,530	564,485	587,588	567,868	623,823
Earthenware and porcelain	627,991	636,154	502,427	504,691	444,323
Metals and manufactures of:					
Gold, silver, and platinum	156,207	218,513	255,959	251,947	479,990
Iron and steel	1,810,061	2,596,454	3,422,217	3,172,668	2,720,976
Copper	266,070	526,458	259,881	277,342	330,278
All other metals	428,083	434,782	302,819	262,226	186,077
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, perfumeries, etc.:					
Natural products	248,355	239,632	233,896	250,568	297,029
Colors, paints, etc.	331,073	279,879	299,337	289,744	349,312
Chemical products	1,063,633	848,218	1,032,167	960,897	1,049,074
Essences, oils, etc.	1,267,372	1,196,493	1,353,568	1,264,609	1,413,756
Fibers, and manufactures of:					
Cotton	6,237,330	6,116,058	6,109,094	5,285,511	6,317,740
Vegetable fiber	2,682,366	2,443,805	1,843,309	2,141,045	2,643,349
Wool, hair, etc.	740,453	887,956	618,146	694,964	609,977
Silk	390,285	543,491	520,316	592,489	717,446
Paper, and manufactures of:					
Paper and pasteboard	762,878	835,968	892,015	939,697	960,491
Books and prints	219,037	255,319	244,985	320,940	330,343
Wood and other vegetable substances:					
Wood	1,135,098	1,250,294	1,276,928	1,258,854	1,371,198
All other	102,589	80,131	98,095	142,337	190,492
Animals and animal products:					
Animals	12,154,267	8,596,491	9,318,079	5,897,278	6,265,193
Hides and skins	154,971	181,003	197,233	178,403	311,089
Manufactures	2,906,105	1,906,821	1,879,619	2,109,125	2,505,970
Instruments, machinery, and apparatus:					
Instruments	137,474	233,023	241,460	182,758	213,296
Machinery	1,235,164	2,122,186	2,642,208	2,041,549	2,773,401
Apparatus	608,948	894,514	762,980	960,635	800,600
Foods and drinks:					
Meats	6,457,107	7,510,832	7,308,555	6,806,000	6,600,287
Fish	974,401	1,134,634	1,150,078	1,153,611	1,067,982
Breadstuffs	6,670,004	6,352,047	7,238,406	6,510,274	6,188,876
Fruits	398,064	424,755	381,431	320,175	296,482
Vegetables	2,261,792	1,880,775	2,564,091	2,307,279	2,238,012
Beverages and oils	4,308,142	3,763,099	3,362,774	3,291,575	2,985,716
Dairy products	1,113,212	1,119,047	1,090,644	1,088,863	956,155
All other	2,387,540	3,104,029	2,651,906	2,131,030	1,836,070
Miscellaneous	2,329,282	2,562,023	1,829,430	1,836,065	2,014,780
Articles free of duty:					
Specie	8,520,501	3,420,625	1,169,135	1,550,693	3,613,245
All other articles	2,768,869	4,359,523	3,224,330	3,748,099	4,760,677
Total	75,303,612	70,079,214	67,743,033	62,135,464	67,077,676

*Mineral oil, crude, used in the manufacture of gas, is included in "Articles free of duty."

Summary of exports from Cuba, by classes of articles, during the calendar years 1899-1904.

Article.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Animals and animal products:					
Animals.....	\$6,372	\$3,977	\$4,694	\$12,584	\$64,151
Hides and skins.....	253,278	237,304	231,060	374,482	276,602
Products.....	42,860	59,242	74,517	76,780	59,447
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar.....	18,642,158	16,776,415	30,820,191	29,994,572	40,462,191
Molasses.....	261,353	581,277	1,216,831	651,360	1,246,008
Confectionery.....	9,098	18,839	15,019	16,619	20,487
Fruits, grains, and vegetables:					
Fruits.....	355,579	729,779	999,745	1,274,596	2,231,273
Grains and vegetables.....	445,608	451,925	442,973	632,010	667,761
Fishery products:					
Tortoise shells.....	33,820	44,112	49,958	54,615	56,374
Sponges.....	396,844	450,481	478,665	420,843	423,436
Mineral products:					
Asphaltum.....	9,696	18,252	50,168	74,144	34,132
Iron and copper ore.....	506,997	642,706	905,106	1,702,143	1,672,562
Old metals.....	46,641	21,597	66,414	366,288	218,196
Forest products:					
Vegetable fibers.....	61,170	173,299	114,238	380,926	150,445
Wood.....	966,999	1,060,322	1,193,224	1,428,574	2,189,562
Dyes and tanning materials.....	31,684	41,831	48,639	65,313	88,664
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured.....	8,927,178	13,793,783	12,617,111	12,652,468	13,255,146
Manufactures of.....	12,157,572	12,294,185	12,810,064	12,751,712	12,787,173
Miscellaneous:					
Bee products.....	250,005	418,578	459,733	681,350	759,302
Distilled products.....	294,206	227,308	206,539	200,973	222,269
Other articles.....	857,610	384,272	42,817	120,180	217,373
Gold and silver.....	4,631,434	2,437,652	3,223,789	619,146	1,225,572
Foreign exports.....	510,610	485,200	530,874	397,125	168,293
Total.....	49,698,772	51,342,336	66,502,169	64,948,804	78,486,409

Imports into and exports from Cuba, by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1901 to 1904.

IMPORTS.

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
NORTH AMERICA.				
United States.....	\$28,561,141	\$28,639,331	\$25,713,667	\$29,513,437
Canada.....	161,225	241,350	261,523	418,434
Mexico.....	3,243,687	3,104,200	3,260,931	1,976,315
Other countries.....				
Total.....	31,966,053	31,984,881	29,236,121	31,908,186
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.				
Central America:				
Honduras.....	134,132	158,838	390,318	375,988
All other.....	39,996		76,793	
West Indies:				
British.....	4,943	56,774	34,282	31,931
Dutch.....	1,314		359	
Porto Rico.....	1,132,339	617,704	521,011	791,316
All other.....	128,485	59,768	168,147	137,896
Total.....	1,441,209	893,084	1,190,860	1,337,131
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina.....	517,605	702,730	198,781	218,419
Brazil.....	46,068	32,336	78,265	97,798
Chile.....				
Colombia.....	965,275	1,824,309	876,355	673,544
Ecuador.....	170,050	87,203	130,718	181,759
Peru.....	300,800	168,355	231,774	33,442
Uruguay.....	1,387,978	1,006,079	1,763,814	1,771,282
Venezuela.....	1,926,766	1,772,515	53,922	2,235,548
All other.....				37,561
Total.....	5,315,182	5,593,627	3,333,649	5,199,313

Imports into and exports from Cuba, by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1901 to 1904—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
EUROPE.				
Germany	\$3,408,081	\$3,456,469	\$3,724,079	\$4,642,063
France	2,922,829	3,054,347	3,929,168	5,523,736
Spain	10,268,232	9,723,248	10,023,212	10,743,885
United Kingdom	9,280,949	9,584,689	9,230,967	12,494,623
Italy	170,317	189,228	237,102	380,919
Austria	110,903	131,739	130,396	257,744
Belgium	206,571	288,386	432,671	721,363
Holland	328,335	309,825	858,511	323,112
Russia	801		236	17
Sweden and Norway	380,519	314,523	288,637	318,178
All other	196,050	230,789	183,158	225,786
Total	27,268,537	27,283,243	28,588,137	35,631,426
OTHER COUNTRIES.				
British Africa				
Canary Islands	553	173	392	2,490
Australia				
All other	273,233	307,948	321,120	413,224
Total	273,786	308,121	321,512	415,714
Grand total	66,264,767	66,062,856	62,620,279	74,491,770

EXPORTS.

NORTH AMERICA.				
United States	\$45,891,832	\$37,639,378	\$62,757,845	\$78,198,198
Canada	453,373	361,563	454,877	519,807
Mexico	79,268	71,485	114,626	91,437
Other countries	2,269	1,704	1,500	10,189
Total	46,426,742	38,074,130	63,328,848	78,819,626
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.				
Central America:				
Honduras	769	975	1,048	2,169
All other	19,609	16,796	13,211	22,448
West Indies:				
British	25,587	25,244	66,293	30,383
Dutch	29,445	32,776	62,367	76,815
Porto Rico	3,145	10,274	7,312	31,862
All other	33,950	22,037	25,386	31,885
Total	112,506	108,101	175,617	195,562
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina	301,805	231,444	197,618	234,156
Brazil	19,481	26,820	26,856	16,958
Chile	239,895	170,312	207,767	157,778
Colombia	138,971	130,970	206,486	273,348
Ecuador	1,912	1,341	350	2,381
Peru	81,331	24,506	28,171	37,081
Uruguay	100,503	106,290	91,380	96,556
Venezuela	21,030	5,160	2,959	6,116
All other	4,459	9,667	3,464	13,483
Total	859,387	706,510	765,051	887,856
EUROPE.				
Germany	6,722,494	3,939,224	3,766,061	5,144,278
France	2,116,565	2,597,974	1,122,073	1,188,263
Spain	579,302	1,322,285	1,681,624	1,180,394
United Kingdom	5,881,219	5,993,530	6,433,653	5,884,835
Italy	48,413	96,561	206,447	43,645
Austria	564,323	439,198	181,094	269,345
Belgium	107,062	171,280	85,775	99,250
Holland	182,709	190,108	155,263	265,907
Russia	54,850	64,954	71,410	34,097
Sweden and Norway	13,023	70,574	8,769	6,481
All other	68,662	53,814	47,400	101,063
Total	16,338,622	14,938,502	13,759,569	14,217,468

Imports into and exports from Cuba, by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1901 to 1904—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
OTHER COUNTRIES.				
British Africa.....	\$97, 134	\$79, 889	\$30, 788	\$25, 565
Canary Islands.....	56, 386	54, 418	113, 981	98, 849
Australia.....	317, 149	248, 897	174, 330	157, 083
All other.....	37, 872	86, 280	34, 458	46, 815
Total.....	508, 545	419, 484	353, 557	328, 312
Grand total.....	64, 245, 801	54, 246, 727	78, 382, 642	94, 398, 824

Imports into Cuba, by countries, free and dutiable, with total duties collected; also exports from Cuba, by countries, during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Country.	Free of duty.	Dutiable.	Total value of imports.	Total duties collected.	Total exports.
United States.....	\$5, 895, 036	\$23, 618, 401	\$29, 513, 437	\$5, 749, 884	\$78, 198, 193
Argentina.....		218, 419	218, 419	76, 199	234, 156
Canada.....	57, 904	360, 530	418, 434	49, 832	519, 807
Colombia.....	50, 251	628, 293	673, 544	79, 096	273, 348
Ecuador.....	13	181, 746	131, 759	31, 590	2, 381
Honduras.....	355	375, 638	375, 988	49, 032	2, 169
Mexico.....	594, 359	1, 381, 956	1, 976, 315	264, 164	91, 437
Porto Rico.....	• 269, 993	521, 323	791, 316	322, 805	31, 862
Uruguay.....		1, 771, 282	1, 771, 282	739, 203	96, 555
Venezuela.....	221, 972	2, 013, 586	2, 235, 508	262, 246	6, 116
Germany.....	29, 235	4, 612, 824	4, 642, 063	1, 232, 841	5, 144, 278
Austria.....	406	257, 338	257, 744	80, 616	269, 345
Belgium.....	1, 510	719, 853	721, 363	178, 117	99, 250
Spain.....	1, 865, 651	8, 878, 234	10, 743, 885	3, 147, 519	1, 180, 384
France.....	1, 737, 967	3, 785, 769	5, 523, 736	1, 112, 184	1, 188, 263
Holland.....	93	823, 019	823, 112	75, 821	265, 907
United Kingdom.....	202, 603	12, 292, 020	12, 494, 623	3, 422, 836	5, 884, 835
Italy.....	4, 390	376, 529	380, 919	90, 017	43, 545
Sweden and Norway.....	4, 732	313, 446	318, 178	26, 278	6, 481
Switzerland.....		132, 385	132, 385	24, 746	3, 545
British India.....		227, 050	227, 050	50, 080	1, 000
Japan.....		110, 157	110, 157	49, 319	395
All other.....	81, 177	429, 376	510, 553	207, 654	856, 572
Total.....	11, 017, 647	63, 474, 123	74, 491, 770	17, 322, 079	94, 398, 824

The following tables give the figures of Cuban commerce with the principal foreign countries for the calendar years 1894 and 1895 and the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, as well as the imports, by countries, into Cuba during 1900-1904 of the principal articles of manufactures and food stuffs. As the reciprocity agreement with the United States went into effect December 27, 1903, these figures, especially those for the calendar years 1903 and 1904, give some idea of the effect of preferential tariff treatment on the trade of Cuba with this country and with the rest of the world. The years 1894 and 1895, by reason of the large sugar crops, are regarded as "Cuba's years of plenty." The year 1895 marks the beginning of the last war for Cuban independence.

The figures for the years 1894 and 1895, as well as those for the years 1900-1903, inclusive, are based upon the published trade returns of the Cuban Government, while the figures for the calendar year 1904



THE TEMPLE.



LA FUERZA WATCHTOWER.

are provisional data received from the statistical office of the Cuban treasury department. Figures for the calendar year 1900 are taken from the Monthly Summary of the Island of Cuba, as compiled by the Division of Insular Affairs, United States War Department. Owing to the difference of classification followed by the Division of Insular Affairs, the figures for 1900 are not exactly comparable with those published by the statistical office of the Cuban treasury department for later years, though in most cases the single items are the same. All the figures given show the movement of merchandise proper, exclusive of specie.

Summary of foreign trade of Cuba for the calendar years 1894, 1895, and 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

[Merchandise only, exclusive of specie.]

Calendar year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of trade.	Total trade.
1894	\$76,571,800	\$99,456,400	+ \$22,884,600	\$176,028,200
1895	55,857,600	100,456,300	+ 44,598,700	156,313,900
1900	66,658,600	48,904,700	- 17,753,900	115,563,300
1901	66,584,000	63,278,400	- 3,305,600	129,862,400
1902	60,584,800	64,329,600	+ 3,744,800	124,914,400
1903	68,464,500	77,260,800	+ 13,796,300	140,725,300
1904	77,082,100	89,012,800	+ 11,930,700	166,094,900

Value of Cuban imports and exports of merchandise, by countries, for the calendar years 1894, 1895, and 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1894.		1895.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
United States	\$29,589,200	38.7	\$13,668,400	24.5	\$29,176,000	43.8	\$28,078,600	42.2	\$25,243,200	41.6	\$25,703,100	40.5	\$32,742,000	42.5
Great Britain	9,899,500	12.9	8,107,000	14.5	10,463,800	15.7	9,562,600	14.3	9,099,500	15.1	10,799,800	17.0	12,684,700	16.4
Spain	27,836,500	36.3	28,569,300	47.4	9,755,700	14.8	9,498,700	14.3	9,541,700	15.7	9,113,500	14.3	9,707,600	12.6
Germany	1,364,200	1.8	808,700	1.5	2,982,800	4.6	3,495,900	5.2	3,612,000	6.0	3,922,000	6.4	5,023,800	6.5
France	1,427,900	1.9	901,700	1.6	3,267,600	5.0	2,944,300	4.4	3,046,700	5.1	3,372,000	5.3	4,224,100	5.5
American countries, not elsewhere specified	4,767,000	6.3	4,196,200	7.6	9,383,000	13.8	11,270,700	16.9	8,209,000	13.5	8,337,500	13.0	9,696,500	12.6
European countries, not elsewhere specified	1,567,900	2.0	1,490,700	2.7	1,399,300	2.1	1,404,600	2.2	1,556,800	2.6	1,892,000	3.0	2,450,100	3.2
Other countries	129,600	.1	113,600	.2	230,900	.4	328,600	.5	277,400	.4	324,600	.5	563,300	.7
Total	76,571,800	100.0	55,857,600	100.0	66,658,600	100.0	66,584,000	100.0	60,584,800	100.0	63,464,500	100.0	77,082,100	100.0

EXPORTS.

United States	\$84,973,900	85.5	\$87,097,800	86.8	\$83,246,600	87.9	\$48,066,600	75.9	\$49,428,300	76.9	\$60,089,400	77.7	\$74,466,000	83.7
Great Britain	1,510,500	1.5	1,560,300	1.6	5,427,700	11.1	5,941,300	9.3	5,807,200	9.0	6,690,800	8.5	5,902,500	6.7
Spain	7,638,000	7.7	8,318,200	8.3	830,300	1.7	711,400	1.2	1,064,900	1.6	1,273,200	1.7	731,000	0.8
Germany	583,100	.6	658,200	.6	5,645,800	11.3	4,240,200	6.7	3,967,800	6.2	5,370,800	6.9	4,082,300	4.5
France	910,000	.9	1,289,000	1.3	1,267,200	2.6	1,848,600	2.2	1,298,100	2.0	1,132,700	1.5	1,008,300	1.1
American countries, not elsewhere specified	3,777,600	3.8	1,456,000	1.4	1,309,000	2.7	1,420,300	2.2	1,303,900	2.1	1,654,500	2.2	1,693,300	1.9
European countries, not elsewhere specified	35,800	.0	35,300	.0	777,400	1.6	1,067,800	1.7	1,032,700	1.6	811,400	1.1	708,200	.8
Other countries	27,500	.0	51,500	.0	500,700	1.1	482,200	.8	356,700	.6	338,000	.4	476,200	.6
Total	99,456,400	100.0	100,456,300	100.0	48,904,700	100.0	63,278,400	100.0	64,829,600	100.0	77,260,800	100.0	89,012,800	100.0

Commerce of Cuba with the principal and all other foreign countries during 1904, as compared with previous years.

1904 COMPARED WITH 1894.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1894.	1904	Increase (+) or decrease (-).		1894.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
			Value.	Percent.			Value.	Percent.
United States.....	\$25,589,200	\$32,742,000	+ \$8,152,800	+ 10.6	\$84,973,900	\$74,466,000	- \$10,507,900	- 12.2
Great Britain.....	9,899,500	12,684,700	+ 2,785,200	+ 28.1	1,510,500	5,902,500	+ 4,392,000	+ 290.8
Spain.....	27,836,500	9,707,600	- 18,128,900	- 65.1	7,638,000	731,000	- 6,907,000	- 90.4
Germany.....	1,364,200	5,023,800	+ 3,659,600	+ 269.1	583,100	4,032,300	+ 3,449,200	+ 592.0
France.....	1,427,900	4,224,100	+ 2,796,200	+ 196.2	910,000	1,008,300	+ 98,300	+ 108.0
American countries, not elsewhere specified.....	4,767,000	9,686,500	+ 4,919,500	+ 103.2	3,777,600	1,688,800	- 2,088,800	- 55.1
European countries, not elsewhere specified.....	1,557,900	2,450,100	+ 892,200	+ 57.3	33,800	703,200	+ 669,400	+ 1,964.2
Other countries.....	129,600	563,300	+ 433,700	+ 334.7	27,500	476,200	+ 448,700	+ 1,631.6
Total.....	76,571,800	77,082,100	+ 510,300	+ .7	99,456,400	89,012,800	- 10,443,600	- 10.5

1904 COMPARED WITH 1895.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1895.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).		1895.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
			Value.	Percent.			Value.	Percent.
United States.....	\$13,668,400	\$32,742,000	+ \$19,073,600	+ 139.5	\$87,097,800	\$74,466,000	- \$12,631,800	- 14.5
Great Britain.....	8,107,000	12,684,700	+ 4,577,700	+ 56.5	1,550,300	5,902,500	+ 4,352,200	+ 280.7
Spain.....	26,569,800	9,707,600	- 16,861,700	- 63.5	8,318,200	731,000	- 7,587,200	- 91.2
Germany.....	808,700	5,023,800	+ 4,215,100	+ 521.2	658,200	4,032,300	+ 3,374,100	+ 512.6
France.....	901,700	4,224,100	+ 3,322,400	+ 368.5	1,289,000	1,008,300	- 280,700	- 217.8
American countries, not elsewhere specified.....	4,198,200	9,686,500	+ 5,488,300	+ 130.7	1,455,000	1,688,800	+ 233,800	+ 1.6
European countries, not elsewhere specified.....	1,490,700	2,450,100	+ 959,400	+ 64.4	36,300	703,200	+ 666,900	+ 1,892.1
Other countries.....	113,600	563,300	+ 449,700	+ 396.9	51,500	476,200	+ 424,700	+ 824.7
Total.....	55,857,600	77,082,100	+ 21,224,500	+ 37.9	100,456,800	89,012,800	- 11,444,000	- 11.4

Commerce of Cuba with the principal and all other foreign countries during 1904, as compared with previous years—Continued.

1904 COMPARED WITH 1903.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).		1903.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
			Value.	Per cent.			Value.	Per cent.
United States.....	\$25,703,100	\$32,742,000	+\$7,038,900	+26.9	\$60,089,400	\$74,466,000	+\$14,376,600	+23.9
Great Britain.....	10,799,800	12,684,700	+1,884,900	+17.4	6,590,800	5,902,500	-688,300	-10.4
Spain.....	9,113,500	9,707,600	+594,100	+6.5	1,273,200	781,000	-492,200	-38.7
Germany.....	3,922,000	5,023,800	+1,101,800	+28.0	5,370,800	4,082,300	-1,288,500	-24.0
France.....	3,372,000	4,224,100	+852,100	+25.5	1,132,700	1,008,300	-124,400	-10.9
American countries, not elsewhere specified.....	8,837,500	9,686,500	+849,000	+9.6	1,654,500	1,693,300	+38,800	+2.3
European countries, not elsewhere specified.....	1,892,000	2,450,100	+558,100	+29.4	811,400	703,200	-108,200	-13.3
Other countries.....	324,600	563,300	+238,700	+73.5	338,000	476,200	+138,200	+40.8
Total.....	63,464,500	77,082,100	+13,617,600	+21.6	77,260,800	89,012,800	+11,752,000	+15.1

1904 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1900 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average 1900 to 1903, inclusive.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).		Average 1900 to 1903, inclusive.	1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
			Value.	Per cent.			Value.	Per cent.
United States.....	\$27,050,225	\$32,742,000	+\$5,691,775	+21.0	\$47,725,225	\$74,466,000	+\$26,740,775	+56.0
Great Britain.....	9,881,300	12,684,700	+2,803,400	+28.4	5,941,750	5,902,500	-39,250	-.7
Spain.....	9,477,400	9,707,600	+230,200	+2.4	969,950	781,000	-188,950	-19.5
Germany.....	3,503,175	5,023,800	+1,520,625	+43.4	4,781,150	4,082,300	-698,850	-14.6
France.....	3,157,400	4,224,100	+1,066,700	+33.8	1,261,650	1,008,300	-253,350	-20.1
American countries, not elsewhere specified.....	9,300,050	9,686,500	+386,450	+4.2	1,421,925	1,693,300	+271,375	+19.1
European countries, not elsewhere specified.....	1,563,050	2,450,100	+887,050	+56.8	922,325	703,200	-219,125	-23.8
Other countries.....	290,375	563,300	+272,925	+94.0	419,400	476,200	+56,800	+13.5
Total.....	64,822,975	77,082,100	+12,259,125	+19.0	63,443,375	89,012,800	+25,569,425	+40.3

Principal manufactured articles imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries.

Articles and countries.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Manufactures of cotton:										
United States	\$424,700	6.9	\$495,800	8.1	\$401,100	7.4	\$453,100	7.2	\$848,500	10.4
Great Britain	2,994,400	48.9	3,256,300	53.3	2,701,400	50.0	3,549,500	56.2	4,378,500	54.0
Germany	341,800	5.6	253,200	4.1	243,500	4.5	219,200	3.5	419,700	5.2
France	652,200	10.6	593,200	9.7	459,300	8.5	515,100	8.2	696,700	8.6
Spain	1,608,300	26.2	1,367,500	22.3	1,489,800	27.5	1,449,400	22.9	1,518,900	18.7
Other countries	94,700	1.8	143,000	2.5	106,200	2.1	131,400	2.0	252,300	3.1
Total	6,116,100	100.0	6,109,000	100.0	5,401,300	100.0	6,317,700	100.0	8,114,600	100.0
Manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified:										
United States	1,577,600	65.8	2,376,200	69.4	1,658,100	51.7	1,178,400	43.8	1,672,500	48.1
Great Britain	558,700	23.3	269,800	7.9	689,100	21.4	849,600	31.2	985,300	28.4
Germany	143,700	6.0	302,500	8.8	581,000	18.1	326,400	12.0	415,900	12.0
Other countries	116,500	4.9	474,300	13.9	278,600	8.8	366,000	13.5	400,900	11.5
Total	2,396,500	100.0	3,422,800	100.0	3,206,800	100.0	2,720,400	100.0	3,474,600	100.0
Boots and shoes:										
United States	335,600	19.1	467,800	27.7	629,100	33.9	854,300	37.0	1,202,200	40.3
Spain	1,402,200	79.8	1,212,400	71.9	1,211,900	65.3	1,400,000	61.3	1,749,500	58.6
Other countries	18,400	1.1	4,400	.4	12,900	.8	29,400	1.7	33,900	1.1
Total	1,756,200	100.0	1,684,600	100.0	1,853,900	100.0	2,283,700	100.0	2,985,600	100.0
Machinery, not elsewhere specified:										
United States	1,435,500	93.2	1,170,400	91.3	1,291,000	82.1	1,777,900	76.6	2,071,000	76.1
Great Britain	30,500	2.0	48,300	3.8	69,700	4.4	273,600	11.8	272,800	10.1
Other countries	73,100	4.8	63,100	4.9	211,200	13.5	270,500	11.6	361,000	13.8
Total	1,539,100	100.0	1,281,800	100.0	1,571,900	100.0	2,322,000	100.0	2,710,800	100.0
Manufactures of linen, jute, and other fibers:										
United States	57,000	2.4	115,400	6.4	114,900	5.4	152,100	5.6	23,500	1.2
Great Britain	1,844,900	76.7	1,202,100	67.1	1,487,500	69.4	1,855,200	70.2	1,596,800	80.2
Germany	72,900	3.0	137,800	7.7	151,100	7.1	247,600	9.4	42,800	2.1
Spain	301,400	12.5	222,900	12.4	234,900	10.9	213,600	8.9	216,700	10.9
Other countries	128,300	5.4	111,900	6.4	152,600	7.2	174,800	5.9	112,200	5.6
Total	2,404,500	100.0	1,790,100	100.0	2,141,000	100.0	2,643,300	100.0	1,992,000	100.0

Principal manufactured articles imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries—Continued.

Articles and countries.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Paper, and manufactures of:										
United States	\$289,700	26.0	\$308,000	26.5	\$323,800	25.0	\$319,800	24.5	\$428,200	31.3
Germany	246,300	22.1	197,600	17.0	242,800	18.8	315,300	24.2		
France	136,900	12.3	188,800	15.8	212,500	16.4	208,600	15.6	92,700	6.8
Spain	379,700	34.2	392,100	33.7	460,000	35.6	413,300	31.7	366,000	26.0
Other countries	56,900	5.4	79,200	7.0	49,700	4.2	52,200	4.0	490,300	36.9
Total	1,109,500	100.0	1,160,700	100.0	1,288,800	100.0	1,304,200	100.0	1,367,200	100.0
Machinery for sugar mills and distilleries:										
United States	394,200	91.6	1,223,500	85.3	408,900	66.3	445,700	66.7	807,100	73.2
Great Britain	12,100	2.8	155,100	10.8	120,100	19.4	115,100	17.2	97,700	8.9
Other countries	23,900	5.6	55,100	3.9	87,500	14.3	107,400	16.1	198,400	17.9
Total	430,200	100.0	1,434,200	100.0	616,500	100.0	668,200	100.0	1,103,200	100.0
Manufactures of wool:										
Great Britain	406,300	49.6	328,500	53.7	326,700	45.6	335,100	54.9	470,600	58.7
France	264,200	32.2	169,700	27.7	259,100	36.1	171,800	28.2	203,300	33.4
Other countries	147,500	18.2	112,400	18.6	130,000	18.3	103,100	16.9	113,100	12.9
Total	818,000	100.0	610,600	100.0	715,800	100.0	610,000	100.0	877,000	100.0
Agricultural machinery:										
United States	278,600	72.2	122,100	66.1	107,400	66.5	173,300	71.1	240,900	70.4
Great Britain	80,500	20.8	53,300	28.8	30,100	18.8	62,400	25.6	91,300	26.7
Other countries	26,600	7.0	9,100	5.1	23,700	14.7	8,100	3.3	9,800	2.9
Total	385,700	100.0	184,500	100.0	161,500	100.0	243,800	100.0	342,000	100.0

Principal foodstuffs imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries.

Articles and countries.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Rice:										
Great Britain	\$2,164,000	69.0	\$2,199,300	58.0	\$1,168,200	37.4	\$1,562,300	51.6	\$2,072,600	53.6
Germany	980,300	28.3	1,318,300	34.8	1,248,200	39.9	1,233,400	40.7	1,343,900	34.8
Other countries	187,200	2.7	274,500	7.2	710,100	22.7	231,200	7.7	447,800	11.6
Total	3,281,500	100.0	3,792,100	100.0	3,126,500	100.0	3,026,900	100.0	3,864,300	100.0
Flour:										
United States	2,127,100	99.9	2,138,600	99.9	2,228,400	99.8	2,085,200	99.8	2,970,900	99.9
Other countries	2,800	.1	800	.1	3,400	.2	3,400	.2	4,000	.1
Total	2,129,900	100.0	2,139,400	100.0	2,231,800	100.0	2,088,600	100.0	2,974,900	100.0
Lard:										
United States	2,813,600	99.7	3,014,300	99.6	3,175,800	99.6	2,885,000	99.5	2,617,800	99.7
Other countries	9,100	.3	11,800	.4	14,000	.4	15,200	.5	8,700	.3
Total	2,822,700	100.0	3,026,100	100.0	3,189,800	100.0	2,900,200	100.0	2,626,500	100.0
Vegetables, fresh and dried, potatoes, etc.:										
United States	776,700	41.5	1,054,500	41.2	788,700	33.9	659,200	29.5	688,200	28.1
Spain	532,500	28.5	770,200	30.1	746,100	32.0	671,000	30.0	604,100	24.7
Mexico	284,100	15.2	384,700	15.0	369,900	15.9	407,600	18.3	505,600	20.7
Great Britain	232,800	12.4	229,300	10.1	201,200	8.6	270,100	12.1	132,000	5.4
Other countries	45,300	2.4	118,900	3.6	222,100	9.6	225,100	10.1	515,300	21.1
Total	1,871,400	100.0	2,557,600	100.0	2,328,000	100.0	2,233,000	100.0	2,445,200	100.0
Cured beef:										
Uruguay	1,400,100	57.0	1,528,500	79.8	1,037,400	58.1	1,907,600	91.5	1,549,200	82.8
Argentina	311,100	12.7	374,900	19.6	724,900	40.6	145,700	7.0	334,400	17.2
Other countries	746,100	30.3	12,900	.6	22,400	1.3	32,600	1.5	.....	.....
Total	2,457,300	100.0	1,916,300	100.0	1,784,700	100.0	2,085,900	100.0	1,883,600	100.0
Coffee:										
United States	1,250,109	62.6	1,153,900	64.5	1,052,300	72.8	873,800	78.0	746,200	40.2
Porto Rico	656,600	32.9	570,300	31.9	280,800	19.4	207,400	18.6	711,400	38.4
Other countries	88,900	4.5	65,100	3.6	112,900	7.8	40,700	3.4	394,200	21.4
Total	1,995,600	100.0	1,789,300	100.0	1,446,000	100.0	1,121,400	100.0	1,851,800	100.0

Principal foodstuffs imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries—Continued.

Articles and countries.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Wines:										
Spain	\$2,030,700	96.3	\$1,684,600	96.3	\$1,643,400	94.1	\$1,493,200	95.7	\$1,641,200	96.6
Other countries	77,200	3.7	65,600	3.7	103,000	5.9	67,200	4.3	57,100	3.4
Total	2,107,900	100.0	1,750,200	100.0	1,746,400	100.0	1,560,400	100.0	1,698,300	100.0
Meat, n. e. s.:										
United States	1,156,400	84.5	2,079,700	75.7	1,630,500	92.0	1,402,700	93.5	1,305,000	90.3
Other countries	211,200	15.5	668,000	24.3	111,600	8.0	203,800	6.5	145,400	9.7
Total	1,367,600	100.0	2,747,700	100.0	1,772,100	100.0	1,606,500	100.0	1,450,400	100.0
Dairy products:										
United States	337,900	37.0	498,400	45.7	555,000	50.7	476,800	49.9	576,000	50.5
Netherlands	338,500	37.2	257,200	23.6	339,000	30.9	272,200	28.5	329,600	28.9
Other countries	234,300	25.8	335,000	30.7	282,100	18.4	206,290	21.6	235,600	20.6
Total	910,700	100.0	1,090,600	100.0	1,096,800	100.0	955,200	100.0	1,141,200	100.0
Corn (maize):										
United States	607,800	99.6	879,500	99.3	900,500	100.0	606,600	94.0	898,000	95.5
Other countries	2,300	.4	5,800	.7			38,500	6.0	42,200	4.5
Total	610,100	100.0	885,300	100.0	900,500	100.0	645,100	100.0	940,200	100.0
Codfish:										
United States	105,800	21.6	231,200	26.7	199,400	22.9	182,700	22.2	46,600	5.5
Norway and Sweden	155,500	31.8	294,100	34.0	309,100	35.6	294,900	35.8	278,600	32.9
Canada	33,400	6.8	117,400	13.6	165,300	19.0	160,400	19.5	360,400	42.6
Other countries	194,200	39.8	221,700	25.7	195,400	22.5	185,200	22.5	161,100	19.0
Total	488,900	100.0	864,400	100.0	869,200	100.0	823,200	100.0	846,700	100.0
Olive oil:										
Spain	721,100	98.2	831,000	96.6	887,100	98.2	731,800	97.2	634,100	95.2
Other countries	13,500	1.8	30,500	3.4	16,500	1.8	21,400	2.8	32,000	4.8
Total	734,600	100.0	861,500	100.0	903,700	100.0	753,200	100.0	666,100	100.0
Other articles	4,748,900		1,877,100		1,909,700		2,087,400		2,579,600	
Grand total	25,527,100		25,297,600		23,305,200		21,887,000		24,968,800	

Summary of imports of foodstuffs into Cuba, by countries, for the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

Countries.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
United States.....	\$12,532,900	49.0	\$12,166,400	48.1	\$11,207,400	48.1	\$10,019,800	45.6	\$11,038,700	44.2
Spain.....	4,329,600	17.0	4,391,600	17.4	4,224,500	18.2	3,826,100	17.5	3,759,600	15.1
Great Britain.....	3,233,300	12.7	3,047,800	12.0	2,470,700	10.6	2,440,200	11.1	2,772,500	11.1
Germany.....	1,063,200	4.1	1,467,400	5.8	1,450,400	6.2	1,843,500	8.6	1,647,500	6.6
France.....	145,400	.6	248,500	1.0	267,300	1.1	257,600	1.3	237,000	.9
Other countries.....	4,232,700	16.6	3,975,900	15.7	3,684,900	15.8	3,499,800	16.0	5,513,500	22.1
Total.....	25,527,100	100.0	25,297,600	100.0	23,306,200	100.0	21,887,000	100.0	24,968,800	100.0

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PREFATORY NOTE.

During the temporary government of Cuba by the United States authorities a customs tariff was arranged and put into operation, to take the place of the previous Spanish-Cuban tariff of 1897. This United States-Cuban tariff was first promulgated by President McKinley on December 13, 1898, and in 1899 various changes and improvements were wrought in the document, so that in its perfected form it was finally promulgated by the same authority on March 31, 1900, and went into force on June 15, 1900.

On resuming full control of their Republic in May, 1902, the Cubans decided to continue the tariff of 1900 in force, and it is still the tariff law of Cuba. Various modifications and changes as to certain details, however, have been made from time to time by the customs authorities, all of which modifications are indicated in the footnotes in the text of the tariff as published in the following pages.

In December, 1903, the new reciprocity convention between the United States and Cuba went into effect. By the terms of this instrument certain tariff rebates are granted by each of the two nations to the other.

In January, 1904, the Cuban Congress authorized and provided for a general increase in the tariff rates, amounting to from 15 to 30 per cent. President Palma, of Cuba, accordingly issued a proclamation on February 1, 1904, decreeing the several increases as specified in the new law to go into effect on February 5, 1904. The changes are very numerous, and affect nearly all of the paragraphs of the tariff existing at the date named. The increases are at the rates of 15, 20, 25, and 30 per cent.

The following compilation presents (1) the old tariff rates, according to the Cuban tariff of 1900; (2) the present rates, according to the increases effective February 5, 1904; and (3) the present rates to the United States, as modified by the reciprocity convention.

For convenient reference, two explanatory circulars of the Cuban secretary of treasury and a list of the numbers of the paragraphs and subdivisions of paragraphs affected by the tariff-rate increases are also included in the compilation.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

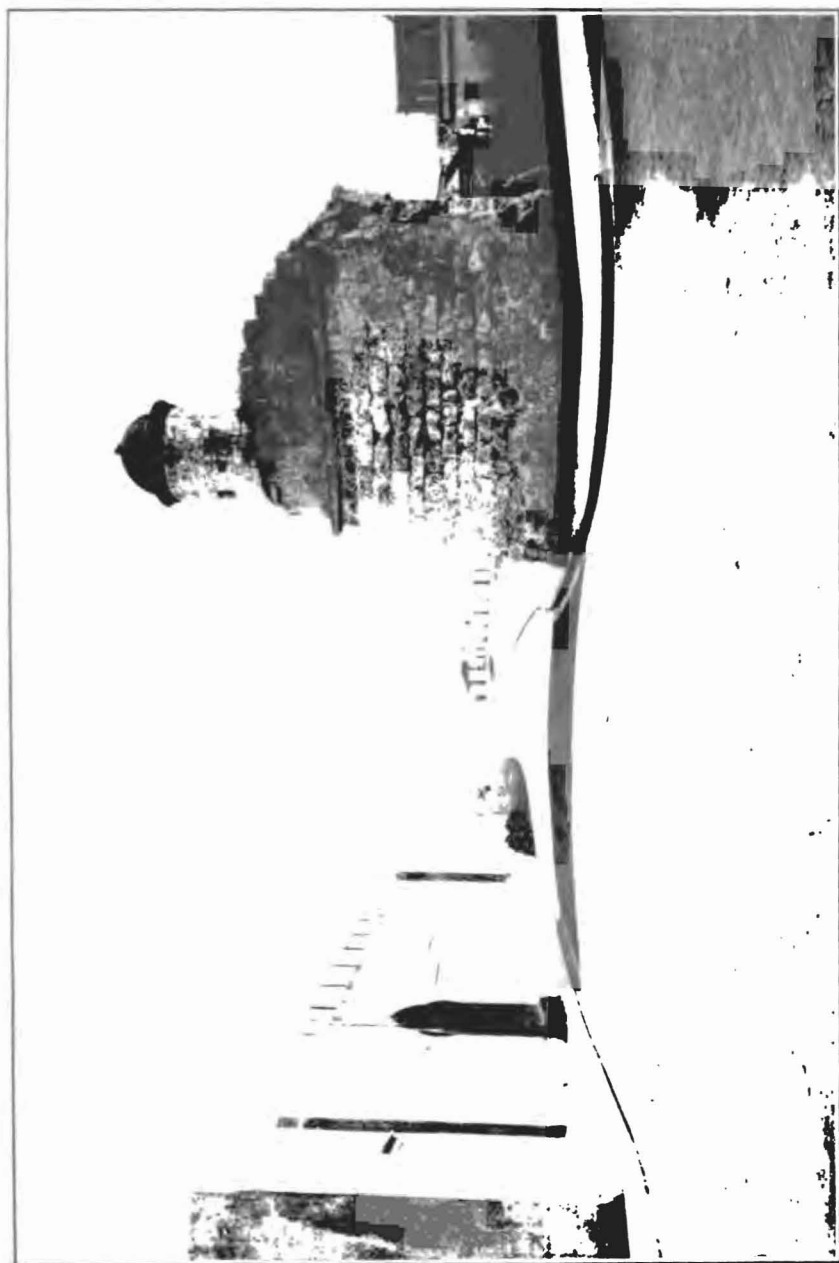
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between the two countries was



CITY OF SANCTI SPIRITUS.



REMAINS OF ANCIENT WALL SURROUNDING HABANA.

concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Habana on the eleventh day of December, 1902, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Cuba, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable General Tasker H. Bliss;

The President of the Republic of Cuba, the Honorable Carlos de Zaldo y Beurrnann, secretary of state and justice, and the Honorable José M. Garcia y Montes, secretary of the treasury;

Who, after an exchange of their full powers found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other as hereinafter recited, agreed, and do hereby agree, upon the following articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:

ARTICLE I.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

ARTICLE II.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

ARTICLE III.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the customs tariff of said Republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE IV.

During the term of this convention the following articles of merchandise, as enumerated and described in the existing customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States imported into Cuba, shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided or as may hereafter be provided, in the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

Schedule A.—To be admitted at a reduction of twenty-five (25) per centum: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast-iron, wrought iron,

and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B.—To be admitted at a reduction of thirty (30) per centum: Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; nonalcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, Class V, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes, and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters "a" and "b," of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (a) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C.—To be admitted at a reduction of forty (40) per centum: Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by either of the two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of any of its insular possessions shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

ARTICLE VIII.

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while this convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897; and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba and by the Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force, should appear to the Government of the said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of the respective countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five (5) years from date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress.

In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Habana, Cuba, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

TASKER H. BLISS. [SEAL.]

CARLOS DE ZALDO. [SEAL.]

JOSÉ M. GARCIA MONTES. [SEAL.]

And whereas by the terms of the said convention it is provided that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, which period was, by a supplementary convention signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries on January 26, 1903, extended to the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas the said convention of December 11, 1902, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and the said supplementary convention of January 26, 1903, have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas by its resolution of March 19, 1903, the Senate of the United States added at the end of Article XI of the said convention of December 11, 1902, the following amendment:

This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress;

And whereas the Congress gave its approval to the said convention by an act approved December 17, 1903, entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two," which act is word for word as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided,* That while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of

duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress, originating in said House.

SEC. 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs, that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge of fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by the United States for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the Republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the Republic of Cuba; that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles of merchandise of the Republic of Cuba, embraced in the provisions of said convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in conformity with the said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation.

Wherefore I have caused the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State*.

CIRCULARS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF CUBA RELATING TO
RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

[Translation.]

The following circulars explain the Cuban interpretation and administration of the reciprocity convention with the United States:

Extract from Circular No. 177 of December 19, 1903.

Treaty will take effect beginning with the 27th instant (December, 1903).

Invoices of goods imported must have added to the declaration now made by manufacturer or producer in the United States, in which he states that the prices and other particulars of the invoice are exact, "that the articles contained in said invoice are products of the soil or industry of the United States." The treaty must be enforced to the letter, and cases of doubt arising must be immediately reported to this Department, which will give preferential attention thereto. For general information, to the end that doubt may be avoided as far as possible, some of the clauses of the treaty having already been subject of inquiry, the following remarks are made:

It will be observed that all of group 5 of schedule 1, assessing crystal and glass ware, enjoys in virtue of article 4, in Schedule A, advantage of 25 per cent. Tariff No. 12 (b) of said group classifies window glass or other articles. This window glass is excepted from said 25 per cent advantage, and enjoys instead 30 per cent, being included in Schedule B of said article. In this tariff number it should be understood that only window glass enjoys 30 per cent advantage; other glass than window glass, classified together with window glass, enjoys only the general 25 per cent of group 5 of schedule 1, and importers should be made to take oath that it is for windows. Under Schedule C of said article 4 porcelains enjoy 40 per cent advantage. Articles of this material are specially classified under tariff number 23, but porcelain articles classified 24 also enjoy the 40 per cent advantage. All other articles comprised under tariff number 24 enjoy the 20 per cent advantage of article 3 of treaty.

Groups 2 and 3 of schedule 2, classifying cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, enjoy 25 per cent fixed by Schedule A of article 4, excepting cutlery, which enjoys the 30 per cent advantage granted in Schedule B of the same article.

All the articles included in schedule 4 of the tariff, cotton and manufactures thereof, which are specially mentioned, enjoy the 30 per cent advantage granted by Schedule B of article 4 of the treaty, with the single exception of knitted goods classified under tariff number 122 in letters a, b, c, and d, which enjoy the 40 per cent advantage granted by Schedule C of the said article.

Manufactures of wool classified under numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147 enjoy the 40 per cent advantage established in Schedule C of the treaty. Other articles classified under these numbers not of wool shall enjoy only the 20 per cent of article 3 of the treaty.

Printing paper, other than for newspapers, enjoys the 30 per cent granted by Schedule B of article 4. Paper classified under tariff number 152 enjoys only the 20 per cent granted by article 3 of the treaty. Number 154 enjoys the advantage of 30 per cent granted by Schedule B, blank books and paper envelopes classified under this number being included in this advantage.

Cattle are the only live stock that shall enjoy the 40 per cent granted by Schedule C of article 4 of the treaty; all other kinds shall enjoy the 20 per cent of article 3.

Machinery of number 22 enjoys the 25 per cent advantage granted by Schedule A of article 4; and other machinery classified by the tariff numbers of schedule 11, when copper or alloys thereof predominate in said other machinery as the component parts of greatest value, also enjoys the 25 per cent advantage, but when in the machinery classified by other paragraphs of the group in question copper does not predominate as component part of greatest value, it shall enjoy only the 20 per cent advantage provided by article 3 of the treaty.

Butter and oleomargarine are classed under tariff number 244. It should be borne in mind that butter alone enjoys the 30 per cent advantage, oleomargarine or butter mixed with oleomargarine enjoying only the 20 per cent concession of article 3.

Only merchandise reaching the island of Cuba after the time at which the treaty takes effect, or, that is, after 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th instant, shall enjoy the benefits of the treaty.

Circular No. 325 of January 19, 1905.

To the collector of the port of ———:

For your information and action, I have the honor to inform you that, acting upon a complaint presented to the collector of the port of Habana, this department, upon consultation with the secretary of state, has rendered the following decision:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 10 last, inclosing the application of Messrs. Galban & Co., claiming the benefit of the reciprocity treaty for an importation of roasted coffee, which benefit has been denied by this department.

In reply, this department informs you that it can not accede to that claim. Whenever this department in agreement with the department of state and justice, understands that any merchandise is manufactured or finished in the United States from raw materials imported from other countries, it considers only those products as the products of the industries of the United States within the meaning of the reciprocity treaty of December 11, 1903, which have undergone in the course of manufacture in the United States a transformation which changes their nature, making of them an entirely different and distinct product; as, for instance, lumber changed into furniture; silk or wool, into cloth; salts, into drugs, etc. This does

not apply in cases like the present, when the product in question has gone through a certain process which does not change its essential nature nor the use for which it is destined.

CHANGES IN CUBAN TARIFF RATES.

[In effect February 5, 1904.]

FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 15 per cent increase: 128, 132 to 142 (inclusive), 145 to 150 (inclusive).

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 20 per cent increase: 114 to 126 (inclusive), 127 (in part), 242, 253.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 25 per cent increase: 1 (in part, viz, letters *b*, *c*, *d*), 2 to 5 (inclusive), 6 (in part), 7 (in part), 8, 9, 25 to 29 (inclusive), 59 to 72 (inclusive), 73 (except letter *c*), 74, 89, 90, 101*a*, 101*b*, 102*a*, 129, 131, 143*b*, 152 to 154 (inclusive), 166, 167, 168*a*, 170 to 177 (inclusive), 179 and 180 (in part), 181 to 183 (inclusive), 185 to 196 (inclusive), 199 to 202 (inclusive), 204 to 206 (inclusive), 212 to 214 (inclusive), 217 to 235 (inclusive), 266 to 268 (inclusive), 273, 274 (letters *a* and *b*), 281 to 285 (inclusive), 294.

THIRTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 30 per cent increase: 10 (in part), 11 to 17 (inclusive), 19 to 24 (inclusive), 30, 32 to 34 (inclusive), 36, 37 (except letter *c*), 38 to 58 (inclusive), 77, 78*b*, 78*c*, 79 to 81 (inclusive), 82 (in part), 83, 91 (in part), 96, 97, 98 (in part), 99, 100, 103 (in part), 104 to 106 (inclusive), 108 (in part), 109 to 111 (inclusive), 112 (in part), 113 (in part), 155 to 160 (inclusive), 161 (in part), 162 to 164 (inclusive), 184, 197, 198, 207 to 211 (inclusive), 236 to 241 (inclusive), 243 to 252 (inclusive), 255 (except letter *c*), 256 to 262 (inclusive), 264, 265, 269 (in part), 270 to 272 (inclusive), 275, 276, 280, 286 to 292 (inclusive), 295 to 306 (inclusive), 308 to 316 (inclusive).

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

Disposition First.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.^a

GENERAL RULES.

1. *Number of threads.*—By the number of threads in a tissue shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant one-half of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of 6 millimeters. Should this

^a The warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or to give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff.

half contain a fraction, the fraction shall be counted as an entire thread.

2. *Ascertainment of the number of threads.*—In order to determine, for customs treatment of tissues, the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads subject to the highest duty are found in the tissue, the instrument known as “thread counter” shall be employed.

Should there be doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a tissue, owing to the tissue being closer woven in some parts than in others, the closest-woven part and the loosest-woven part shall be taken, and the average threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like tissues, and generally in all tissues in which the hair has been removed by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the tissue must be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the tissue shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs; and should the tissue be mixed, it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the highest-taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MIXED TISSUES.

3. *Admixtures of two materials.*—Tissues of all kinds composed of two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

(b) Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

^a Class IV, group 2, Note 1.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(c) Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(d) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,^b provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(e) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,^b provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissue shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(f) When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

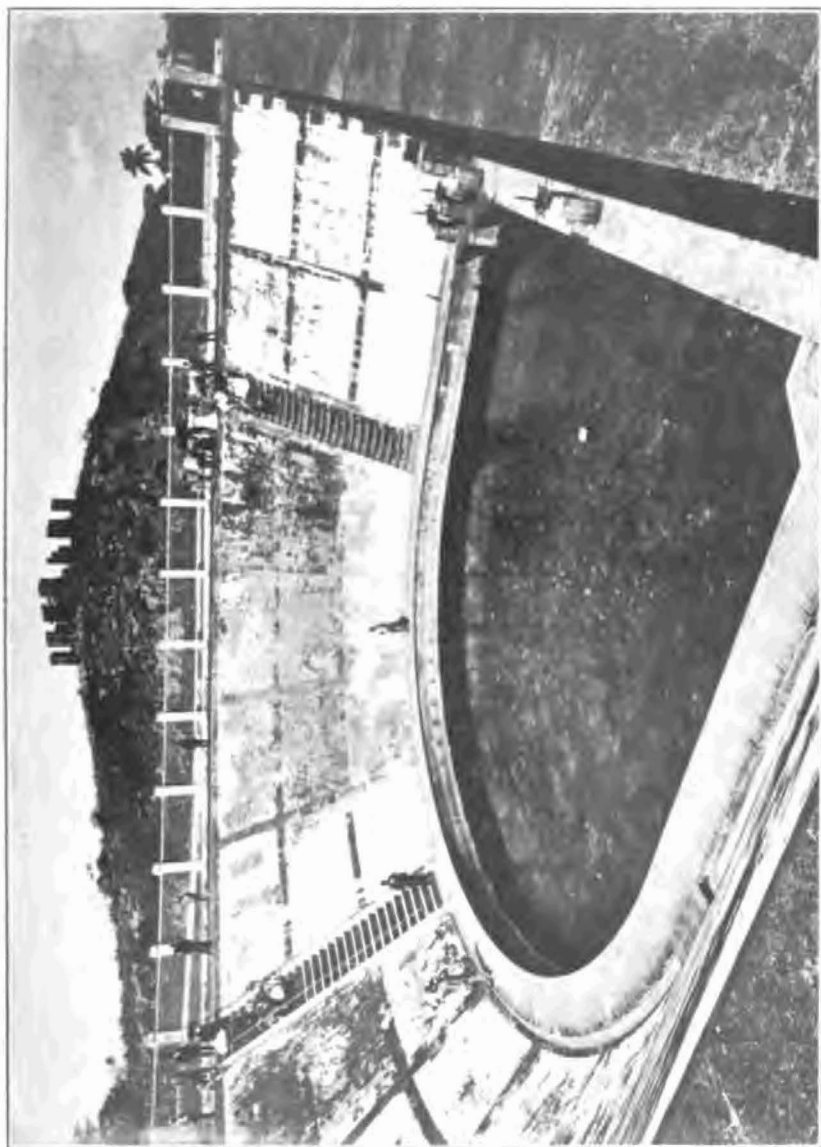
4. *Admixtures of more than two materials.*—Tissues composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(a) Tissues containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and assimilated to tissues of jute, hemp, etc., whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted

^a Class IV, group 2, Note I.

^b Class V, group 2, Note I.



VENTO RESERVOIR, HABANA.

in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(b) Tissues of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woollen threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of woollen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI as mixed woollen tissues.

5. *Silk tissues*.—All tissues containing silk or floss-silk threads, the number of which, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth without being more than one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total, the tissues shall be considered and dutiable as of pure silk.

EXCEPTIONS.

For knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, tulles for borders, and ribbons, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

6. *Knitted and netted stuffs*.—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles of all kinds for borders, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class comprising the threads of the highest taxed material, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the tissue.

Knitted stuffs, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, comprised in Class VII, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

Tulles less than 15 centimeters in width shall be considered as tulles for borders.

7. *Ribbons*.—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed threads.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. When not exceeding 15 centimeters in width they shall be considered as mixed silk tissues, provided that they contain in any proportion threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers or of wool or flock wool.

8. *Trimnings*.—Trimnings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimnings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed material. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimmings shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

Trimnings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real tissues, with warp and weft, while trimmings are plaited.

SURTAXES.

9. *Establishment of surtaxes*.—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the tissue by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons must, when necessary, be added together.

10. *Brochés*.—Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^a

By broché or brocaded tissues are meant all tissues with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of the small shuttle called "*espolin*" in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

11. *Embroidery*.—Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case,^b by taking into account whether the embroidery contains metallic threads or not.

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the tissue, as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the tissue, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and can not be unraveled.

12. *Metallic threads*.—Tissues and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^c

Tissues exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

13. *Made-up articles*.—Tissues manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^d

^a Classes IV and V, group 2, Note II, letter a.

^b Ibid., letter b.

^c Ibid., letter c.

^d Ibid., letter d.

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

Disposition Second.

RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED AND TO ARTICLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL MATERIALS.

1. Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble.

When an article presented for customs clearance is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the reportory, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the customs authorities to indicate the number according to which such article is to be dutiable.

In such case the clearance shall be effected according to the number so indicated.

2. Articles which, by their nature or application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts^a shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

3. In case of doubt as to which is the material chiefly determining the value of an article, such article shall be dutiable according to the most highly taxed component material.

4. When the mixture of different materials has been made with a view of evading the payment of the duties of any specified number of the tariff, the duties leviable on the article subject to the highest duty shall always be collected.

Disposition Third.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES—TARES.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods or for other purposes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight without tare, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

^a As, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself; the glass and frame of a mirror.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
 Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
 Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
 Mineral pitch and tar; asphalts, bitumens, and schists.
 Mineral oils of all kinds.
 Ores.
 Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.
 Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II (excepting those comprised in Nos. 33, 34, 41, 45, 47 (letters *a* and *b*), 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 (letters *a*, *b*, and *c*), 55 (letters *a* and *b*), 56, 57, and 58).
 Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
 Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters; in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler makers' work, partly wrought.
 Mercury.
 Nickel, aluminum, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned; also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
 Filings, shavings, scrap iron or steel, and other waste of common metals.
 Scoriæ.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.
 Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 78.
 Extracts in licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.
 Tan bark.
 Opium.
 Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 82 and 83.
 Natural colors in powder or in lumps.
 Natural dyes.
 Varnish.
 Blacking.
 Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 91 (excepting phosphorus), 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 (letter *a*).
 Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 101.
 Crude vegetable oils and animal fats.
 Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.
 Fertilizers.
 Glue, albumen, and gelatin.
 Carbons for electric lighting.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.
 Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.; wood, planed or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
 Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.

Casks or shooks, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.

Lattice or fencing wood.

Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.

Cork, in the rough or in sheets.

Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Animal remains.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tasajo").

Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.

Rice.

Wheat and other cereals.

Flour of all kinds.

Pulse, dried.

Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.

Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.

Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare.

When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowances shall be made for tare:

Included in Class III:

Tare—per cent.

Natural colors, prepared	17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals	10
The same, prepared	17
Varnish	15
Chemical products not specified (No. 98)	12
Soap	6
Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose	10
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 111, letter a)	10

Included in Class XII:

Olive oil and cotton-seed oil	10
-------------------------------------	----

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the undermentioned tares:

Included in Class I:

Tare—per cent.

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1 (letters c and d)	20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2 (letter b)	12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels	30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed	16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles):	
In cases or barrels	30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed	20
Ordinary bottles:	
In cases or barrels	20
In crates or otherwise packed	15

Flat glass and crystal of all kinds:		Tare—per cent.
In single cases.....		25
In double wooden cases.....		30
In any other package.....		20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.:		
In a single receptacle.....		35
In two or more receptacles.....		40
Earthenware or stoneware; faïence and porcelain:		
In cases or barrels.....		30
In hampers or otherwise packed.....		16
<i>Included in Class II:</i>		
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 33, 41, 45, 47 (letter <i>b</i>), 48, 49, 54 (letter <i>c</i>), 56, 57, 63 (letters <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>), 64, 65 (letter <i>a</i>), 67 (letter <i>b</i>), 69:		
In cases or barrels.....		13
In hampers.....		7
In other packages or in bales.....		5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 34, 47 (letter <i>a</i>), 50, 53, 58, 63 (letter <i>c</i>), 65 (letter <i>b</i>), 67 (letter <i>a</i>), 68, 70, 72 (letter <i>c</i>), 73 (letter <i>c</i>), 73 (letter <i>d</i>), and 74 (letters <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>e</i> , or <i>f</i>):		
In cases or barrels.....		18
In hampers.....		12
In other packages or bales.....		6
<i>Included in Class III:</i>		
Spirits of turpentine.....		18
Phosphorus:		
In tin-plate receptacles.....		25
In cases or otherwise packed.....		35
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 96 (letter <i>b</i>), 99, and 100.....		20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 104.....		14
Perfumery and essences.....		20
<i>Included in Class VIII:</i>		
Paper of all kinds:		
In cases.....		10
In other packages or in bales.....		3
<i>Included in Class IX:</i>		
Fine wood, sawn in veneers.....		6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 171, 173, and 175 (letter <i>a</i>):		
In cases.....		20
In crates or otherwise packed.....		10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 172, 174, and 175 (letter <i>b</i>):		
In cases.....		30
In other packages.....		10
Cork, manufactured:		
In cases.....		10
In other packages or in bales.....		5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 180:		
In cases.....		35
In other packages or in bales.....		10
<i>Included in Class X:</i>		
Saddlers and harness-makers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters:		
In cases or barrels.....		15
In other packages or in bales.....		6

		Tare—per cent.
Gloves of skin, comprised in No. 196:		
In cases or barrels.....		18
In other packages or in bales		8
<i>Included in Class XII:</i>		
Poultry and small game		40
Meat in brine, including beef and pork, comprised in No. 237		20
Lard and other goods comprised in Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241		12
Other meat		12
Butter:		
In ordinary boxes, tierces, cans, etc		12
In brine, or otherwise packed, with wooden, glass, or tin receptacles combined, provided this does not exceed the actual tare		35
Salt cod and stockfish; herring, mackerel, and salmon:		
In cases or barrels.....		10
In sacks		2
Cocoa:		
In sacks		1
In double sacks		2
In cerroons		5
Ground, or in paste, in triple receptacles		25
Coffee:		
In sacks		1
In double sacks		2
In barrels, casks, etc		10
Cinnamon:		
In cases or barrels.....		15
In bales		4
Cinnamon, Chinese ("cánelon"), and other spices comprised in No. 283:		
In cases or barrels.....		15
In sacks		1
In double sacks		2
Vanilla		12
Eggs		25
Common biscuits		8
Fine biscuits		14
Cheese		12
<i>Included in Class XIII:</i>		
Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets		10
Varnished cloth or oilcloth		12
Toys and games		25
Articles of caoutchouc		20
Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues		10

GENERAL PROVISION FOR TARE.

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists, or not included in the above-mentioned cases, shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight, entitled or not to tare allowance, shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk, or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay; or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 51, 52, and 68 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10.^a When in one container merchandises are imported which pay by net weight with others which pay by gross weight or by unities or by value, whether they have the same or different tares, said merchandises will pay the duties that correspond to them by net or dutiable weight, without any benefit of tare, and the exterior container will be appraised by its total weight by the paragraph corresponding to the material of which it is made.

11. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 166 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 10, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

12. Receptacles containing alcohol, brandies, liquors, and other compound spirits shall be treated as follows:

^a As modified by Order No. 445, October 31, 1900.

In the application of rule 10, Disp. III, the following practice is observed:

There are five distinct classes of merchandise contemplated in the tariff in respect to the method of assessing duty thereon:

1. Merchandise which pays by gross weight.
2. Merchandise which pays by net weight.
3. Merchandise which pays by tare.
4. Merchandise which pays ad valorem.
5. Merchandise which pays by unities.

For the application of Disp. III, rule 10, merchandise which pays tare is considered as paying by gross weight. Merchandise which pays ad valorem is considered as paying by net weight. Merchandise free of duty is not taken into consideration at all, as far as the application of Disp. III, rule 10, is concerned. The following

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 15 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 20 per cent of the gross weight if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained, as shall that of bottles or flasks containing the same.

The practically ascertained weights of the liquid and bottles or flasks shall be added, and the result deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation. The difference obtained by this deduction will be the actual weight of the wooden cases or hampers.

The liquid, bottles or flasks, and wooden cases or hampers will pay duty according to their corresponding paragraphs.

13. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 12 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 18 per cent of the gross weight if double.

table of all possible cases or combinations arising in the packing of merchandise is given, together with the indications in each case as to whether rule 10 applies or not:

Disposition III, rule 10. Does it apply?

- Gross weight packed with net weight? Yes.
- Gross weight packed with merchandise with tare? No.
- Gross weight packed with ad valorem? Yes.
- Gross weight packed with unities? No.
- Net weight packed with gross weight? Yes.
- Net weight packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
- Net weight packed with ad valorem? No.
- Net weight packed with unities? Yes.
- Merchandise with tare packed with gross weight? No.
- Merchandise with tare packed with net weight? Yes.
- Merchandise with tare packed with ad valorem? Yes.
- Merchandise with tare packed with unities? No.
- Ad valorem packed with gross weight? Yes.
- Ad valorem packed with net weight? No.
- Ad valorem packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
- Ad valorem packed with unities? Yes.
- Unities packed with gross weight? No.
- Unities packed with net weight? Yes.
- Unities packed with merchandise with tare? No.
- Unities packed with ad valorem? Yes.

When in the same case are packed goods dutiable by gross weight, paying under different paragraphs, or letters of paragraphs, or having different tares, or goods having the same tare but paying under different paragraphs, or different letters of the same paragraph, rule 7, Disp. III, applies, and the exterior receptacle pays duty under its corresponding paragraph. (Order No. 43, ruling No. 36, August 23, 1900.)

When in the application of rule 10, Disp. III, net weight goods are packed in cardboard boxes or etui cases (estuches), the cardboard boxes, or etui cases, will be classified under their respective paragraphs of the tariff. (Order No. 35, ruling No. 29, August 11, 1900.)

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed in exactly the same way as for alcohol, brandies, liquors, and compound spirits, when so imported, except in the case of champagne, which shall be treated as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained by deducting from the actual weight of a full bottle 950 grams for an empty champagne bottle, ordinary size, and 550 grams for an empty half bottle.

The assessment of duty will then proceed as in the case of any other wine.

14. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 30 per cent of the gross weight.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases, hampers, or barrels, duties shall be assessed as follows:

When beer is imported in bottles of ordinary or current size, for every 12 quart bottles or 24 pint bottles the glass shall be considered to weigh $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilos and the beer contained therein to weigh $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos (equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ liters), and the difference obtained by adding together the taken weight of the glass and the taken weight of the beer, and deducting the result from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, shall be considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacle.^a

When beer is imported in bottles not of ordinary or current size, or differing in weight from the average or current weights, the respective weights of the liquid and bottles will be practically ascertained, and the assessment of duty will proceed as before.

In the case of cider the procedure will be the same as in the case of wines or liquors, the weights being practically ascertained.

Disposition Fourth.

ARTICLES OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

1. Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the President of Cuba.^b

^a Rule 14, Disp. III, has been interpreted as follows: One barrel supposed to contain 6 dozen quart bottles of current size is found, for example, to weigh 114 kilos. The beer contained therein is considered to amount to six times $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, or 51 liters, dutiable under paragraph 280b. The glass of the 6 dozen bottles is considered to weigh six times $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, or 57 kilos, dutiable under paragraph 10. The taken weight of the beer and the taken weight of the glass bottles being added, gives 108 kilos, which, being deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, leaves 6 kilos, which is considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacles. (Order No. 22, July 11, 1900.)

^b The words "President of Cuba" have been substituted here for the words "military governor of the island" in the original draft of the tariff of 1900.

2. Paintings, publications, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.

3. Artificial wine (other than medicinal wines of known composition) and adulterated wines.

Regulations as to Clearance of Petroleum.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in this appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

The following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300° C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent of its primitive weight.

Import Tariff of Cuba.

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE TARIFF.

Disp.=General disposition.
G. W.=Gross weight.
N. W.=Net weight.

G. W.; T.=Gross weight or tare, as the case
may be.
T.=Tare.
S. T.=Special tare.

Kilos.=Kilograms.
Kilog.=Kilogram.
Hectog.=Hectogram.
Hectol.=Hectoliter.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Duties shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish alphonsoinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted at the following rates: Alphonsoinos (25-peseta piece), \$4.78; louis (20-franc piece), \$3.82.

The following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Cuba shall be received for customs at the following fixed rates in American money: Peso, 60 cents; medio peso, 30 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents; medio real, 3 cents.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.							
GROUP 1.—Stones and earths employed in building, arts, and manufactures.							
1	Marble, jasper, and alabaster:		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W.	100 kilos	0.50	.....	0.50	20	0.40
	b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimensions, polished or not, ¹ G. W.	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	c. Sculptures, high and bas-reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.10	25	3.875	20	3.10
	d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
2	Stones, other, natural or artificial:						
	a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W.	do .....	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	c. Wrought stone for paving and curbing, G. W. ²	do .....	.05	25	.0625	20	.05
3	Earths employed in manufactures and arts, including lime and gypsum, G. W.	do .....	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	d. Cement, G. W.	do .....	.30	25	.375	20	.30

4	Gypsum manufactured into articles: a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do do	3.00 .75	25 25	3.75 .9875	20 20	3.00 .75
GROUP 2.— <i>Coal.</i>							
(See Free list.)							
GROUP 3.— <i>Schists, bitumens, and their derivatives.</i>							
5	Tar and mineral pitch, asphalt, bitumens, and schists, ³ G. W. NOTE.—Asphalt paving blocks and rock asphalt for paving purposes shall be dutiable under this paragraph, in proportion to the percentage of asphaltum they contain, provided the duty be not less than \$0.05 per 100 kilo., G. W.	100 kilos .....	.60	25	.75	20	.60
6	Crude oils derived from schists, including crude petroleum; axle grease for cars and carts, ⁴ G. W. a. Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas and only at gas works in Cuba, and used for no other purpose, said gas works to be subject to inspection by the customs authorities; and provided that the importer gives such bond as may be required necessary by the collector of customs, ⁵ G. W.	do do	1.40 .70	25 25	1.75 .875	20 20	.40 .70
7	Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination or lubrication, ⁶ G. W. a. A product from petroleum known under the name of cordage oil, imported by and used exclusively for cordage works in their manufacture of rope and cordage, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the president of the cordage company, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W.	do do	3.50 .70	25 25	4.375 .875	20 20	3.50 .70
8	Benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils, not specially mentioned, including vaseline, ⁶ G. W.	do do .....	.70 4.70	25 25	.875 5.875	20 20	.70 4.70
GROUP 4.— <i>Ores.</i>							
9	Ores, G. W.	100 kilos .....	.10	25	.125	20	.10

¹ Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

² Inserted by Order No. 103, September 3, 1901.

³ The customs authorities must take special care that under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, no oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300° Centigrade. Under the name of asphalts or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 103 of Class III.

(Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 304 of Class XIII.)

⁴ For the collection of duty, the following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57 of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are included in this number, but are exempt from the increase, and dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

(c) For rules of clearance of crude petroleum, see p. 4002.

⁵ Inserted by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.

By order No. 97, August 6, 1901, gas oil imported by a gas company in Cuba for exclusive use by said company in manufacture of illuminating gas is classified under No. 6a, at 70 cents per 100 kilos.

⁶ All mineral oils not having the properties described in the note to No. 6 shall be considered as refined.

Refined lubricating oils remain dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

⁷ Changed from \$2.80 to \$3.50 by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS—Continued.						
	GROUP 5.—Crystal and glass.						
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
10	Common of ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators, ¹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	25	0.975
11	Crystal, and glass imitating crystal: ²						
	a. Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	14.00	30	18.20	25	13.65
	b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ³	do	7.00	30	9.10	25	6.825
12	Plate glass or plate crystal:						
	a. Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	1.65	30	2.145	25	1.60875
	b. For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.40	30	4.42	30	3.094
	c. Window glass set in lead and polished, or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	4.90	30	6.37	25	4.7775
	d. Articles, engraved or annealed, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	9.80	30	12.74	25	9.555
13	Glass and crystal, tinned, silvered, or coated with other metals:						
	a. Common mirrors not exceeding 2 mm. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	10.00	30	13.00	25	9.75
	b. Mirrors, other, not beveled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	15.00	30	19.50	25	14.625
	c. Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	18.00	30	23.40	25	17.55
14	Glass and crystal, in other articles: ⁴						
	a. In statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog .....	.25	30	.325	25	.244
	b. Spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
15	Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not ⁵	hundred	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375
	GROUP 6.—Pottery, earthenware, and porcelain.						
16	Articles of fire clay, G. W	100 kilos .....	.30	30	.39	20	.312
17	Vitrified brick for paving purposes, vitrified block, vitrified brick for sewers, vitrified invert block, and vitrified invert brick for sewers, G. W	do .....	.05	30	.065	20	.052
18	Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes	square (10 by 10 ft.) ..	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.20
19	Vitrified clay and terra-cotta sewer pipe, slabs or conduits of clay, glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W	100 kilos .....	.25	30	.325	20	.26
20	Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles	square (10 by 10 ft.) ..	2.50	30	3.25	40	1.95
21	Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware:						
	a. Household or kitchen utensils, except table ware, and provided they be not gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos .....	.80	30	1.04	25	.78
	b. Dishes or other articles, provided that they be neither gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
	c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc.	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	d. Flower pots of common earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	e. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.60	30	7.28	25	5.46

22	Faience in dishes or hollow ware:								
	a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....		do	3.50	30	4.55	25	8.4125	
	b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....		do	6.40	30	8.32	25	6.24	
23	Porcelain in dishes or hollow ware: ⁶								
	a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....		do	5.80	30	7.54	40	4.524	
	b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....		do	9.30	30	12.09	40	7.254	
24	Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas-reliefs, articles for toilet purposes (adornos de tocador) and house decoration, of fine clay, faience, stoneware, porcelain, ⁷ or bisque, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....		kilog	.25	80	.325	20	.26	
CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.									
GROUP 1.—Gold, silver, and platinum, and alloys of these metals, and gold and silver plate.									
25	Gold and platinum, or alloys thereof in jewelry, with or without precious stones or pearls; silver in jewelry with precious stones or pearls; and precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls not set, N. W.....		hectog	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50	
26	Gold or platinum or alloys thereof wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W.....		do	2.80	25	3.50	20	2.80	
27	Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W.....		kilog	2.60	25	3.25	20	2.60	
28	Silver, in jewelry, without precious stones or pearls, N. W.....		hectog	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50	
29	Silver, wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W.....		kilog	8.00	25	10.00	20	8.00	
30	Gold and silver plated ware of all kinds, and jewelry made of metal, gold or silver plated, with or without precious stones or imitations thereof ⁸		p. c. ad. val.....	25	30	32½	30	22½	
GROUP 2.—Cast iron.									
(Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.)									
Cast iron:									
31	Pigs, G. W.....		100 kilos	.10		.10	25	.075	
32	Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned—								
	a. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W.....		do	.50	30	.65	25	.4875	
	b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W.....		do	.35	30	.455	25	.341	
	c. Articles, other, G. W. ⁹		do	.75	30	.975	25	.731	

¹ Excepting ordinary glass receptacles for Cuban industries, which are dutiable according to the old rate, with 25 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

² Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number.

³ By order No. 65 (ruling No. 51) common glass beads, which are not trinkets or ornaments, and do not imitate precious or fine stones, are classified under No. 11b.

⁴ Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number.

⁵ Order No. 14 (ruling No. 10), July 2, 1900, reads as follows:

"For incandescent electric lamps, the general provision for tare given in Disposition III, rule 5, for 'hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles),' shall be applied as follows:

"Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not, in cases or barrels, 30 per cent.

"In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed, 20 per cent."

⁶ A surtax of 75 per cent of the duties will be levied upon Saxony, Sevres, and similar fine porcelain.

⁷ Articles of porcelain under No. 24, imported from the United States, are entitled to 40 per cent reduction, as under No. 23.

⁸ All articles containing a bath or plating of silver, however slight, are classified under No. 30. (Order No. 57, October 11, 1900.)

Compasses (all kinds), gold or silver plated, are classified under No. 30. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

⁹ Parts of fittings of pipes known as reducers, increasers, offsets, Y branches, T branches, elbows, S traps, P traps, running traps, half traps, V branches, double Y branches, double T branches, crosses, common flanges, blind flanges, couplings, nipples, branch tees, bends, unions, and caps, are classified as follows:

When of cast iron (not gilt or nickeled), under No. 32c.

When of wrought iron or steel (not gilt or nickeled), under No. 57.

When of copper, or alloys of copper (not gilt or nickeled), under No. 69. (Order No. 68, ruling No. 53, November 23, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

194

HANDBOOK OF CUBA.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—Cast iron—Continued.						
	Cast iron—Continued.		Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
33	Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kilos.....	1.20	30	1.56	25	1.17
34	Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, tinned or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do.....	2.80	30	2.99	25	2.2425
	GROUP 3.—Wrought iron and steel.						
35	Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos;" ¹ steel in ingots, G. W.....	100 kilos.....	.40		.40	25	.30
36	Wrought iron or steel, rolled:						
	a. Rails, G. W.....	do.....	.50	80	.65	25	.4875
	b. Bars ² of all kinds, including rods, ³ tires, and hoops, G. W.....	do.....	.90	30	1.17	25	.8775
	c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel, ⁴ G. W.....	do.....	1.60	30	2.08	25	1.56
37	Sheets, rolled:						
	a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W.....	do.....	1.10	30	1.43	25	1.0725
	b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron, ⁵ G. W.....	do.....	1.20	30	1.56	25	1.17
	c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W.....	do.....	1.50		1.50	25	1.125
	d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W. ⁶	do.....	1.30	30	1.69	25	1.2675
	Wrought iron or steel:						
38	Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing, each—						
	a. 25 kilograms or more, G. W.....	do.....	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
	b. Less than 25 kilograms, G. W.....	do.....	1.35	30	1.755	25	1.316
39	Cast in pieces, finished—						
	a. Wheels, weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes, G. W.....	do.....	.60	80	.78	25	.585
	b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W.....	do.....	1.40	30	1.82	25	1.365
40	Pipes—						
	a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W.....	do.....	1.40	80	1.82	25	1.365
	b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W.....	do.....	1.40	80	1.82	25	1.365
41	Wire, galvanized or not—						
	a. 2 millimeters or more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do.....	1.00	80	1.30	25	.975
	b. More than $\frac{1}{4}$ and up to 2 millimeters in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do.....	1.30	80	1.69	25	1.2675
	c. $\frac{1}{4}$ millimeter or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do.....	1.60	30	2.08	25	1.56
42	In large pieces, composed of bars, ⁷ or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W.....	do.....	1.80	80	2.34	25	1.755

43	Ancors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, and signal disks, G. W.	.....do.....	.80	30	1.04	25	.78
44	Anvils, G. W.	.....do.....	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375
45	Wire gauze—						
	a. Up to 20 threads per inch, ⁸ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	5.00	30	6.50	25	4.875
	b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	.10	30	.13	25	.0975
46	Cables, fencing (except barbed wire for fencing), netting, furniture springs, G. W.	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.80	25	.975
47	Tools and implements (not apparatus)—						
	a. Fine, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ⁹.....	.....do.....	8.00	30	10.40	25	.780
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹⁰.....	.....do.....	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375
48	Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; nails, clasp nails, tacks, and brads, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	1.50	30	1.95	25	1.4625
49	Saddlery hardware:						
	a. Made of iron or steel, bits, spurs, and all finishes for common harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
	b. Made of composition or materials other than iron or steel shall be dutiable according to its chief component material.						
50	Buckles:						
	a. Nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....kilog.....	.20	30	.26	25	.195
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	.15	30	.195	25	.146
51	Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9).....	.....do.....	.30	30	.39	25	.2925
52	Crochet hooks, hooks, and hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9).....	.....do.....	.30	30	.39	25	.2925
53	Cutlery:						
	a. With common wooden handles, such as used by butchers, shoemakers, saddlers, and cooks, including table knives and forks with common wooden handles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹¹.....	.....do.....	.20	30	.26	30	.182
	b. All other cutlery (except pocket cutlery), including scissors, fishing hooks, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	.40	30	.52	30	.364
	c. Surgical, including dental instruments; pocket cutlery, side arms (not fire) and pieces for same; razors, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	.60	30	.78	30	.546
54	Small arms and barrels:						
	a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W. ....	.....do.....	.25	30	.825	25	.24375
	b. Barrels, finished, for portable arms, G. W. ....	.....do.....	.60	30	.78	25	.585
	c. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, except barrels, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹².....	.....do.....	2.50	30	3.25	25	2.4375

¹ By "tochos" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron, or iron in any other form containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)

Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross is comprised in No. 37b.

In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind.

² "Bars," as here used, is to be interpreted to mean bars without screws or rivets, or without being prepared for rivets or screws, or cut to measure. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)

³ The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

⁴ Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)

⁵ By hoop iron (*flejes*) shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.

See also footnotes to No. 35.

⁶ Galvanized-iron gutters, not riveted, screwed, or adorned in any way, are classified under No. 37d. (Order No. 18, ruling No. 14, July 7, 1900.)

⁷ "Bars," as used here, is to be interpreted to mean bars with rivets or screws, or bars unriveted but perforated or cut to measure, for bridges, frames, and other structures. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)

⁸ This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

⁹ Compasses of iron and steel (not apparatus), and clearly for use in the arts, trades, and professions, are classified under No. 47a. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

¹⁰ Irons (*planchas para ropas*) are classified under No. 47b. (Order No. 30, ruling No. 24, August 3, 1900.)

Scrubbing sticks (*fregadores*) are classified under No. 47b. (Order No. 59, ruling No. 46, October 25, 1900.)

¹¹ Common knives and forks with iron handles are classified under No. 53a. (Order No. 38, ruling No. 32, August 16, 1900.)

¹² All small arms, including pistols and revolvers, are classified under No. 54c. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

196

HANDBOOK OF CUBA.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued.							
GROUP 3.—Wrought iron and steel—Continued.							
55	Sporting arms, breech and muzzle loading, and detached parts thereof, except barrels ¹	p. c. ad val.....	Dollars. 25	Per cent. 30	Dollars. 32½	Per cent. 25	Dollars. 24½
56	Manufactures of tin plate, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kilos.....	4.00	30	5.20	25	3.90
57	Wrought iron or steel: Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ².....	.....do.....	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
58	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do.....	4.00	30	5.20	25	3.90
GROUP 4.—Copper and alloys of common metals with copper (brass, bronze, etc.)							
59	Copper scales (laminae), copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W.....	100 kilos.....	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
60	Copper and alloys of copper: In ingots, G. W.....	.....do.....	4.00	25	5.00	20	4.00
61	Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W.....	.....do.....	4.50	25	5.625	20	4.50
62	Rolled in sheets, G. W.....	.....do.....	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
63	Wire, galvanized or not— a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... c. Gilt, silvered or nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do..... .....do..... kilog.....	6.00 7.50 .50	25 25 25	7.50 9.375 .625	20 20 20	6.00 7.50 .50
64	Wire covered with tissues or insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares, ³ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kilos.....	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50
65	Wire gauze— a. Up to 100 threads per inch, ⁴ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	kilog..... .....do.....	.20 .40	25 25	.25 .50	20 20	.20 .40
66	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W.....	100 kilos.....	4.50	25	5.625	20	4.50
67	Nails and tacks, except as included in paragraph 301— a. Gilt or nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	kilog..... .....do.....	.20 .12	25 25	.25 .15	20 20	.20 .12
68	Pins or pens, crochet hooks, or hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9).....	.....do.....	.60	25	.75	20	.60
69	Articles not specially mentioned, varnished or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ⁵.....	.....do.....	.20	25	.25	20	.20
70	Articles, gilt or nickeled, not specially mentioned, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... a. In articles, gilt or nickeled, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	.....do..... .....do.....	.50 .20	25 25	.625 .25	20 20	.50 .20

GROUP 5.—Other metals and their alloys.

71	Mercury, G. W.	kilog	.20	25	.25	20	.20
72	Nickel, aluminum, and their alloys:						
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W.	100 kilos	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.	do	7.00	25	8.75	20	7.00
	c. In other articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.50	25	.625	20	.50
73	Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal):						
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W.	100 kilos	4.00	25	5.00	20	4.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.	do	7.00	25	8.75	20	7.00
	c. Hammered in thin leaves (tin foil) and capsules for bottles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.04	25	.04	20	.032
	d. In other articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
74	Zinc, lead, and other metals, not specially mentioned, and their alloys:						
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W.	100 kilos	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, including shot, G. W.	do	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	c. In articles, gilt or nickeled, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.30	25	.375	20	.30
	d. In articles, gilt or nickeled, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions,* T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	e. Zinc nails and tacks, neither gilt nor nickeled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.07	25	.0875	20	.07
	f. In other articles, including type, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.15	25	.1875	20	.15

GROUP 6.—Wastes and scoria.

75	Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for remelting, G. W.	100 kilos	.15		.15	20	.12
76	Scoria resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W.	do	.03		.03	20	.024

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.

GROUP 1.—Simple drugs.

77	Oleaginous seeds, copra or coconuts, G. W.	100 kilos	2.00	30	2.60	30	1.82
78	Resins and gums:						
	a. Colophony, pitch (vegetable), and similar products, G. W.	do	.50		.50	30	.35
	b. Spirits of turpentine; T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	2.50	30	3.25	30	2.275
	c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted, in lumps, G. W.	do	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73

* All long arms, including all kinds of rifles, and detached parts thereof, except barrels, are classified under No. 55. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

Parlor rifles are classified under No. 55. (Order No. 102, September 2, 1901.)

* See footnote to No. 32c.

Corset stays of iron or steel, covered with tissue, are classed under the tariff number corresponding to the tissue without surtax. (Order No. 73, January 15, 1901.)

* By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, whatever be their thickness, provided that they be covered with an insulating wrapper, without taking into consideration whether they are inclosed in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with cordage or iron or steel wire.

* This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 25 millimeters.

* Compasses of copper, or alloys of copper and other common metals, not coated or

ornamented with another metal or porcelain, are classified under No. 69. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

See also footnote to No. 32c.

* By "sanitary constructions" are meant fixtures and attachments used in modern sanitary house plumbing and for bathrooms.

Compasses of copper, or alloys of copper and other common metals, gilt or nickeled, but not coated or ornamented with gold, silver, or other precious metal, are classified under No. 70. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

* Tin foil, plain, corrugated, fringed, with stars or with any other similar design produced by a similar process without constituting a process of manufacture subsequent to the production of the same, as well as when the latter are bronzed, even if that should constitute a process of subsequent manufacture, whenever they can not logically be classed under any other tariff number, shall be dutiable under No. 73c. (Customs circ. No. 69 of February 26, 1903; Gaceta Oficial, August, 1904, p. 1491.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd.							
GROUP 1.—Simple drugs—Continued.							
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
79	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W.	100 kilos	5.25	30	6.825	30	4.7775
80	Tan bark, G. W.	do	.25	30	.325	30	.2275
81	Opium, G. W. ¹	kilog	6.00	30	7.80	30	5.46
82	Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W. ²	100 kilos	2.75	30	3.575	30	2.5025
83	Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W.	do	1.80	30	2.34	30	1.638
GROUP 2.—Colors, dyes, and varnishes.							
84	Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W. ³	100 kilos	.60		.60	30	.42
85	Artificial colors of metallic bases:						
	a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ⁴	do	2.55		2.55	30	1.785
	b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
86	Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, including lithographic inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ⁵	kilog	.25		.25	30	.175
87	Natural dyes:						
	a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W.	100 kilos	.20		.20	30	.14
	b. Madder, G. W.	do	4.50		4.50	30	3.15
	c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W.	kilog	.20		.20	30	.14
88	Artificial dyes:						
	a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kilos	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
	b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	3.00		3.00	30	2.10
	c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	kilog	.20		.20	30	.14
89	Varnishes, G. W.; T. Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kilos	7.50	25	9.875	20	7.50
90	Blackings, G. W.	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
GROUP 3.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products.							
91	Simple bodies:						
	a. Sulphur, G. W.	100 kilos	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
	b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus; ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 5); other, G. W.	kilog	.18	30	.234	30	.1638
92	Inorganic acids:						
	a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric; also aqua regia, G. W.	100 kilos	.30		.30	30	.21
	b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W.	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
	c. Other, G. W. ⁷	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
93	Organic acids:						
	a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbollic, G. W.	do	1.00		1.00	30	.70
	b. Oleic, stearic, and palmitic, G. W.	do	1.40		1.40	30	.98
	c. Acetic, G. W.	do	6.00		6.00	30	4.20
	d. Other, G. W.	do	5.00		5.00	30	3.50

94	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W.	.....do.....	.25	.....	.25	80	.175
95	Inorganic salts:						
	a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	.....do.....	\$1.00	.....	1.00	80	.70
	b. Chloride of sodium (common salt), ground, powdered, manufactured, or otherwise, G. W.	.....do.....	\$1.30	.....	1.30	80	.91
	c. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum, G. W. ¹⁰	.....do.....	.45	.....	.45	80	.315
	d. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W. ⁷	.....do.....	.03	.....	.03	30	.021
	e. Other salts of ammoniac, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphate of soda and borax; sal soda, G. W.	.....do.....	.75	.....	.75	30	.525
	f. Chlorides of soda and potash, G. W.	.....do.....	1.80	.....	1.80	30	1.26
96	Organic salts:						
	a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W.	.....do.....	2.50	30	3.25	30	2.275
	b. Citrates and tartrates; T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.....do.....	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
97	Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W.	.....kilog.....	6.75	80	8.775	30	6.1425
98	Chemical products not specially mentioned, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ¹¹	.....do.....	.05	30	.065	30	.0455
99	Pills, including those of quinine, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the like; ¹¹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.....do.....	.25	30	.325	30	.2275
100	Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned; T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹¹	.....do.....	.10	30	.13	30	.091
GROUP 4.—Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives.							
101	Vegetable oils:						
	a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W.	100 kilos.....	8.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	b. Liquid, except olive oil and cotton-seed oil, G. W.	.....do.....	8.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	c. Cotton-seed oil, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of soap, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the manufacturers of soap, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W.	.....do.....	.50	.....	.50	20	.40
102	Crude oils and animal fats:						
	a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W.	.....do.....	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W. ¹²	.....do.....	1.40	.....	1.40	20	1.12
	c. Other crude oils and fats, including olein and tallow, when to be used in the manufacture of soaps, G. W.	.....do.....	.50	.....	.50	20	.40

¹ The above rate applies to opium in a pure state only. Medicinal preparations containing opium in combination with other substances are classed under tariff No. 99. (Customs decision of November 4, 1904; Circular No. 317; Gaceta Oficial, December, 1904, p. 5238.)

² Pearled barley is classified under No. 82. (Order No. 39, ruling No. 33, August 16, 1900.)

Hops and malt, for making beer, are dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

³ All paints of nonmetallic base which have been prepared in any way except by simple grinding are excluded from No. 84. (Order No. 101, August 27, 1901.)

⁴ Common lampblack is classified under No. 85a. (Order No. 125, March 19, 1902.)

⁵ Charcoal pencils for drawing are classified under No. 86. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

⁶ Phosphorus for making matches is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

⁷ The substance known as "rehmanita" is classified as follows:

The phosphoric acid under No. 92c.

The phosphate of lime under No. 95d. (Order No. 9, ruling No. 5, June 28, 1900.)

⁸ Increased from \$0.20 to \$1 by official decree July, 1903.

⁹ Increased from \$0.50 to \$1.30 by official decree July, 1903.

¹⁰ Silicate of soda is classified under No. 95c. (Order No. 8, ruling No. 4, June 28, 1900.)

¹¹ The products or substances comprised in Nos. 98, 99, and 100 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declaration simultaneously with the customs employees.

Extract of lupulin, or flour of hops, for making beer is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 98, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Antipyrine is dutiable under tariff No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 205 of January 12, 1904; Gaceta Oficial January, 1904, p. 588.)

Acetic ether is dutiable under No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 207 of January 19, 1904.)

Potassium cyanide is dutiable under No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 334 of February 15, 1905.)

¹² Lanoline is dutiable under No. 102a. (Customs circ. No. 206 of January 19, 1904; G. O., January, 1904, p. 589.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd.							
GROUP 4.—Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives—Continued.							
103	Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W. ¹	100 kilos	Dollars. 2.50	Per cent. 30	Dollars. 3.25	Per cent. 20	Dollars. 2.60
104	Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought: T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
105	Soap:						
	a. Common soap in bars, including castile soap and ordinary scouring compositions, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	3.00	30	3.90	80	2.73
	b. Ordinary toilet soaps in cakes or tablets, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	10.00	30	13.00	30	9.10
	c. Fine toilet soaps, whether fancy, perfumed, or not, and all others, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	20.00	30	26.00	40	15.60
106	Perfumery and essences:						
	a. Of value less than \$1.25 per kilog.	kilog	.25	30	.325	40	.195
	b. Of value more than \$1.25 per kilog. ² and 25 per cent ad valorem.	do	.25	30	.325	40	.195
GROUP 5.—Various.							
107	Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W.	100 kilos	.05		.05	20	.04
108	Starch and fecula for industrial uses: dextrin ³ and glucose. ³ G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	1.40	30	1.82	20	1.456
109	Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W.	do	3.90	30	5.07	20	4.056
110	Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W.	do	3.00	30	3.90	20	3.12
111	Gunpowder and explosives: ⁴						
	a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miner's fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	4.00	30	5.20	20	4.16
	b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosives not intended for mines, including fireworks of all kinds, N. W.	kilog	.20	30	.26	20	.208
CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.							
GROUP 1.—Cotton in the wool and yarn.							
112	Cotton in the wool and cotton waste. ⁵ G. W.	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
113	Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, ⁶ including the weight of reels, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	kilog	.33	30	.429	30	.3008
GROUP 2.—Tissues.							
NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):							
1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these							

threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials, shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulle, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):

(a) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pañolones," traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, blankets, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

¹ Paraffin in lumps, for making matches and candles, is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

² Perfumery assessable under No. 1066, paying both ad valorem and specific duty, and with the official tare of 20 per cent, will not be considered as net-weight goods on account of the 25 per cent ad valorem duty, and when such perfumery is packed with other gross-weight merchandise Disposition III, rule 10, will not apply. (Order No. 47, ruling No. 39, August 30, 1900.)

³ Dextrin continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 40 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Glucose is dutiable at the new rate, but with 40 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

⁴ All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 2½ millimeters in diameter shall be considered as sporting. The importation of dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives is

prohibited, unless the importer produces a special authorization for landing same, issued to him by the President of Cuba.

⁵ Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

Only to manufactured articles does the increase in this number apply. In all other cases the old rate is applicable, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Cotton wicks are classed under this number. (Customs Circular No. 351, April 24, 1905. Gaceta Oficial, 1905, p. 3792.)

⁶ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be classed under No. 148, Class VII.

Thread for making textiles is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.							
GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues</i> —Continued.							
	Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, except corsets, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissues on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.						
	Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.						
114	Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, and— Tissues, ¹ plain and without figures, napped or not, measuring not over 65 centimeters in width, weighing 8 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 9 threads, N. W.	kilog.	Dollars. 0.13	Per cent. 20	Dollars. 0.156	Per cent. 30	Dollars. 0.1092
	b. From 10 to 15 threads, N. W.	do	.17	20	.204	30	.1428
	c. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do	.23	20	.276	30	.1932
	d. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do	.35	20	.42	30	.294
114c	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: ² Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.						
115	Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
	b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do	.20	20	.24	30	.168
	c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do	.27	20	.324	30	.2268
	d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do	.37	20	.444	30	.3108
	e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do	.50	20	.60	30	.42
115f	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: ² Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W.						
116	Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
	b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do	.18	20	.216	30	.1512
	c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do	.20	20	.24	30	.168
	d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do	.32	20	.384	30	.2688
	e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do	.42	20	.504	30	.3528
116f	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: ² Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.						
117	Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:						
	a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	do	.18	20	.216	30	.1512
	b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do	.23	20	.276	30	.1932

	c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do	.32	20	.384	30	.2698
	d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do	.43	20	.516	30	.3612
	e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do	.55	20	.66	30	.462
117	The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns; ¹ Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W.	do					
118	Tissues for counterpanes, N. W.	do	.24	20	.288	30	.2016
119	Piqués of all kinds, N. W.	do	.45	20	.54	30	.378
120	Carded tissues:						
	a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, N. W.	do	.08	20	.096	30	.0672
	b. Bleached, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns, N. W.	do	.20	20	.24	30	.168
121	Velvety tissues, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, N. W.	do	.47	20	.564	30	.3948
122	Knitted goods, even with needlework:	do	.30	20	.36	40	.216
	a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W.	do	.70	20	.84	40	.504
	b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish, N. W.	do	.80	20	.96	40	.576
	c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W.	do	.70	20	.84	40	.504
	d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, N. W.	do	.90	20	1.08	40	.648
123	Tulles: ²						
	a. Plain, N. W.	do	.70	20	.84	30	.588
	b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W.	do	.92	20	1.104	30	.7728
124	Lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds, ³ N. W.	do	1.46	20	1.752	30	1.224
125	Carpets of cotton, N. W.	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
126	Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains, manufactured with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W.	do	.32	20	.384	30	.2688
127	Wicks for lamps and candles, ⁴ N. W.	do	.15	20	.18	30	.126
128	Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons, ⁵ N. W.	do	.52	15	.598	30	.4186

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

GROUP 1.—Raw and spun.

129	Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reels); ⁶ also the fibers of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared or manufactured in any way, ⁷ N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	kilog	.10	25	.125	20	.10
130	Bags for sugar, G. W.	100 kilos	2.00		2.00	20	1.60

¹This number, inserted by order No. 84, March 16, 1901, does not apply to cut tissues nor to those known under the name of "splits." (Customs Circular No. 342, of March 13, 1905. G. O., 1905, p. 1923.)

²The surtax applicable to tissues manufactured with dyed yarns is to be levied whenever the latter are of different colors only. (Customs Circular No. 316, of November 12, 1904. G. O., 1904, p. 5237.)

³Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

Undershirts of cotton knitted goods, consisting of the body complete, all except cutting, and the sleeves complete, except sewing, and constituting a half-finished garment, are classified under No. 122, with a surtax of 100 per cent. (Order No. 95, June 14, 1901.)

⁴When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall, respectively, be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

⁵Wicks for making candles and matches are dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Cotton ribbons, or bands, to be used in the manufacture of cinches, are classified under No. 127. (Order No. 60, ruling No. 47, October 30, 1900.)

Mops of cotton waste, for scrubbing floors, are classified under No. 127. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

⁶See Disp. I, rules 9, 13.

⁷Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool, or silk, shall, respectively, be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7.)

⁸Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal are classed under No. 148, Class VII.

⁹Reins and bridles of hemp are classified under No. 129. (Order No. 62, ruling No. 48, November 5, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 1.— <i>Raw and spun</i> —Continued.						
131	Rope and cordage: ¹		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, G. W.	100 kilos	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	b. Cordage and rope makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, N. W.	.....do	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	c. Cordage and rope makers' wares of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, or other fibers, N. W.	.....do	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues.</i>						
	<p>NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):</p> <p>1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.</p> <p>When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.</p> <p>2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 60 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.</p> <p>When the number of silk or floss silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject the corresponding duties of Class VII.</p> <p>3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. I, rule 4, letter b) with a surtax of 60 per cent, provided that the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.</p> <p>When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.</p> <p>The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 8).</p> <p>NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. I):</p> <p>(a) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.</p> <p>(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.</p> <p>Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.</p>						

When the threads, puri, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.
(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or puri of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or puri are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.¹

Sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.²

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of a surtax for making up.

132 Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:

a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.

b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.

c. 9 threads or more, N. W.

d. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent, N. W.

e. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns—

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W.

133 Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:

a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.

b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.

c. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.

d. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.

e. 17 threads or more, N. W.

f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W.

g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns—

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W.

134 Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:

a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.

b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.

c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.

d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.

e. 21 threads or more, N. W.

f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.

g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns—

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent, N. W.

100 kilos	3.00	15	3.45	30	2.415
kilog .....	.075	15	.08625	30	.0634
do .....	.12	15	.138	30	.0966
do .....	.09	15	.1035	30	.07245
do .....	.12	15	.138	30	.0966
do .....	.18	15	.207	30	.1449
do .....	.24	15	.276	30	.1982
do .....	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
do .....	.12	15	.138	30	.0966
do .....	.18	15	.207	30	.1449
do .....	.27	15	.3105	30	.217
do .....	.375	15	.43125	30	.302
do .....	.525	15	.60375	30	.4226

¹ Rope and cordage of cotton are classified under No. 131. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

² Quilts are classified for 20 per cent of their weight, under the number corresponding to their tissue, with a surtax of 100 per cent for the making up, and such other surtaxes as may properly correspond thereto; and the remaining 80 per cent of

their weight is classified under the number corresponding to the filling or stuffing. (Order No. 37, ruling No. 31, August 16, 1900.)

³ Cotton blankets, single or in pairs, hemmed or not, are subject to a surtax of 30 per cent. (Order No. 122, January 24, 1902.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.							
GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues</i> —Continued.							
135	Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.	100 kilos	0.15	15	0.1725	30	0.121
	b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do .....	.21	15	.2415	30	.169
	c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do .....	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
	d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.	do .....	.525	15	.60375	30	.4226
	e. 21 threads or more, N. W.	do .....	.90	15	1.035	30	.7245
	f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent. N. W.						
	g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns— Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent. N. W.						
136	Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc., N. W.	do .....	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
137	Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework: ¹						
	a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers, N. W.	do	1.20	15	1.38	30	.966
	b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W.	do	1.50	15	1.725	30	1.2075
138	Tulles: ²						
	a. Plain, N. W.	do .....	.90	15	1.035	30	.7245
	b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W.	do	1.125	15	1.294	30	.9056
139	Lace, blonde, and tulles for borders, ^{2 3} N. W.	do	3.00	15	3.45	30	2.415
140	Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool, N. W.	do .....	.075	15	.08625	30	.060375
141	Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven:						
	table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W.	do .....	.42	15	.483	30	.3381
142	Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, N. W. ^{3 4}	do .....	.60	15	.69	30	.483
CLASS VI.—WOOL, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.							
GROUP 1.— <i>Raw and spun.</i>							
143	Bristles, hair, and horsehair:						
	a. Bristles	p. c. ad. val	10		10	20	8
	b. Bristle brushes, in which the bristles give the value	do	35	25	43½	20	35
	c. Hair and horsehair	do	40		40	20	32
144	Wool, raw ⁵	do	20		20	40	12
145	Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, single or twisted ⁶	do	45	15	51½	40	31½
GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues and fulled stuffs.</i>							
146	Swanskin of pure or mixed wool ⁵	p. c. ad. val	40	15	46	40	27½
147	Manufactures of wool, including knitted stuffs with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework, and tissues of bristles or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers ⁶	do	40	15	46	40	27½

CLASS VII.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

GROUP 1.—Yarns.

148	Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins ⁶	p. c. ad. val	45	15	51½	40	31½
149	Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. III, rule 9).....	do	45	15	51½	40	31½

• GROUP 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. I, rule 5.)

This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed-silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff when containing threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool, or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture. (Disp. I, rules 6 and 7.)

150	Tissues of silk, pure or mixed.....	p. c. ad. val	45	15	51½	40	31½
-----	-------------------------------------	---------------------	----	----	-----	----	-----

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

GROUP 1.

151	Paper pulp, ⁷ G. W.....	100 kilos15	.15		40	.09
-----	------------------------------------	-----------------	-----	-----	--	----	-----

GROUP 2.—Printing and writing paper.

152	Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ⁸	100 kilos	4.00	25	5.00	30	3.50
153	Common paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping packages, bundles, etc., not including manilla, ⁹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	2.50	25	3.125	30	2.1875
154	Paper in sheets, ruled or not, unprinted, white, or colored, used for writing purposes, including blank books of the same, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹⁰	do	8.00	25	10.00	30	7.00

NOTE 1.—Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty under this number with a surtax of 30 per cent.¹¹

NOTE 2.—Blank books with printed headings shall be classified under No. 156.

¹ Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

² When such goods are mixed with silk they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

³ See Disp. I, rules 8 and 12.

⁴ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk, shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7.)

⁵ The new rates to the United States, as above, in numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147, apply only to manufactures of wool. All other articles classified in these numbers are subject to a reduction of only 20 per cent, on importations from the United States.

⁶ Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

⁷ This number includes only paper pulp perforated in such a manner as to be fit for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard only. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard. Wood pulp for making paper is free of duty.

⁸ By official decree in July, 1903, printing paper, made from wood pulp, in rolls, if imported by the publisher himself, to be used solely by him for printing and publishing purposes, is admitted free of duty.

The rate to the United States in No. 152 is here figured at 30 per cent. Printing paper for newspapers, however, enjoys only 20 per cent reduction. See the Cuban secretary of treasury's circular as to this point.

⁹ And not including "cellulose manilla paper." (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1900.)

Paper of the sort imported generally for the purpose of wrapping pineapples is classified under No. 153. (Order No. 127, April 5, 1902.)

¹⁰ Mourning writing paper is classified under No. 154. (Order No. 46, ruling No. 38, August 29, 1900.)

¹¹ Printed or headed envelopes (to be carefully discriminated from paper bags) are classified under No. 154.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS—Continued.							
GROUP 3.—Paper, printed, engraved, or photographed.							
155	Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter, ¹ G. W.	100 kilos	Dollars. 1.25	Per cent. 30	Dollars. 1.625	Per cent. 20	Dollars. 1.30
156	Headed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards, and the like, ² T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog .....	.10	30	.13	20	.104
157	Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, engravings, and pictures; lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes: ³						
	a. Of one to three printings, inclusive, including articles printed solely in bronze (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do .....	.06	30	.065	30	.0455
	b. Of four to seven printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do .....	.20	30	.026	30	.182
	c. Of eight to thirteen printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do .....	.40	30	.52	30	.364
	d. Of more than thirteen printings (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), including all articles printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do .....	.80	30	1.04	30	.728
	NOTE.—Importers shall, at the demand of the customs authorities, be required to furnish a lithographer's certificate showing the number of printings, which certificate shall be only advisory in the assessment of duty.						
GROUP 4.—Wall paper.							
158	Wall paper, printed:						
	a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	4.00	30	5.20	30	3.64
	b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	6.00	30	7.80	30	5.46
	c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog .....	.27	30	.351	30	.246
GROUP 5.—Pasteboard and various papers.							
159	Common packing paper, straw, sand, or glass paper, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.75	30	2.275	30	1.5925
160	Blotting paper, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	2.30	30	2.99	30	2.093
161	Other paper not specially mentioned, including manila paper and press copy books, ³ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	4.60	30	5.98	30	4.186
	NOTE.—Manila paper manufactured into bags of any kind and cigarette paper in books or rolls (bobinas) shall be dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent. ⁴						
162	Pasteboard in sheets:						
	a. Cardboard paper, and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard, ⁵ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	3.50	30	4.55	30	3.185
	b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
163	Manufactures of pasteboard:						
	a. Boxes of common pasteboard lined with ordinary paper, ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	2.00	30	2.60	30	1.82

164	b. Boxes of fine pressed or glazed cardboard or with ornaments or lined with fine paper, and articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ⁷	kilog .....	.20	30	.26	30	.182
	Paste and carton-pierre:						
	a. Unwrought, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.80	30	.91
	b. Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	15.00	30	19.50	30	13.65
CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.							
GROUP 1.—Wood.							
165	Staves	thousand .....	.80		.80	20	.64
166	Ordinary wood:						
	a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood, and timber for shipbuilding, ⁸ G. W.	cubic meter .....	.40	25	.50	20	.40
	b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases wherein imported goods were packed, ⁹ G. W.	100 kilos .....	.16	25	.20	20	.16
167	Fine wood for cabinetmakers:						
	a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W.	100 kilos	1.20	25	1.50	20	1.20
	b. Sawed in veneers, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	1.75	25	2.1875	20	1.75
168	Cooper's wares:						
	a. Fitted together, G. W. ....	.....do .....	.65	25	.8125	20	.65
	b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G. W. ....	.....do .....	.36		.36	20	.288
169	Wood, cut for making hogheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W. ....	.....do .....	.06		.06	20	.048
170	Laticework and fencing, ¹⁰ G. W. ....	.....do .....	.60	25	.75	20	.60
GROUP 2.—Furniture and manufactures of wood.							
171	Common wood manufactured into furniture and other wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chisled, inlaid, nor carved, ¹⁰ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	4.75	25	5.9375	20	.457

¹ Bookbindings are dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards they are dutiable as printed matter.

² Tin foil, printed or lithographed, is classified under No. 156 and No. 157, respectively. Lithographed checks and letters of exchange are classified under No. 156.

According to Article IV, Schedule B, of the convention, maps and charts imported from the United States are excepted from the 30 per cent reduction applicable to No. 157, and enjoy only a 20 per cent reduction.

³ Chinese lanterns, classified under No. 161, are dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent when of plain paper, and with a surtax of 50 per cent when of paper, printed. (Order No. 27, ruling No. 21, July 17, 1900.)

Paper straws, waxed, are classified under No. 161, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up.

Cigarette paper continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Cigarette paper in books or rolls, however, is liable to a surtax. (See note to No. 161.)

⁴ "Cellulose manila paper" is classified under No. 161. (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1900.)

⁵ Ordinary ice-cream boxes are classified under No. 162a, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up, when without printing; and of 50 per cent when printed. (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1900.)

⁶ Ordinary pasteboard in tubes is classified under No. 163a. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

⁷ Boxes made of fine cardboard or pasteboard, printed or not, are to be classed under No. 168b. (Customs Circ. No. 310, of November 8, 1904. Gaceta Oficial, December, 1904, p. 4700.)

⁸ Wood prepared in the form of rafters and boards for use in the erection of a house is classified under No. 166a; if planed or dovetailed for flooring, under No. 166b; if in the form of shingles, under No. 166c. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote to No. 315.

Boxes or cases of common wood, divided with wooden partitions to contain bottles of mineral water, etc., are classified under No. 166b. (Order No. 50, ruling No. 41, September 25, 1900.)

⁹ Brackets for insulators for telegraph poles or houses, of common wood, roughly painted, are classified under No. 170. (Order No. 12, ruling No. 8, June 29, 1900.)

¹⁰ Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 45, ruling No. 37, August 29, 1900.)

Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

Hames, when of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)

Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, ETC.—Cont'd.							
GROUP 2.—Furniture and manufactures of wood—Continued.							
172	Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chisled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metal, ¹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	18.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
173	Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	12.00	25	15.00	20	12.00
174	Barber's and dentist's chairs, billiard tables and appurtenances thereto, and bar fixtures ²	p. c. ad. val.	25	25	31½	20	25
175	Battens: ³						
	a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
	b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog .....	.15	25	.1875	20	.15
176	Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chisled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather	p. c. ad. val.	40	25	50	20	40
GROUP 3.—Various.							
177	Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, ⁴ G. W.	1,000 kilos	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
178	Cork:						
	a. In the rough or in boards, G. W.	do	1.40	.....	1.40	20	1.12
	b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.50	.....	4.50	20	3.60
179	Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W.	do	1.85	25	2.3125	20	1.85
180	Esparto manufactured into fine articles, rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, including wicker furniture, ⁵ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	13.00	25	16.25	20	13.00
CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.							
GROUP 1.—Animals.							
181	Horses and mares:						
	a. Stallions whose height exceeds that established (150 centimeters, or 4.9 feet), measured by rule ("cartabon"), will enter free of duty.						
	b. Stallions that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height	Each	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
	c. Geldings that exceed 150 centimeters in height	do	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
	d. Geldings that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
	e. Mares suitable for breeding	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
	f. Mares not suitable for breeding	do	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
182	Mules:						
	a. Mules exceeding 150 centimeters in height	do	10.00	25	12.50	20	10.00
	b. Mules under that height	do	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00

183	Asses:						
	a. Males exceeding 180 centimeters in height (4.27 feet), measured by rule ("cartabon"), will enter free of duty.						
	b. All others, both male and female	do	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
184	Cattle:						
	a. The following cattle will enter free of duty: Cows suitable for breeding and calves; cows with their sucking calves, Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, provided that the importer shall duly prove their breed.						
	b. Yearlings	do	1.00	80	1.30	40	.78
	c. Male cattle from Florida, weighing over 500 pounds	do	5.00	30	6.50	40	3.90
	d. Male cattle from Honduras, weighing over 600 pounds	do	6.00	30	7.80		
	e. Male cattle from Mexico, weighing over 700 pounds	do	7.00	30	9.10		
	f. Fat cattle from Venezuela or Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, when exceeding 800 pounds in weight	do	8.00	30	10.40	40	* 6.24
	g. Lean cattle from other countries than the United States, weighing less than the figures given above	do	2.00	30	2.60		
	h. Lean cattle from the United States, weighing less than 500 pounds if from Florida, and less than 800 pounds if from other points in the United States	do	2.00	30	2.60	40	1.56
185	Swine	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
186	Sheep and goats:						
	a. Ewes, free of duty.						
	b. Goats and male sheep	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
187	Animals not expressly classified	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
188	Singing birds, parrots, etc.	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
GROUP 2.—Hides, skins, and leather wares.							
189	Pelts in their natural state or dressed	p. c. ad val	10	25	12½	20	10
190	Hides or skins, raw or uncured, dry, salted, or pickled	do	10	25	12½	20	10
191	Hides tanned with the hair	do	15	25	18½	20	15
192	Hides tanned, dressed, and finished, without the hair, including rough leather, sole leather, sole leather cut soles for mending, belting leather, upper leather, harness and saddlery leather	do	15	25	18½	20	15

¹ Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 45, ruling No. 37, August 29, 1900.)

Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

Hames, when of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)

Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

² Surgeons' operating tables made of wood, or partially of wood, are classified under No. 174; all others, under No. 225. (Order No. 90, May 8, 1901.)

³ Picture frames of wood, made up, are classified under the proper numbers relating

to manufactures of wood, and not under No. 175, which pertains to batten or the material out of which picture frames are manufactured. (Order No. 54, ruling No. 43, October 8, 1900.)

⁴ Charcoal in powder, commercially known as foundry facing, and used in the casting of iron and steel, is classified under No. 177. (Order No. 87, April 12, 1901.)

⁵ Dressmakers' manikins or models, when manufactured of wicker or rattan, are classified under No. 180. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

See also footnote to No. 171.

Straw for making hats is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 180, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

⁶ From points other than in Florida.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY—Continued.							
GROUP 2.—Hides, skins, and leather wares—Continued.							
193	Skins tanned, dressed and finished, including calf, kangaroo, sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins.	p. c. ad val.	Dollars. 15	Per cent. 25	Dollars. 18½	Per cent. 20	Dollars. 16
194	Hides and skins, varnished, japanned, or enameled, and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed.	do.	20	25	25	20	20
195	Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and also manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, not otherwise provided for.	do.	25	25	31½	20	25
196	Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog.	3.50	25	4.375	20	3.50
197	a. Common baseball and boxing gloves ¹	do.	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	Boots, shoes, and slippers: ²						
	a. Men's, size 5 and up (American standard) and 10 per cent ad valorem.	pair	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
	b. Boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's and 10 per cent ad valorem.	do.	.10	30	.13	30	.091
	Boots and shoes, size 9½ (children's) and under (American standard) and 10 per cent ad valorem.	do.	.05	30	.065	30	.0465
198	Other boots, shoes, and slippers, fancy or ornamented.	do.	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
199	Riding boots.	do.	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
200	Sandals made without leather ³	dozen	.40	25	.50	20	.40
201	Saddlery and harness:						
	a. Draft harness other than for carriages, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog.	.05	25	.0625	20	.05
	b. Carriage harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	.10	25	.125	20	.10
	c. Other saddlery and harness makers' wares; valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, ⁴ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	.20	25	.25	20	.20
202	Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather ⁵	p. c. ad val.	25	25	31½	20	25
GROUP 3.—Various.							
203	Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W.	kilog.	2.00		2.00	20	1.60
204	Other feathers and feather dusters, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	.40	25	.50	20	.40
205	Intestines, dried, N. W.	do.	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
206	Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W.	100 kil	.50	25	.625	20	.50
CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.							
GROUP 1.—Instruments.							
207	Pianos: ⁶						
	a. Grand	p. c. ad val.	40	30	52	30	36½
	b. Other	do.	40	30	52	30	36½
208	Harmoniums and organs.	do.	40	30	52	30	36½

209	Harps, violins, violoncellos; guitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and fifes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments, of wood or copper.....	do	40	30	52	30	36½
210	Musical instruments, other.....	do	40	30	52	30	36½
211	Watches and chronometers:						
	a. Of gold.....	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
	b. Of silver or other metals.....	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
	c. Watch cases and works for watches.....	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
212	Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks and detached parts.....	do	25	25	31½	20	25
213	Works for wall or table clocks, finished or unfinished, with or without cases.....	do	25	25	31½	20	25

GROUP 2.—*Apparatus and machines.*

NOTE.—For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed:

1. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine, and incapable of any other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined to machinery.

3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture, and industry, can not be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.

214	All weighing machines, including scales and detached parts thereof.....	p. c. ad val.....	20	25	25	20	20
215	Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy**.....	do	10		10	20	8

¹ As modified by order No. 11 (ruling No. 7), June 29, 1900: "Boxing, baseball, or fencing gloves, of skin alone, No. 196a; stuffed or padded, and covered with skin, No. 202."

² For the purpose of application of rule 10, Disp. III, No. 197 and No. 198 are considered as paying ad valorem; hence net weight. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

³ Alpergatas, made without leather soles, are classified under No. 200. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

Common "Chinese slippers," such as, by their extreme cheapness, as well as by their use, may be assimilated to "sandals," are classified under No. 200. (Order No. 31, ruling No. 25, August 4, 1900.)

⁴ Cinches or saddle girths of cotton are classified under No. 201c. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

⁵ Gloves for boxing, baseball, or fencing, stuffed or padded, and covered with skin, are classified under No. 202. (Order No. 11, ruling No. 7, June 29, 1900.) See also footnote to No. 196a.

Leather belting, when not imported as a part of machinery, is dutiable under No. 202. (Order No. 105, September 10, 1901.)

Circular tapes, or field tapes, manufactured of leather, or covered with leather, are classified under No. 202. (Order No. 53, ruling No. 42, October 5, 1900.)

⁶ Strung frames for pianos are liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

⁷ Nos. 214-226, inclusive, as here presented, are as modified by order No. 107, September 28, 1901.

⁸ For the application of duty it should be observed:

(a) That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (flues), belting, etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.

(b) That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 222 when of copper, and to No. 226 in all other cases.

(c) That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments are liable to the duties stipulated in No. 222 and No. 226, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port.

⁹ This tariff number includes:

(a) The following articles, whoever be the importer: Complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crushers; complete apparatus for diffusion; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; reservoirs for sirup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus; apparatus called "trenes jamaquinos," complete; furnaces for making animal black; steam dessicators; centrifugal machines, vessels called "bombonas," "cachimbos" (kind of kettle to transfer cane sirup from one vessel to another), skimmers, distributors, and sugar molds; copper apparatus or vessels ("tachos") acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.

(b) The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments: Steam plows; stills; donkey engines, with or without pumps; weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; gasometers for lighting the works; material for narrow-gauge plantation railways, and spare parts for trucks; carts for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, ETC.—Continued.							
GROUP 2.—Apparatus and machines—Continued.							
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
216	Agricultural machinery and apparatus ^{1,2}	p. c. ad val.	10		10	20	8
217	Steam motors, stationary ¹	do	20	25	25	20	20
218	Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors ²	do	20	25	25	20	20
219	Bollers: ²						
	a. Of sheet iron.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
	b. Tubular.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
220	Locomotives and traction engines.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
221	Turntables, hydraulic cranes, and columns.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
222	Machines of copper and its alloys, detached parts of the same metals ⁴	do	20	25	25	25	18½
223	Dynamo electric machines, inductors and detached parts.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
224	Sewing machines and detached parts thereof.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
225	Velocipedes, bicycles, and detached parts and accessories thereto, including bicycle lamps.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
226	Machines and apparatus, other, or of material not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys ⁵	do	20	25	25	20	20
GROUP 3.—Carriages.							
NOTE.—Lamps, rubber tires, and other accessories or detached parts not specifically provided for are included under the following paragraphs:							
227	Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired.....	p. c. ad val.	25	25	31½	20	25
228	Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers.....	do	25	25	31½	20	25
229	Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys.....	do	25	25	31½	20	25
230	Tramway carriages of all kinds.....	do	25	25	31½	20	25
231	Wagons, carts, and handcarts.....	do	25	25	31½	20	25
GROUP 4.—Vessels.							
NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables, and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails, and masts necessary for the maneuvers and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon.							
NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel.							
The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted.							

National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage.					
Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a duty of \$6 per horsepower when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery.					
Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a duty of \$3 per each square meter of heating surface.					
Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.					
232	Sailing vessels:				
	a. Of wood, or other material, other than iron or steel	gross ton	1.50	25	1.875
	b. Of iron or steel .....	.....do	1.50	25	1.875
233	Steam vessels with wooden hulls .....	.....do	2.00	25	2.50
234	Steam vessels with hulls of iron, or other metals, or of mixed construction:				
	a. Of wood, or other material, with iron or steel .....	.....do	2.50	25	3.125
	b. Of iron or steel .....	.....do	2.50	25	3.125
235	Salvage from wrecked vessels ⁴	p. c. ad val	8	25	10
CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.					
GROUP 1.—Meat and fish, butter and greases.					
236	Poultry and small game, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog .....	.08	30	.104
237	Meat in brine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5):				
	a. Beef, brine or salt ⁷	100 kil	2.80	30	3.64
	b. Pork, brine or salt ⁸ .....	.....do	2.80	30	3.64
238	Lard, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	2.80	30	3.64
239	Tallow, except when imported for the manufacture of soap, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	2.00	30	2.60
240	Bacon, ⁹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	4.00	30	5.20
241	Hams or shoulders, ¹⁰ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) .....	.....do	5.50	30	7.15
242	Jerkerd beef (tasajo), G. W. ....	.....do	8.95	20	4.74

¹ Footnote * to No. 215 also applies to No. 216 and No. 217.

² The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops; also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

Hay presses, used exclusively for baling hay, are classified under No. 216 as agricultural machinery and apparatus. (Order No. 41, ruling No. 35, August 18, 1900.)

³ Articles corresponding to No. 218 and No. 219, and which are expressly imported by shipowners, and on proper verification, intended for use in the repair of registered steam vessels of Cuba, are dutiable at the rate of 8 per cent ad valorem.

⁴ Machines and separate pieces of same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, are also taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight. (See also footnote * to No. 215.)

Machines classified under other paragraphs, when copper predominates in their construction, shall also enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent, if products of the industry of the United States.

⁵ It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare woolen hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number. (See also footnote * to No. 215, and footnote to No. 174.)

Water-closets and parts thereof are classified under No. 226 as "apparatus." (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.)

⁶ Piston packing, of rubber and tissue, is classified under No. 226. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.) See also footnote * to No. 309a.

Boiler tubes of iron or steel, which are integral parts of the boiler itself, and have no other application, are classified under No. 226. The "tubes" mentioned in note 2 at the head of group 2, "Apparatus and machines," refer to tubes which, though applicable to machines, water conduction, etc., might be used for other purposes. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

⁷ The tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea and the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Cuba and abandoned for two years are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry.

⁸ Dry salt meat included in No. 237, packed in boxes, has 12 per cent tare. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)

⁹ Hog meat, except hams, when dry salted or wet salted (pickled in brine), but not smoked, including dry-salted shoulders, is classified under No. 237b. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

¹⁰ Hog meat, except hams, when dry salted and smoked, including shoulders dry salted and smoked—in other words, bacon—is classified under No. 240. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

¹¹ Hog meat, including hams and shoulders, those called "picnics," and those called "California," when the same are sugar cured (that is, pickled in brine with sugar) and smoked, or when the same are plain pickled and smoked, is classified under No. 241. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued.							
GROUP 1.—Meat and fish, butter and greases—Continued.							
243	Meat of all other kinds:		Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
	a. Beef, canned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kil	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
	b. Beef, fresh, N. W.	do	4.50	30	5.85	20	4.68
	c. Mutton, fresh, N. W.	do	4.50	30	5.85	20	4.68
	d. Pork, fresh, N. W.	do	4.00	30	5.20	20	4.16
244	Butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kil	7.00	30	9.10	30	6.37
	a. Oleomargarine, and butter mixed with oleomargarine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	7.00	30	9.10	20	7.28
245	Cheese, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	5.00	30	6.50	40	3.90
246	Condensed milk.....	p. c. ad val	10	30	13	20	10½
247	Salt cod and stock fish, hake and haddock, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kil	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
248	Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, and skate, salted, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
249	Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	2.00	30	2.60	25	1.95
250	Salmon, smoked, salted, or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	5.00	30	6.50	25	4.875
251	Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W.	do	1.00	30	1.30	20	1.04
252	Eggs, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
GROUP 2.—Cereals.							
253	Rice, husked or not, G. W.	100 kil	1.00	20	1.20	40	.72
254	Wheat, G. W.	do .....	.60		.60	25	.45
255	Cereals:						
	a. Corn, G. W.	do .....	.30	30	.39	30	.273
	b. Rye, G. W.	do .....	.40	30	.52	20	.416
	c. Barley, ¹ G. W.	do .....	.50	30	.65	20	.52
	d. Oats, G. W.	do .....	.40	30	.52	20	.416
256	Flour:						
	a. Of wheat, G. W. ²	do	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
	b. Of rice, G. W.	do	2.00	30	2.60	20	2.08
	c. Of corn, G. W.	do .....	.50	30	.65	30	.465
	d. Of oats, G. W.	do	1.20	30	1.56	20	1.248
GROUP 3.—Pulse, garden produce, and fruits.							
257	Beans, G. W.	100 kil	1.10	30	1.43	20	1.144
258	Pease, G. W.	do	1.10	30	1.43	20	1.144
259	Onions, G. W.	do .....	.70	30	.91	20	.728
260	Potatoes, and other fresh vegetables not specially mentioned, G. W.	do .....	.50	30	.65	20	.52
261	Flour of pulse, G. W.	do	2.50	30	3.25	20	2.60
262	Fruits, fresh, G. W.	do .....	.60	30	.78	20	.624
263	Almonds of all kinds.....	p. c. ad val	25		25	20	20

264	Fruits, dried or drained, G. W.	100 kil	1.50	80	1.95	20	1.56
265	Chestnuts, dried or fresh, G. W.	do	1.50	80	1.95	20	1.56
GROUP 4.—Seeds and fodder.							
266	Clover seed, G. W.	100 kil	3.60	25	4.50	20	3.60
267	Flaxseed, G. W.	do	.82	25	1.025	20	.82
268	Timothy seed, G. W.	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
NOTE.—The importation of foreign tobacco seed into the island of Cuba is prohibited until further orders.							
269	Fodder and bran	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
	a. Corn or broom straw (<i>millo</i>), G. W.	100 kil	.80		.80	20	.64
GROUP 5.—Preserves.							
NOTE I.—All preserves are dutiable with the weight of immediate receptacles. (See Disp. III, rule 5.)							
270	Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins	p. c. ad val.	25	30	32½	25	24½
271	Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner.	do	25	30	32½	80	22½
272	Fruits, preserved:						
	a. In brandy	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
	b. Other	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
273	Alimentary preserves, not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard; alimentary flavoring extracts.	do	25	25	31½	20	25
GROUP 6.—Oils and beverages.							
274	Olive oil; cotton-seed oil (except for the manufacture of soap):						
	a. In receptacles of earthenware, wood or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kil	2.40	25	3.00	20	2.40
	b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
275	Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	hectol	14.00	80	18.20	25	13.65
276	Brandies, liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned: ¹						
	a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	do	21.00	30	27.30	25	20.475
	b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	do	34.00	30	44.20	25	33.15
	c. Whisky, rum, and gin, in casks, barrels, or half barrels	do	18.00	30	23.40	25	17.55
	d. Whisky, rum, and gin, in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles	do	23.00	30	29.90	25	22.425
277	Wines, sparkling, ² S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	liter	.85		.85	30	.595
278	All white wines (except sparkling), including the so-called generous wines (<i>vinos generosos</i>), and all red or white dessert or liqueur wines: ³						
	a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	do	.07		.07	30	.049
	b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	do	.20		.20	30	.14

¹ Excepting barley for making beer, which is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

² To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it is dutiable as flour; in contrary cases, as semolina.

³ By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:

On "rum, geneva, whisky, and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On sparkling wines, 80 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates. On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates. On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall, in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unity of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued.							
GROUP 6.—Oils and beverages—Continued.							
279	Other wines: ¹		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13).....	hectol.....	4.50		4.50	20	8.60
	b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13).....	do.....	13.00		13.00	30	9.10
280	Beer and cider: ¹						
	a. Malt liquor, in casks (Disp. III, rule 14).....	do.....	3.30	30	4.29	30	3.432
	b. Malt liquor, in bottles (Disp. III, rule 14).....	do.....	4.00	30	5.20	30	3.64
	c. Cider, natural or artificial; ginger ale, root beer, and other nonalcoholic beverages not otherwise provided for: ¹ T. (Disp. III, rule 14)—						
	In casks, barrels, or half barrels.....	do.....	1.60	30	2.08	30	1.456
	In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles.....	do.....	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
GROUP 7.—Various.							
281	Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tober".....	p. c. ad val.....	25	25	31½	20	25
282	Cinnamon of all kinds.....	do.....	25	25	31½	20	25
283	Cinnamon, Chinese (<i>cánelon</i>), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs.....	do.....	25	25	31½	20	25
284	Vanilla ²	do.....	25	25	31½	20	25
285	Tea.....	do.....	25	25	31½	20	25
286	Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kil.....	18.00	30	23.40	20	18.72
287	Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste, ⁴ cocoa butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do.....	20.25	30	26.325	20	21.06
288	Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages.....	p. c. ad val.....	25	30	32½	20	26
289	Pastes and feculæ for soups and other alimentary purposes.....	do.....	25	30	32½	20	26
290	Biscuits:						
	a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	100 kil.....	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.56
	b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do.....	3.50	30	4.55	20	3.64
291	Honey.....	gallon.....	.20	30	.26	20	.208
292	Molasses.....	do.....	.06	30	.078	20	.0624
293	Sugar, raw.....	pound.....	.015		.015	20	.012
294	Sugar, refined ²	do.....	.02	25	.025	20	.02
295	Saccharine.....	do.....	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.56
CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.							
296	Fans.....	p. c. ad val.....	30	30	39	20	31½
297	Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold or silver, or of gold or silver plate, or except those in which the predominant substance is amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, or mother-of-pearl, or except those in which the predominant substance is horn, whalebone, celluloid, bone, or compositions imitating these materials, or compositions imitating those mentioned in § 298, N. W.	kilog.....	.75	30	.975	20	.78

298	Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, meerschaum:						
	a. Unwrought, N. W.	do	1.00	30	1.30	20	1.04
	b. Wrought, N. W.	do	1.80	30	2.34	20	1.872
299	Horn, whalebone, celluloid, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:						
	a. Unwrought, N. W.	do	.60	30	.78	20	.624
	b. Wrought, N. W.	do	1.20	30	1.56	20	1.248
300	Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols.	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
301	Coffins and undertakers' fixtures.	do	25	30	32½	20	26
302	Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W.	kilog	5.00	30	6.50	20	6.20
303	Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kil	30.00	30	39.00	20	31.20
304	Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W.	do	.28	30	.364	20	.291
305	Oilcloths:						
	a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	20	3.12
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.00	30	.078	20	.0624
	NOTE.—Pads and brief cases of oilcloth, or bands for hats, shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.						
306	Cases:						
	a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W.	do	.75	30	.795	20	.78
	b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, including letter files, N. W.	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208
307	Artificial flowers of tissue, or wax, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W.	do	1.00	30	1.00	20	.80
308	Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W.	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208
309	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not otherwise provided for, T. (Disp. III, rule 5):						
	a. Rubber hose and piston packing ¹	do	.05	30	.065	20	.062
	b. All other articles	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208
310	Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, and except those made of articles mentioned in Nos. 298 and 299, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.10	30	.13	20	.104
311	Umbrellas and parasols	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	19½
312	Oil and water-color paintings	do	25	30	32½	20	26
313	Hats, bonnets, and caps of all kinds, finished or unfinished	do	20	30	26	20	20½

¹ By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:

On "rum, geneva whisky and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall, in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).

² The chemical product known as "violetina" is classified under No. 284. (Order No. 123, February 12, 1902.)

³ Altered from \$12.15 to \$18 by official decree of May 30, 1903.

⁴ Referring to Disp. III, rule 5, under the heading of "Cocoa," it is hereby ruled that "cocoa, ground or in paste, in double receptacles, shall have a tare of 15 per cent." (Order No. 72, January 15, 1901.)

⁵ Linoleum is classified under No. 305b. (Order No. 30, ruling No. 24, August 3, 1900.)

⁶ By the law of February 27, 1903, vestas, in boxes, each containing up to 60 matches, on entering Cuba, must pay one-fifth centavo per box, or 30 centavos per gross of 144 boxes, in addition to the existing tariff rate on matches.

⁷ Piston packing of rubber or caoutchouc is classified under No. 309a. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.) See also footnote⁵ to No. 226.

⁸ Ordinary dominos, made of wood and bone or wood and paste, are classified under No. 310. (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1900.)

By the law of February 27, 1903, playing cards, which are classified under No. 310, must pay 5 centavos per pack, in addition to the tariff rate of No. 310.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS—Continued.							
314	Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs, including boots and shoes of rubber: ¹		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
	a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	kilog	0.25	30	0.325	30	0.2275
	b. On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....	do .....	.50	30	.65	40	.39
	NOTE.—Confections or manufactures of articles dutiable under this number shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent, except boots and shoes of rubber.						
315	On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials ²	p. c. ad val	25	30	32½	20	26
316	On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated ²	do	10	30	13	20	10½
CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO.							
317	Tobacco:						
	a. In cakes, so-called "brevé," or in carrots, N. W.	100 kilos	10.50	.....	10.50	.....	10.50
	b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured, N. W.	pound .....	.12	.....	.12	.....	.12
	c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler, N. W.	do	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	5.00
	d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.						
	Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars.						
318	(Special provision, lapsed October 1, 1902.)						

¹ All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number.

² Stuffed or mounted birds or animals (specimens of zoology, etc.), except when the requisites of No. 324 of the free list are complied with, are dutiable under No. 315. (Order No. 19, ruling No. 15, July 7, 1900.)

Mantles, or incandescent gauze films, for Welsbach burners or lights, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)

Breast or chest protectors and masks, for baseball or fencing, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)

Albumenized paper is classified under No. 315. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

Those articles (related to advertising matter) which are excluded from classification under No. 345 by reason of not complying with the condition that they shall have no commercial value are classified under No. 315, except where the character

of the article as printed matter makes it properly classifiable under the schedule for printed matter. (Order No. 77, February 7, 1901.)

Such manufactures of wood as columns, cornices, and other parts of a knock-down house which can not properly be classified under the various paragraphs of group 1 of Class IX, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote ¹³ to No. 166a.

Compasses, nautical, for mariners, not gold or silver plated, and compasses coming in cases, with ruler, divider, liner, drawing pencil, arch rule, etc., and known collectively as a "drawing outfit," "mathematical set," "geometrical set," etc., are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.) See also footnotes to No. 30, No. 47a, No. 69, and No. 70.

Grooved tiles of tarred roofing paper are dutiable under No. 315. (Cust. Circ. No. 272 of June 25, 1904.)

FREE LIST.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariff on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs regulations.¹

Tariff No.	Articles.	Tariff No.	Articles.
319	Manures, natural, including the cowpea.	327	Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.
320	Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state.	NOTE.—No other samples than those provided for in § 326 and § 327 are admitted free of duty; provided that ordinary and usual commercial samples, imported by bona fide commercial travelers in their baggage, after examination and identification by the custom-house, upon reexportation within three months after the date of their importation, are entitled to a refund of 75 per cent of the duties paid thereon, if upon presentation at the custom-house for reexportation said samples shall be positively recognized and identified as being those upon which duty has been paid, and provided further that the appraised value of said samples shall not exceed \$500.	
321	National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.	328	Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.
322	Trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily for not longer than three months, unless extension be granted by the collector of customs, provided bond be given.	329	Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also silver or bronze coins.
323	Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, brandy, alcohol, and cocoanut oil, and reimported empty, including iron drums containing cordage oil.	330	Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.
324	Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic associations, on proof of their destination, and archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic associations, on proof of their destination. ²	NOTE.—The collector of customs may exact a bond for the exportation of these articles when deemed necessary by him.	
325	Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island, provided the same has been in use for one year. ³	331	Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes. ⁴
326	Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues when they comply with the following conditions: (a) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press. (b) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension. (c) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.	332	Plows, hoes, machetes, cane knives, etc., exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and other exclusively agricultural implements not machinery. ⁵
¹ The following have been added to the free list since its promulgation: Printing paper, under certain conditions. (See footnote ² to No. 152.) Cheese cloth. (By law of July 29, 1902.) Ewes. (See No. 181.) Cows suitable for breeding, and calves. (See No. 181.) Cows with calves. (See No. 181.) Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, under certain conditions. (See No. 181.) Stallions and asses under certain conditions. (See No. 181.) Barbed wire and staples used in building fences. Wood pulp for making paper.		333	Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, except quinine pills.
		² See footnote ⁹ to No. 315. ³ This provision includes a used carriage or buggy. (Order No. 124, March 13, 1902.) And provided this privilege of free entry has never previously been granted them. (Order No. 32, ruling No. 26, August 7, 1900.) ⁴ Siliceous, clean, sharp-grained, coarse sand is classified under No. 331. (Order No. 104, September 2, 1901.) ⁵ Parts of cultivators, harrows, plows, and seed planters (except when these implements are propelled by steam, electric, or other unusual power) are classified under No. 332, provided said parts are well known and recognized to be exclusively destined to the above-mentioned implements, and that they be of such nature that they could be used for no other purpose. (Order No. 55, ruling No. 44, October 9, 1900.)	

Tariff No.	Articles.	Tariff No.	Articles.
334	Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow.	342	Common bricks, unglazed, for building purposes.
335	Abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hackled, or tow.	343	Undressed common pine lumber.
336	Single yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturer only, the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags.	344	Beehives and bee-keepers' supplies, as follows: Wooden beehives with grooves in the corners; squared honeycomb boxes; small wheels for cutting honeycomb; tin honey extractors; extractor frames; honey knives, straight and triangular, "Navajon;" apparatus for extracting new honey and making sirup for the bees; Swiss wax extractor (Root); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Doolittle); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Boardman); perforated zinc for separating beehives (Tinker and Root); department for queen bee and drone; honeycomb frames; hot smoking apparatus (Cornell); hot smoking apparatus (Crane); cold smoking apparatus (Clark); cold smoking apparatus (Bingham); brushes for cleaning beehives; net for closing bees; swarm catchers; veil wax protectors; globe wax protectors; boxes for shipping beehives, with apartments; wire apparatus for taking out beehives; pasteboard boxes for honeycombs; tanks to keep sirup for bee nourishment; apparatus for protecting queen bee's cell (West); apparatus for catching queen bees and transferring them to their cells (Miller). ²
337	Standard text-books for the use of schools, whoever be the importer, and maps and scientific instruments for the use of schools, which have been purchased by the properly constituted authorities of said schools, in quantities not exceeding the absolute requirements of such schools, conclusive evidence being furnished to the customs officers that such purchases were made prior to the importation of the articles entered, together with the certificate of the superintendent or principal of the school that the same is to be used exclusively for such institution.	345	Lithographs, posters, manufacturers' catalogues, calendars, and folders, for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution. ³
338	Coal and coke.		
339	Natural mineral waters. ¹		
340	Fresh fish.		
341	Articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the island of Cuba exported to a foreign country and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed.		

¹ Natural mineral waters which are simply "charged" with carbonic-acid gas are classified under No. 339. (Order No. 17, ruling No. 13, July 7, 1900.)

² Live bees are classified under No. 344. (Order No. 64 ruling No. 50, November 6, 1900.)

³ Newspapers and periodicals are free from duty if unbound or only paper-covered, but this does not include paper-covered novels, poetical and historical works, etc., even if issued serially. (Order No. 109, October 7, 1901.)

Export Tariff.

[As modified by official decree, April 1, 1901.]

Tobacco:¹

Manufactured—

a. Cigarettes in boxes	thousand..	\$0.45
b. Tobacco, cut	100 kilos..	1.88
c. Cigars	thousand..	.68

¹ Extract from the law dated February 27, 1903, relative to the creation of special duties on certain goods, as published in Gaceta oficial, No. 50, of February 28, 1903:

"ART. 3. With the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and interest thereon, there shall be created a special permanent tax on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of the undermentioned articles:"

6. (A) Cigars for exportation shall pay 1 peso per thousand when such number weighs more than 3 pounds.

(B) Cigarettes, thousand weighing not more than 3 pounds, intended for export, shall pay 10 centavos per thousand.

(C) Cut tobacco in packets shall pay 6 centavos per pound.

Tobacco—Continued.

In the leaf or filler tobacco—

a. Harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom-houses at Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo	100 kilos..	\$1.10
b. Other	do....	8.15

9. The taxes referred to in subsections A and B of paragraph 6, namely those affecting cigars and boxes of cigarettes for exportation, shall not be applied until the amortization of the loan commences, but the Executive power is authorized to proceed to the prior collection thereof, should it be necessary for the purpose of completing the sums required for the payment of interest on the loan. As long as the special tax established by this law is maintained, all articles and goods liable thereto shall not be subject to any new industrial taxes, whether state, provincial, or municipal.

Index to Cuban tariff.

	Number.		Number.
Abaca	129-181, 815, 835	Atropine	97
Abninth	82, 276	Attar of roses	106
Acetates	96	Augers	47
Acetylene (apparatus for)	226	Automobiles	227, 230
Acids	92, 98	Awls	47
Aconitine	97	Axes	47, 532
Aconite	82, 100	Axles	89
Acorns	262, 264, 286	Bablah	88
Adornments	25, 28, 30, 298, 299, 815	Baby carriages	180
Adzes	47	Bacon	240
Agate	25	Baggage	830
Agricultural apparatus, machinery, and implements	216, 332	Bags	180, 201, 336
Air motors	218	Balises. (See Tissues.)	
Alabaster	1	Balloons	309, 314
Albumens	109	Balsams	82, 99, 100
Albumenized paper	815	Bamboos	171, 179, 180, 800
Albums	163	Barbed wire, fencing of (see also Free list)	46, 181
Alcohol	275	Barber's chairs	174
Ale	280	Bar fixtures	174
Alimentary paste	289	Barges. (See Vessels.)	
Alimentary preserves	273	Barilla	94
Alkalies	94	Bark	80, 87, 333
Alkaloids	97, 99, 333	Barley	82, 255
Alloys	25-29, 72-74	Barometers	815
Almanacs	155	Barrels, and shooks for	168
Almonds	101, 106, 263	For firearms. (See Arms.)	
Aloes	79	Bars	32, 36, 42
Alpaca	144	Basins	21, 23, 33, 34, 56-58, 69, 70, 73, 74
Alpargatas	200	Baskets	179, 180
Alpiste	267	Bas reliefs	1, 24
Alum	96	Bast	179, 313
Aluminum	72	Bath tubs	1, 2, 56, 74, 171, 172
Amber	298, 299	Bats, for baseball	171
Amethyst	25	Battens	175
Ammoniac	95	Bay rum	106
Anchors	43	Beads	11
Anchovies	249, 270, 340	Beams	42, 166
Aniline. (See Colors.)		Beans	257
Animals	161-188, 322, 324	Bearings, of copper	66
Aniseed	82	Bedsteads	82-34, 57, 58, 69, 171, 172, 176, 180
Oil of	106	Beef	237, 242, 243
Anisette	276	Beehives, bees, etc	344
Antifebrine	100	Beer	280
Antipyrine	98	Beets	260
Anvils	44	Belladonna	82, 100
Apparatus:		Bellows	292
Agricultural	216	Bells	69, 70
For making sugar and brandy	215	Belting	192, 226
For weighing	214	Belts	202
For illumination	222, 226	Bench lathes	226
For light-houses	226	Bent wood, furniture of	173
For photography	815	Benzine	8
Scientific	815	Bergamot	106
For guava press	226	Berlins	227
Telephonic	222, 226	Berries	80, 82, 87, 262, 264
Telegraphic	222, 226	Bevels (tool)	47
Apples	262, 264	Bibs	309, 314
Apricots	262, 264, 272	Bicycles and accessories	225
Aqua regia	92	Billheads	156
Archaeological objects	324	Billiard tables and appurtenances	174
Archil	88	Birds	188, 236
Arms	58-55	Seed for (alpiste)	267
Arnica	82, 100	Biscuits	290
Arrowroot	289	Bisque	24
Arsenic	91	Histories	53
Arts, implements for	47	Bisulphates	96, 333
Works of	328	Bits, iron or steel	47, 49
Asafoetida	82	Bitters	276
Asbestos	2, 226, 315	Bitumens	5
Asphalts	5	Blacking	90
Astrakhans	146	Blankets. (See Tissues.)	
Atlases	157	Blondes. (See Tissues.)	
		Blotting paper	160

Index to Cuban tariff—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Boards	166, 167, 178	Carriages	227-230
Boats. (<i>See</i> Vessels.)		Cars	228-230
Boilers	33, 34, 56-58, 69, 70, 215, 219	Carton-pierre	164
Boiler makers' wares	66	Cartridges	303
Bolts	48, 69	Carts	281
Bombazine. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Cases	166, 306
Bone, and compositions imitating	299	Casks	168
Bones (as an animal waste)	206	Cast iron	31-34
Bonnets	313	Caustic barilla alkalis	94
Books	155, 337	Caviar	270
Book bindings	155	Celery	260
Boots	197-199, 314	Celluloid and imitations	299
Borax	95	Cement	19
Boron	91	Centrifugals	215
Botany, specimens	324	Ceramic tiles	20
Bottles	10, 11, 14, 21	Cereals	265
Boxes	32, 39, 171, 172, 178	Chains (<i>see also</i> Adornments)	43
Bracelets	25, 28, 30	Chalk	3, 4
Braces (tool)	47	Chamber urinals	21
Brackets	170	Champagne	277
Brads	48, 67, 74	Chamois leather	196
Braid. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Chandeliers	14, 69, 70
Brandy	276	Charcoal	100, 177
Fruits preserved in	272	Pencils	86
Brass. (<i>See</i> Copper.)		Chartreuse	276
Braziline	87, 88	Charts	167
Bricks	5, 17, 342	Checks, lithographed	156
Bridles	201	Cheese	245
Bridle bits	49	Cheese cloth. (<i>See</i> Free Hat.)	
Brilliantes	25	Chemical products not specially men-	
Brine, meat in	237	tioned	98
Bristles	143	Cheroots	317
Bristol board. (<i>See</i> Pasteboard.)		Cherries	262, 272
Britannia metal	73	Chest protectors for baseball, fencing, etc.	315
Brocades. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Chestnuts	265
Broilers	56-58, 69, 70	Chicory	286
Bromides	98	Chimneys	11, 28
Bromine	91	Chinchilla. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Bronze, coins of (<i>see also</i> Copper)	329	Chinese lanterns	161
Brooches. (<i>See</i> Adornments.)		Chippings	75, 206
Brooms	179, 180	Chisels	47
Broomsticks	166	Chloroform	100
Broom straw (millo)	269	Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds	288
Brushes	143, 179, 180, 315	Chromos and chromolithographs	157
Buckets	56-58, 171, 172, 202	Chronographs	315
Buckles	50, 69, 70, 72	Chronometers	211
Bullets	74	Cider	280
Burins	47	Cigars and cigarettes	317
Burnishers	47	Cinches	201
Buskins	197	Cinchona	82, 333
Busts	1, 4, 24, 69, 70	Cinnamon	82, 106
Butter, and imitations of	244, 287	Clarets. (<i>See</i> Wines.)	
Cables	46, 64, 131	Clarifiers (sugar pans)	216
Cachimbas	215	Clasp nails	48, 67
Calagua	100	Clichés	74
Calendars	156, 157	Cloaks. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Callipers	47	Clocks:	
Calisaya	100	Works for	213
Calomel	100	Cases	213
Cameos (<i>see also</i> Adornments)	25	Clothes. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Cameras	315	Cloths. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Camphor	79, 100	Clover	269
Canary:		Clover seed	266
Birds	188	Cloves	283
Seed (alplste)	267	Coal	333
Candles	104	Cochineal	87
Wicks for	127	Cocoa:	
Candlesticks	11	Bean, ground or paste	287
Cane	179, 180, 300	Butter	287
Canelon (Chinese cinnamon)	283	Wine	100
Cantharides	100	Cocconuts:	
Caoutchouc	78, 309, 314	Fruit and seed	77
Capers	260, 271	Oil	101
Caps:		Codfish	247, 340
For wearing apparel	313	Cod-liver oil	100, 102
For firearms	303	Coffee, and imitations	286
Capsules	73, 99	Coffee mills	226
Caraway	77, 101	Coffee pots	26, 29, 30, 56-58, 69, 70, 72, 73
Carbonate of magnesia	95	Coffins and undertakers' fixtures	301
Carbons	110	Cognac	276
Cardboard	162, 168, 201, 308	Coins	329
Carded hair, hats of	313	Coke	338
Cards:		Collars	299
Printed or unprinted	156	Collections	324
Playing cards	310	Colophony	78
Carpets. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Colors	84-88, 312

Index to Cuban tariff—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Columns.....	32, 57, 58	Elixir.....	100, 106
Compasses.....	30, 47, 69, 70, 315	Embroideries. (See Tissues.)	
Compressed-air motors.....	218	Emeralds.....	25
Compressors.....	228	Emery, stone and paper.....	3, 159
Comptometers.....	228	Emulsions.....	100
Condensed milk and cream.....	246	Enamels.....	14, 85
Conduits.....	19	Engines.....	215, 216, 220, 222, 228
Confectionery.....	288	Engravings.....	157
Conserves.....	273	Envelopes.....	154
Copalba.....	100	Erhmanita.....	92
Copal (varnish).....	89	Esparto.....	179, 180
Copper and alloys of.....	59-70, 95, 209, 222	Essences.....	78, 106, 273, 276
Copra.....	77	Ether, acetic.....	98
Copy books.....	161	Etui cases.....	306
Coral and imitations.....	298, 299	Explosives.....	111
Cord and cordage.....	181	Extracts.....	79, 88, 98, 100, 106, 276
Cordials.....	276	Eyes, glass.....	14
Corduroy. (See Tissues.)		Falence.....	22, 24
Cork.....	178	Fans.....	296
Corkscrews.....	47	Fats.....	101, 102
Corn and corn meal.....	255, 256	Faucets.....	69, 70, 73, 172
Corsets. (See Tissues.)		Feathers.....	208, 204
Corset stiffeners.....	57, 58, 299	Feather dusters.....	204
Cosmetics.....	106	Feather plumes.....	208
Cots. (See Beds.)		Peculs.....	100, 108, 289
Cottolene.....	238	Felts.....	304, 313, 328
Cotton. (See Tissues.)		Fencing (see also Free list)	170
Medicated.....	100	Fertilizers.....	107, 319
Oil.....	101	Fibers.....	129, 131, 335
Waste.....	112	Figs.....	262, 272
Counterpanes. (See Tissues.)		Figures.....	14, 24, 322
Counting machines.....	226	Filles.....	47
Crabs.....	251	Fillings.....	75
Cradles.....	171, 172	Filter planes.....	47
Cranes, hydraulic.....	221	Films, gauze, for burners.....	315
Cranks, of wrought iron and steel.....	39	Fine arts, works of.....	328
Cream.....	246	Firearms.....	54, 55
Condensed (see Condensed milk)	246	Cartridges for.....	308
Crème de menthe.....	276	Fire clay.....	16
Crocots.....	100	Firecrackers.....	111
Crochet hooks.....	52, 68	Fire pans.....	33, 34, 57, 58, 69, 70
Crowbars.....	47	Firewood.....	177
Crucibles.....	21	Fireworks.....	111
Crystal and crystal ware.....	11-14	Fish.....	247-251, 270, 340
Cubeb.....	100	Fishhooks.....	52
Curaçao.....	180, 276	Fish plates.....	39
Currycombs.....	47, 172	Flannels. (See Tissues.)	
Curtains. (See Tissues.)		Flasks.....	10, 11, 14, 21-24, 202
Cutlery.....	30, 58	Flax.....	101, 129-142, 267, 324
Cuttings of iron or steel.....	75	Flock wool.....	144
Cyanide of potash.....	98	Flooring wood.....	166
Cymbals.....	210	Flora silk.....	148
Damaak. (See Tissues.)		Flour.....	256, 261
Dates.....	262, 264	Flour of hops.....	96
Deals.....	166, 167	Flowers.....	307, 320
Decanters.....	11	Flower pots.....	21, 24
Demijohns.....	10, 21	Flower stands.....	33, 34, 57, 58, 69, 70, 171, 172
Dentifrices.....	106	Fodder.....	269
Dextrin.....	108	Foil.....	26, 27, 70, 73
Diamonds.....	25	Forks.....	26, 29, 53
Digitalis.....	100	Fossils.....	324
Diligences.....	227	Foundry facing.....	177
Dishes.....	21-23	Fowls.....	226
Diaks (signal).....	48	Frogs, iron or steel.....	48
Dominoes.....	310	Fruits.....	262, 264, 272
Dragees, medicinal.....	99	Fuel.....	177
Drawings.....	187	Furnaces.....	32-34, 57, 58
Drums.....		Furniture.....	171-173, 176, 180
Musical instruments.....	210	Fuses.....	111
Of iron, for receptacles.....	57, 323	Gaiters.....	197
Duck. (See Tissues.)		Galloons. (See Tissues.)	
Dyes.....	86-88	Gallnuts.....	82
Dynamite.....	111	Galvanometers.....	226
Dynamics.....	223	Game.....	226
Earthenware.....	21	Games.....	310
Earths.....	3	Garden produce.....	260
Eggs.....	252	Garlic.....	259
Elderdown.....	204	Garnet.....	25
Elastic.....	314	Garraffones.....	10, 21
Electric.....		Garters.....	
Accumulators.....	223	Of gutta-percha.....	309
Dynamo machinery.....	223	Of others. (See Tissues.)	
Insulators.....	10, 23	Gas meters.....	226
Lamps (incandescent) and carbons.....	15, 110	Gas motors.....	218
Switches.....	223	Gasoline.....	8
Elevators.....	223, 226	Gauze films. (See Films.)	

Index to Cuban tariff—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Gelatin	109	Instruments:	
Geniata	179, 180	Dental	58
Gin	276	Musical	207-210
Ginger	283	Scientific	315
Ginger ale	280	Surgical	53
Girdles	202, 314	Insulators	10
Girths (saddle)	201	Intestines	205
Glass and glassware	10-15, 226	Invoices	156
Glazed cardboard	162, 163	Iodine	91
Gloves (<i>see also</i> Tissues)	196	Iron	31-58
Glucose	108	Ivory, and imitations	298, 299
Glue	109	Jasmine	82, 106
Glycerin	102, 106	Jasper	1
Goats	186	Jelly	288
Goggles	14, 26, 29	Jerked beef (<i>tasa</i> jo)	242
Gold	25, 26, 30	Jet, and imitations	298, 299
Gouges	47	Jewelry	25, 28, 30
Grains	254, 255	Jewels	25
Gramophones	315	Jipijapa (<i>see</i> Hats)	313
Graphite	3, 85	Juices	273
Graphophones	315	Jute	129-142, 336, 336
Grates	32	Kirschwasser	276
Grindstones	2	Knitted goods. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Guano	107, 179, 319	Knives	58
Gums	78	Cane	332
Gun cotton (pyroxylin)	111	Labels	156, 157
Gunpowder	111	Lace. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Guns	54, 56	Lampblack	86
Gutta-percha	78, 309	Lamps. (<i>See</i> Manufactures of component materials.)	
Gutters	37 <i>d</i>	Lanoline	102 <i>a</i>
Gypsum	3, 4	Lanterns, Chinese	161
Hair	143, 147, 179, 180, 302	Lard	102, 238
Hairpins	52, 68	Lasts (shoe)	171
Halters	201	Lattice-work	170
Hames	171	Lavender	82, 106
Hammers	47	Laudanum	100
Hams	241	Lead, and alloys thereof	74, 85
Hand carts	231	Leather	196, 201, 202, 306
Handkerchiefs. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Lemons	106, 362
Harness and saddlery	49, 201	Lemonades, carbonated	280
Harpoons	47	Lenses	14, 315
Hatbands	202	Letterpress books	161
Hatchets	47	Letters of exchange, lithographed	156
Hats	313	Licorice	79, 82
Bands for	202, 306	Lime	2, 3, 96
Forms for	313	Lincrusta (Walton)	164
Hay	269	Linen. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Headings for bills	156	Linoleum	305
Heaters	32-34, 56-58, 69, 70	Linseed and linseed oil	101, 267
Hectographs	226	Liqueurs	276
Hemp	131-142, 334	Liquors	276-280
Goods of. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Lithographs	157
Henbane	82, 100	Lobster	251, 270
Henquien	129, 131, 385	Locomotives	220
Herbs	82, 269	Looking-glasses	13
Herring	248, 270, 340	Logs	167
Hides, skins, and pelts	189-196	Lubricating oils, substances, boxes	6, 7, 32, 39
Hinges	32-34, 57, 58, 69, 70	Luggage	330
Hogs	185	Lupulin	98
Hogheads	168, 169	Macaroni	289
Hollow ware	10, 11, 14, 21-23	Machetes	53, 332
Honey	291	Machinery and machines	214-226
Hooks and eyes	52, 68	Mackerel	249, 270, 340
Hoops	36, 168	Madder	87, 88
Hops	82, 98	Magnesia	85
Horn, and imitations	206, 299	Malena	289
Horsehair	143	Malt	82
Hose	309, 314	Manganese	9
Hose (footwear). (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Manicure sets of steel	53
Hot-air motors	218	Manikins, dressmaker's	172, 180
Hyacinth	25, 106, 320	Mantles for burners. (<i>See</i> Films.)	
Hydraulic cranes and motors	218, 221	Manures	107, 319
Hydrometers	315	Maps	157, 331
Ice	315	Marble	7
Implements	47, 216, 332	Marbles (games and toys)	310
Images. (<i>See</i> Sculptures.)		Marine engines	218
Incandescent lamps	15	Marmalade	283
Incubators	226	Marshmallow	82, 100
India rubber	78, 309, 314	Masks	164, 306, 315
Indicators	226	Matches	308
Indigo	87	Mats	179, 180
Inductors	223	Mattresses. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Ingots	38, 72-74	Meal	256
Ink	86, 88		

Index to Cuban tariff—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Meat	237, 242, 243	Parchment	195
Medicinal dragees	99	Parrots	188
Medicinal oils	100	Pasteboard	162-164
Meerschaum, and imitations	298, 299	Pastes	289
Mercury	71	In form of papier-maché or carton	
Micrometers	315	pierre. (<i>See</i> Carton pierre.)	
Microscopes	315	Patent leather. (<i>See</i> Hides, skins, and	
Millo (broom straw)	269	pelts.)	
Mineral:		Shoes of. (<i>See</i> Shoes.)	
Oils	6-8	Peaches	262, 272
Ores	9	Peanuts	265
Pitch	5	Pearls	25
Water	280, 339	Pears	262, 272
Wax	103	Pease	258
Mineralogy, specimens and collections		Pelts. (<i>See</i> Hides, skins, and pelts.)	
of	324	Pencils	85
Miners' fuses	111	Penknives	58
Mint (crème de menthe)	276	Pens	26, 51, 68
Mirrors	13	Pepper	283
Models, dressmaker's. (<i>See</i> Manikins.)		Peppers	280, 271
Molasses	292	Perfumery	106
Money. (<i>See</i> Coins.)		Periodicals	345
Moorings	43	Perry (cider)	280
Moss	320	Petroleum	6, 7
Mother-of-pearl, and imitations	298, 299	Motors	218
Motors	217, 218, 223	Pewter. (<i>See</i> Alloys.)	
Mushrooms	278	Pharmaceutical products	100
Musical instruments	207-210	Phonographs	315
Muslin. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Phosphates	96
Mussels (Shellfish)	251, 270	Phosphorus	91
Mustard	273	Photographs	157
Myrrh	82, 100	Photogravures	157
Nails	48, 67	Piano wires	207
National products	321, 341	Pickaxes	47
Needles	52, 53, 68, 224, 298, 299	Pickles	271
Newspapers	845	Pictures	157, 312
Nickel, and alloys of	72	Pig iron. (<i>See</i> Iron.)	
Nippers	47	Pills	99
Nitrates, of potash and soda	96	Pine	343
Nitroglycerin	111	Pineapples	262, 272
Nonalcoholic beverages:		Pins	51, 68
Natural mineral waters	339	Pipe fittings	82c
Others	280	Pipes	40
Numismatical objects	324	Pistols. (<i>See</i> Arms.)	
Nutmegs	283	Pistons	226
Nuts:		Piston packing	309
Chestnuts	265	Pita. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Cocoanuts	77	Pitch	5, 78
Copra	77	Placards	156, 157
Of copper	69	Plaids. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Of iron or steel	48	Planes	47
Oats	255	Plants	307, 320
Ochers	84	Playing cards	310
Oilcloth	305	Plows	216, 332
Oil paintings	312	Plug tobacco	317
Oils	6-8, 100-102, 106, 274	Plums	262, 272
Oleaginous seeds	77	Plush. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Olein	102	Pneumatic tires	227-231
Oleographs	157	Polarizers	215
Oleomargarine	244	Pomades	106
Olives	271	Porcelain	23, 24
Olive oil	274	Pork	237, 243
Onions	259	Potash	4, 96
Opal	25	Potassium	91, 96
Operating tables	174, 226	Potassium cyanide	98
Opium	81	Potatoes	260
Oranges	262	Poultry	236
Orange oil	106	Powders:	
Ores	9	Tooth (<i>see also</i> Dentifrices)	106
Ornaments	4, 14, 24	Talcum	100
Osters	179, 180, 306	Gun	111
Oxalates	96	Precious stones and imitations	14, 25
Oxides and oxyhydrates	94	Preparations, toilet	106
Oysters	251, 270	Primers for firearms	303
Pack thread	131	Prints	157
Paintings	312	On tissues. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Paints. (<i>See</i> Colors.)		Protectors (breast or chest) for baseball,	
Palm:		etc.	315
Manufactures of	179, 180	Pulp, paper	151
Fans	296	Pulse	261, 271
Oil	101	Pumps	218, 226
Panoramas	322	Quinine	99, 333
Paper (<i>see also</i> Free list)	151-154, 156, 158-161, 315	Rafters	166
Paraffin	103, 104	Rails, steel	86
Parasols	311	Railway material	32, 36, 39, 43, 220, 221, 228
Sticks for	300	Raisins	264

Index to Cuban tariff—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Bamie.....	334	Skates.....	248, 340
Rasps (files).....	47	Skins. (See Hides, skins, and pelts.)	
Rasps.....	47	Skyrockets.....	111
Rattan.....	179, 180, 300	Slabs.....	1, 2, 12, 19
Razors.....	58	Slate.....	2
Razor strops.....	202	Sleepers or ties.....	39, 166
Reeds and rushes.....	179, 180, 300	Sling carts.....	231
Residues (of petroleum).....	6	Slippers.....	197
Resins.....	78	Snuff.....	317
Revolvers. (See Arms.)		Soap.....	106
Ribbons. (See Tissues.)		Soda.....	96
Rice.....	253	Sodium, chloride of (common salt).....	96
Flour.....	256	Solders.....	74
Rivets.....	48, 69	Soles, leather cut for.....	192
Rods.....	36, 61	Spades.....	47, 332
Roe.....	270	Specimens and collections.....	324
Root beer.....	280	Spectacles.....	14, 26, 29
Roots for dyeing.....	87	Sperm.....	108
Rope and cordage.....	131	Sperm oil.....	102
Roses, attar of.....	106	Spermaceti.....	102
Rose water.....	106	Spices.....	233
Rouge.....	106	Spirits, compounded.....	276
Rounders.....	47	Spirits of turpentine.....	78
Round wood.....	166	Sponges.....	315
Rubies.....	25	Spoons. (See Table service.)	
Rugs. (See Tissues.)		Spring.....	39, 46
Rum.....	276	Spurs.....	49
Rushes. (See Reeds.)		Stationary motors.....	217
Rye.....	255	Statuettes. (See Sculptures.)	
Saccharine.....	296	Staves.....	165
Saddlery and harness.....	49, 201	Steam motors, pumps, engines, etc.....	217, 218, 220
Safes.....	32, 33, 57, 58, 171, 172, 176	Stearin.....	102, 104
Safflower.....	281	Steel. (See Iron.)	
Saffron.....	281	Sticks.....	300
Sal ammoniac.....	96	Stockfish.....	247
Salmon.....	250, 270, 340	Stones.....	14, 25, 331
Salt and salts.....	95-97	Stoneware.....	21
Salted meats.....	237	Stoves.....	32-34, 56-58, 69, 70
Salt-peter.....	95	Straps, leather.....	201
Salvage from wrecked vessels.....	235	Straw, and manufactures of.....	179, 180, 313
Samples.....	326, 327	Straws, paper.....	161
Sand.....	331	Strawberries.....	262
Sandals.....	197, 200	Stuffed birds, animals, etc. (See Zoology.)	
Sandalwood oil.....	100	Strychnine.....	97
Sandpaper.....	159	Sugar.....	293, 294
Sarsaparilla.....	82, 280	Bags.....	130
Sassafras.....	82	Candy.....	298
Satchels.....	201	Machines.....	215
Sauces.....	273	Of lead.....	96
Sausage.....	273	Sulphates.....	96
Sawdust.....	171	Surgical instruments.....	53
Saws.....	47	Swanskin.....	146
Scabbards.....	202	Sweet cake, sweetmeats.....	298
Scales (copper laminæ).....	59	Switches (railroad).....	43
Scales (weighing machines).....	214	Syrup. (See Sirup.)	
Schists.....	6, 7	Table. (See Manufactures of component material.)	
Scientific instruments.....	315	Tables, operating.....	174, 226
Scoria.....	78	Table service (cutlery, dishes, goblets, etc.).....	10, 11, 21-23, 53
Screws (threaded nails).....	48, 69, 70	Tablets.....	99, 154
Screws (propellers).....	57, 58, 69, 70	Tacks.....	43, 67
Sculptures.....	1, 4, 14, 24	Tallow.....	102, 239
Sealing wax.....	104	Tan bark.....	80
Seeds.....	77, 82, 266-268	Tanks.....	57, 58, 168
Seltzer water.....	280	Taploca.....	253, 256
Sesame.....	77, 101	Tapestry. (See Tissues.)	
Sewing machines and needles.....	51, 224	Tar.....	5, 78, 100
Shavings, of iron and steel.....	75	Tarpaulins.....	304
Shawls. (See Tissues.)		Tartar, cream of.....	100
Shears.....	53	Tartrates.....	96
Sheers.....	226	Tasafo (jerked beef).....	242
Sheets.....	87, 82	Teeth.....	298, 299
Shellfish.....	251, 270	Telephones.....	222, 226
Shipbuilding, timbers for.....	166	Telescopes.....	315
Ships. (See Vessels.)		Theaters (portable).....	322
Shoes.....	197-199, 314	Theatrical costumes.....	330
Shoe lasts.....	171	Theodolites.....	315
Shooks.....	168	Thermometers.....	315
Shot.....	74	Thread.....	113, 149
Shovels.....	47	Thyme.....	283
Sieves.....	45, 65	Tiles.....	18, 20
Signal disks.....	43	Timber for ships.....	166
Silk. (See Tissues.)		Timothy grass and seed.....	268, 269
Silver.....	25, 27-30	Tin, and alloys thereof.....	73
Singing birds.....	188	Tin foil.....	156, 157
Siphons.....	10		
Sirup.....	288		

Index to Cuban tariff—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Tin plate	56	Vegetable—Continued.	
Tinned sheets	37	Hair	179, 180
Tires	36	Juices	278
Tissues:		Oils	101
Bristles or horsehair	147	Wax	108
Cotton	114-128	Velocipedes	225
Linen, jute, hemp, ramie, or pita	132-142	Velvets. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Silk	150	Veneers	167
Waterproofs	814	Vessels	232-235, 815
Wool	147	Wagons	281
Tobacco	817	Walking sticks	300
Tobar, flowers of	281	Wall clocks	213
Toilet preparations	106	Wall paper	158, 326
Tomatoes	280, 271	Walnuts	265
Tools and instruments (not apparatus)	47	Washers	48, 69
Toothpicks	172	Waste, cotton	112
Tortoise shell, and imitations	298, 299	Wastes, animal	206
Tow	804	Water-closets	226
Toys	26, 29, 280, 298, 299, 810	Waterproof stuffs	314
Trained animals	822	Waters, mineral	280, 339
Tramway cars	230	Watches	211
Traveling bags	201	Watches, glasses for	14
Trees	820	Wax	108, 104
Tricycles	225	Figures	822
Trinkets. (<i>See</i> Adornments.)		Matches	308
Trolleys, miners'	229	Weighing machines	214
Trucks	229	Whalebone, and imitations	299
Truffles	278	Wheat	264
Trunks	171, 172, 202	Flour	256
Tulles. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)		Wheelbarrows	231
Tumblers	11	Wheels (railroad)	89
Turntables	221	Whips	201
Turpentine	78, 101	Whiskies	276
Twine	181	Wicks	112, 127
Type	74, 172	Windmills. (<i>See</i> Machinery and appa- ratus.)	
Umbrellas	811	Wines	277-279
Sticks for	300	Wire	26, 29, 41, 45, 63-65, 72-74
Urinals. (<i>See</i> Chamber urinals.)		Wood	165-177, 300, 306, 308, 311, 315
Urns	1	Furniture of. (<i>See</i> Furniture.)	
Vainiletina	284	Wood pulp (<i>see also</i> Free list)	151
Valises	201	Wool. (<i>See</i> Tissues.)	
Vanilla	284	Works for clocks and watches	211-213
Varnishes	89	Yarn	129, 336
Vaseline	8	Yeast	289
Vases	1, 14, 24	Yellow ochre	84
Vegetable—		Zinc and its alloys	74
Extracts (flavoring)	273	Zoology, specimens and collections of	815, 824
Fuel	177		

CHAPTER X.

MONEY, BANKS, AND BANKING.

MONEY.

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 registers 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.

United States currency is always at a premium over Spanish gold, but this premium fluctuates according to the market demand for Spanish gold and silver. During the year ending June 30, 1904, the American dollar was on an average equivalent to \$1.09 Spanish gold or \$1.38 Spanish silver, the fluctuation being from \$1.10½ to \$1.08½ in gold, and from \$1.42 to \$1.35 in silver.

The legal monetary system of Cuba is patterned after that of Spain. The centen or 25-peseta piece is of gold, and has an average value of \$4.90 American money. The silver coins are the peso, peseta, dos pesetas, real, and medio, occupying the same relative position as the American dollar, dime, and nickel. The dos pesetas is a silver coin valued at 2 pesetas, for which there is no correspondent in the American coinage. The peseta is the fifth of a peso.

The following table will show in a more comprehensible manner the different coins in circulation in Cuba and their value in American money:

Coin.	Spanish.	American.
El peso.....	\$1.00	\$0.60
Dos pesetas.....	.40	.24
Una peseta.....	.20	.12
Un real.....	.10	.06
Medio real.....	.05	.03

Bronze and copper 1-centavo (cent) and 2-centavo pieces pass current at their face value in sums not exceeding 1 peseta. For the Government the fixed value of the center is \$4.78 American and the Louis \$3.83. By the latter is meant all the French coins and fourth part of a Spanish onza.



JESUIT COLLEGE OF BELEN, HABANA.

The result of the loan (\$31,675,000) arrived in Cuba as follows:

In gold coin of the United States:

\$20.....	\$13,050,000	
10.....	5,500,000	
5.....	2,149,035	
		<hr/> \$20,699,035

In bills:

\$100.....	3,858,600	
50.....	1,808,000	
20.....	3,087,720	
10.....	1,800,010	
5.....	370,035	
2.....	50,000	
		<hr/> 10,974,365

In copper coin of America 1,600

Total..... 31,675,000

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking facilities existing in Cuba at the present time are inadequate. Under the tenure of Spain no effort was made to afford the Cubans an opportunity to bank their savings, nor were the usual channels found in other countries for the distribution of money given attention.

On July 21, 1898, immediately following the occupation of Santiago by the American troops, the President of the United States appointed the North American Trust Company, of New York, fiscal agent of the United States, and it continued to act as such until July 18, 1901, when the assets and business were transferred to the Banco Nacional de Cuba.

This bank was organized with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 United States currency. It purchased part of the assets of the North American Trust Company, and liquidated the company's business in Cuba.

The bank has branches established at Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Sagua la Grande, and Pinar del Rio, and correspondents at every other important point in the island.

The two principal conditions from which the financial situation in Cuba suffered were, first, scarcity of money in circulation; and, second, the lack of banking facilities outside the city of Habana, the consequent immobility of capital, and the difficulty of transferring money and credit from one point to another.

The bank sought to meet these conditions by establishing its branches at the points mentioned, through which the Government makes its deposits and disbursements for the several localities, and which encourage local deposits, which are available for local loans. In this way exchange operations have been facilitated, giving mobility to

capital and affording opportunities for individual and company deposits in the bank, instead of keeping specie hoarded in safes as theretofore.

The bank has a saving department, which serves to bring money into circulation, in addition to the bank's capital.

Local loans are made and used for the development of business in each section. The surplus of one section is transmitted for loans in other sections where there is a demand for money. This prevents the money from being concentrated in Habana and gives facilities for the development of the several sections of the island instead of one particular section. The bank has correspondents all over the world, and does the principal part of the exchange business with China.

The bank's capital of \$1,000,000 is divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, United States currency. This stock is held principally in the United States, although a large amount is held in Cuba.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are the bank's correspondents in New York.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The agency of the Royal Bank of Canada (head office at Halifax, Nova Scotia), established in Habana in 1899, has rapidly gained the confidence of the community, and is now ranked among the most important banking concerns doing business in the Island. This institution, which is well and favorably known in the United States and Canada, has more than forty branches in those countries, including one in New York City, which gives it exceptional facilities for the handling of transactions between that city and Habana. The bank also has correspondents in the principal cities of Europe and in the East, among whom may be named the Bank of Scotland, the Credit Lyonnais, the Deutsche Bank, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

This concern has recently bought out the "Banco del Comercio" business and is the Government's agent for the payment of the army of liberation.

It has branches in Santiago de Cuba and Camaguey.

THE SPANISH BANK.

This institution, known as the "Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba" (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba), is a stock company, and was incorporated on April 9, 1856, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, now divided into 80,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. It has a reserve fund of \$456,000. During the Spanish sovereignty it enjoyed the support of the Government, with which it negotiated many large transactions.

COLONIAL LOAN AND DEPOSIT ASSOCIATION, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

This association has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, and has for its object the bringing together of those people who have money to invest and those who want to borrow; to furnish a safe and profitable system for investing money in both large and small sums in a manner which will assist and encourage saving. Stock in this association is divided into shares of \$100 each.

In addition to the regular banks there are several private firms, whose business is principally that of loaning money on securities.

Among these may be mentioned the banking houses of Zaldo & Co., L. Ruiz, H. Upmann & Co., and N. Gelats & Co., all of Habana.

Recently a law has been proposed for the creation of national banks, which, it is thought, will be of great help in increasing the financial and economic development of the island.

CHAPTER XI.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION—REVENUES, DEBT, ETC.

DEBIT.

On the 20th of May, 1902, at the time of the inauguration of the Republic, there existed in the treasury a surplus of \$635,170.29, which shows that Cuba, which before the American intervention was under the weight of heavy colonial debts, entered the life of a free nation free from incumbrances, owing to the generous help she received from the great American Republic, and with more than \$500,000 of ready money, which she could employ in the many works and duties of a newly born country which entertains ideas of progress and prosperity.

This favorable condition of the Cuban treasury has been steadily growing better, as shown in the following table:

SURPLUS.

May 20, 1902.....	\$635, 170. 29	June, 1903	\$3, 172, 463. 01
June, 1902	745, 371. 08	December, 1903	4, 254, 061. 57
September, 1902.....	1, 406, 736. 83	March, 1904	4, 662, 014. 36
December, 1902	1, 824, 882. 79	July, 1904	7, 099, 584. 86
March, 1903	2, 638, 536. 33	June, 1905	8, 657, 922. 49

The receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$61,751,-095.72, of which \$25,944,322.60 were from public revenues, and \$35,806,773.12 from special accounts, of which \$31,677,336.53 were the product of the loan for the payment of the Cuban army, there remaining a surplus of \$4,129,446.59 of the said special accounts. In the year 1904-5 the custom house receipts yielded \$23,168,845, or \$4,848,942 more than the previous year, this being due to a great extent to the increased commerce. The exportations reached \$101,000,077, the importations \$93,015,000, from which should be deducted the \$31,677,000 from the loan, leaving a trade balance in favor of Cuba of about \$40,000,000.

The total taxes received for the year were \$29,258,599, or \$6,736,838 more than the previous year.

The special taxes devoted to the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the said loan amounted to \$3,576,865.90, or twice as much as was needed to meet this disbursement, which added to the balance of \$1,042,460.04 on July 1, 1904, gave a total of \$4,619,325.94 This

splendid result moved the Government to buy in a million of the bonds in the market, for which it paid \$1,062,500, thus reducing the capital of the loan and \$50,000 annual interest.

During the year payments were made to the amount of \$44,510,373.38, of which \$17,286,400.11 were for the regular budget and \$23,066,688.36 for paying the army claims, leaving \$8,610,648.17 to the credit of the latter.

The total receipts for the year were \$61,751,095.72 plus \$7,099,584.86 balance of the previous year, giving a grand total of \$68,984,714.63, and if \$44,564,407.43 be deducted, a balance remains of \$24,340,307.20. The amount in the Cuban treasury on the 1st of July last, which, after suffering some deductions for outstanding credits, left about \$22,000,000 surplus.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues of the island are classified as receipts from customs, internal revenue, postal and telegraph receipts, and consular fees. The following table shows a balance on June 30, 1904, of \$5,860,372.37, after deduction of the amount due for fees of honorary consuls, postal money orders, outstanding bills, and funds collected through stamp tax for sinking fund and interest on loan made for the payment of the Cuban army:

Revenue and expenditures of Cuba during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

GENERAL FUNDS.	
On hand July 1, 1903.....	\$2, 968, 689. 37
Receipts during year ended July 1, 1904:	
Customs.....	\$18, 299, 470. 01
Internal revenue.....	1, 001, 253. 00
Postal and telegraph.....	544, 600. 00
Consular fees.....	266, 918. 09
	<hr/> 20, 112, 241. 10
Total receipts.....	23, 080, 930. 47
Expenses during year.....	17, 220, 558. 10
Balance June 30, 1904.....	<hr/> 5, 860, 372. 37
TRUST FUNDS.	
On hand July 1, 1903:	
Postal orders outstanding.....	\$183, 893. 03
Outstanding bills.....	4, 024. 65
Correctional courts.....	15, 855. 96
	<hr/> \$203, 773. 64
Receipts during year ended July 1, 1904:	
Postal orders.....	5, 850, 266. 01
Honorary consular fees.....	6. 45
Stamp tax for loan.....	2, 251, 946. 52
Outstanding bills.....	6, 621. 89
Correctional courts.....	61, 188. 45
	<hr/> 8, 170, 029. 32
	<hr/> 8, 373, 802. 96

Expenditures during year ended July 1, 1904:

Postal orders.....	\$5, 870, 439. 85
Loan (interest and sinking fund).....	1, 209, 486. 48
Outstanding bills.....	3, 678. 73
Correctional courts.....	77, 044. 41
	<hr/> \$7, 160, 649. 47

Balance in treasury to meet outstanding bills..... 1, 213, 153. 49

RECAPITULATION.

On hand July 1, 1903:

General revenues.....	\$2, 968, 689. 37
Trust funds.....	293, 773. 64
	<hr/> \$3, 172, 463. 01

Receipts during year ended July 1, 1904:

General revenues.....	20, 112, 241. 10
Trust funds.....	8, 170, 029. 32
	<hr/> 28, 282, 270. 42

Total revenues..... 31, 454, 733. 43

Expenditures during year ended July 1, 1904:

General expenses.....	17, 220, 558. 10
Trust funds.....	7, 160, 649. 47
	<hr/> 24, 381, 207. 57

Balance June 30, 1904..... 7, 073, 525. 86

Less outstanding debts..... 1, 213, 153. 49

Net balance in treasury June 30, 1904..... 5, 860, 372. 37

The nation's budget, approved by the law of January 25, 1904, establishes the following:

First. That the fixed expenses, the latter consisting of those occasioned by the legislative branch and by the interest, collection, and cost of the loan made to pay the army, shall be \$2,518,022, and the fixed revenue \$2,829,960, composed of the customs duties set aside to cover the first-mentioned expenses and the taxes and duties placed on the importation, manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor, as provided for in the law of February 25, 1904. There is therefore a surplus of \$311,938.

Second. That the annual expenses shall be fixed at \$15,396,991.25 and the revenues at \$16,669,540, which will give a surplus of \$672,540.75.

The total surplus for the present fiscal year is estimated at \$984,486.75.

The following statement shows a recapitulation of expenses and revenues:

REVENUES.

Customs duties.....	\$15, 528, 500. 00
Consular fees.....	250, 000. 00
Department of communications (postal and telegraph service).....	500, 000. 00
Internal revenue.....	2, 227, 500. 00
Proceeds from Government property and fees.....	119, 500. 00
Various sources.....	274, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	18, 899, 500. 00

EXPENSES.

Legislative branch	\$430,460.00
Government loan: Interest and cost of collection	2,087,562.00
Executive branch: President's salary and expenses	68,390.00
Department of state and justice	386,855.57
Department of government	4,997,827.54
Department of finance	1,903,499.06
Department of public instruction	3,751,087.08
Department of public works	3,023,004.00
Department of agriculture, industry, and commerce	181,663.00
Judicial branch	1,102,665.00
Total	17,915,013.25

RECAPITULATION.

Total revenue	\$18,899,500.00
Total expenses	17,915,013.25
Surplus	984,486.75

The only debts of the Republic of Cuba are:

First. The Cuban bonds of 1896 and 1897, recognized by the law of January 22, 1904, amounting to \$2,196,585. They bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and are due ten years after the evacuation of the Spanish troops—that is, in 1909. The back interest was paid in 1904, and since then regularly in October and April.

Second. The loan for the payment of the Cuban revolutionary army, amounting to \$35,000,000.

LOAN FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

In the first message addressed by the President of the Republic to Congress, on March 26, 1902, the executive recognized the obligation contracted by the Government of the revolution with the army, and deplored that it was not in his power at that time to fulfill an obligation so sacred as was that of rewarding the services of those who had fought for their country's freedom.

In August of the same year a committee was appointed to revise and examine the lists of said army, the work being continued by another committee appointed in May, 1903. Subsequently, by the law of July 24 of the same year, the obligation to pay the soldiers of the army and the civil officers and employees of the revolution was accepted as a legitimate debt of the Republic and a new committee appointed to act on the claims presented and to decide on all the questions that might come up as the result of the settlements made.

During the two months fixed as the period for its labors, this last-named committee has allowed 7,561 claims, and has still to dispose of 10,364, as also a large number presented after the expiration of the legal term allowed for filing same.

The President having been authorized by the law of February 27, 1903, with the modifications contained in the law of January 25, 1904, to negotiate a loan of \$35,000,000 United States currency, said law at the same time determining the form of taxation required to provide the funds for paying the interest and amortization of the principal of the debt, the necessary efforts were made in foreign markets for the purpose of carrying out this financial operation.

The President of the Republic, in his message of November 19, 1903, gave an account of the steps that had been taken for the purpose of obtaining said loan and at the same time recommended a modification of several articles of the law of February 27, 1903, which modifications were made by the law of January 25, 1904.

Of the proposals received from different bankers, that of Messrs. Speyer & Co., of New York, was accepted, and the preliminary agreement was signed on the 11th of February of the present year.

The conditions of the contract are as follows: Security, 15 per cent of the revenue from customs duties, as provided for in the law of January 25, 1904; rate of issue, 90 per cent; interest, 5 per cent per annum; date of loan, March 1, 1904; redemption of loan to begin March 1, 1910.

The interest and principal of the loan will be paid out of the taxes fixed by the law of February 27, 1903, with the modifications provided for in the law of January 25, 1904, as stated in the provisional agreement and in the law approving the budgets of the Republic, of January 26, 1904.

On May 11, 1904, the final contract was signed at Habana and the \$35,000,000 was paid to the Government in the installments specified. The following is the law on the subject:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

LAW PROVIDING FOR \$35,000,000 FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

[Translation of the publication in the *Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba*, January 25, 1904, of the act of the Congress of the Republic of Cuba, passed February 27, 1903, as amended by the act of said Congress, passed January 25, 1904.]

ARTICLE I. The President of the Republic of Cuba is hereby authorized to issue bonds for a foreign debt, for an amount not to exceed thirty-five millions of dollars in gold, in money of the United States of North America, at the rate of four dollars and eighty-six cents (\$4.86) for each pound sterling, or the equivalent in other-foreign moneys.

These bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum, and shall be retired within forty years. The principal, as well as the interest, shall be exempt from all kinds of Cuban taxes that exist or may be imposed hereafter.

ART. II. The Republic of Cuba pledges its good faith, and its credit, for the retirement of the bonds and for the prompt payment of the interest; and as a special guarantee for the payment of the interest and the retirement of these bonds, the executive power is authorized to set aside, pledge, and appropriate to this purpose a sufficient amount of the receipts of the custom-houses of the Republic of Cuba, in whatever form and manner the executive may consider sufficient and proper.

The President of the Republic is also authorized to determine the terms and conditions of the issue and service of this loan, reporting to Congress at the beginning of the first legislative session of the current year concerning the conditions and the result of the negotiations.

ART. III. In order to assure the retirement of the bonds and the interest of the loan, and in accordance with the third section of article 59 of the constitution, a special permanent tax is created upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of the following articles:

CLASS FIRST.—*Domestic and foreign alcoholic drinks.*

Section first—Strong liquors:

A. Each bottle or liter of rum, gin, whisky, or other similar liquor, manufactured in the country, shall pay twenty cents.

B. Each bottle or liter of rum, gin, whisky, or other similar liquor, imported, shall pay upon entering Cuba, in addition to the custom duty, twenty cents.

Section second—Natural wines:

A. Each liter of sparkling wine, imported, shall pay at its entry, in addition to the custom duty in force, thirty cents.

B. Each liter of imported wine of all other kinds shall pay upon entry into Cuba, in addition to the existing custom duty, two cents.

C. Each imported liter of natural cider shall pay in entering Cuba, in addition to the existing custom duty, six cents.

D. Each bottle or liter of wine made or mixed in the country, the manufacture or mixing of which is not prohibited, shall pay twenty-five cents.

Section third—Domestic and foreign beers:

A. Each case of twenty-four half bottles, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

B. Each case of twenty-four half bottles, or of twelve bottles, or each nine liters of imported beer shall pay upon entering Cuba, in addition to the existing custom duty, five cents.

CLASS SECOND.—*Domestic and foreign artificial waters and drinks.*

Section fourth:

A. Each case of twenty-four half bottles of artificial water, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

B. Each siphon of one liter of artificial water, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay one-half cent.

C. Each cylinder of artificial water, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

D. Each case of twenty-four half bottles of artificial cider (called "refresco"), manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

E. The artificial waters or manufactured refrescos, which may be imported, shall pay, in addition to the custom duty, the special tax to the same extent as those manufactured in the country.

CLASS THIRD.—*Manufacture and consumption of matches.*

Section fifth:

A. Each box of matches, containing up to fifty matches, manufactured in the country, shall pay one-half of one cent.

B. Each box of matches, containing up to fifty matches, imported, shall pay at entry, in addition to the custom duty, one-half of one cent.

CLASS FOURTH.—*Manufacture of tobacco.*

Section sixth:

A. Each thousand manufactured cigars, for export, weighing over three pounds, shall pay one dollar.

B. Each thousand cigarettes, not weighing more than three pounds, for export, shall pay ten cents.

C. Each thousand manufactured cigars, for home consumption, weighing more than three pounds, shall pay two dollars.

D. One-third of one cent on each box of sixteen cigarettes or twenty-one cents for each thousand and eight cigarettes.

E. Each package of picadura (tobacco for cigarettes, pipes, etc.) shall pay, per pound, six cents.

CLASS FIFTH.—*Manufacture of sugar.*

Section seventh: Each sack of sugar manufactured in Cuba, containing up to fourteen arrobas [an arroba contains 25 pounds], shall pay five cents.

CLASS SIXTH.—*Manufacture and sale of playing cards.*

Section eighth:

A. Each pack of cards, manufactured in the country, shall pay five cents.

B. Each pack of cards, imported, shall pay upon entry into Cuba, in addition to the custom duty, five cents.

Section ninth: The taxes indicated in subdivision A, section first of class first, namely, those upon liquors; and those indicated in subdivisions A, B, and E of section sixth, which are imposed upon manufactured tobacco, boxes of cigarettes, and picadura, for export, shall not be applied until the beginning of the retirement of the bonds. The executive, nevertheless, is authorized to begin the collection of these taxes, if it should be necessary to complete the amount required for the payment of the interest on the loan.

Section tenth. Likewise the tax indicated in section seventh, class fifth, on sugars, shall not be applied subject to the same conditions specified in the preceding section.

Section eleventh. During the life of the special tax established by this law all articles or objects affected by it shall not be subject to other new industrial taxes by the State, the Province, or the municipalities.

Section twelfth. The President of the Republic shall determine the regulations which he may consider proper for the administration and collection of the tax, being authorized to make direct agreements with manufacturers and merchants concerning the manner of collecting such tax.

ART. IV. The surplus which may result from this tax shall be applied to the voluntary retirement of the bonds which may be issued, unless some other application is determined by law.

ART. V. The result of the loan shall be applied, as far as it goes, to the payment of the amounts due to the army of liberation.

ART. VI. In view of the aggregate of the amounts due to the disbanded army of liberation, which may remain unpaid after a part has been satisfied, as provided for in the preceding article, Congress shall determine the manner in which the Republic shall be discharged from this responsibility, although without affecting in any manner whatever the guarantees of the loan, which are established in this law.

ART. VII. The President of the Republic shall issue the orders, decrees, and regulations which may be necessary for the execution of this law.

Habana, January twenty-fifth, 1904.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES,

Secretary of Finance.

On July 28, 1905, the following law for the payment of the remaining 50 per cent to the Cuban army was signed by the President:

ARTICLE 1. The executive power will invest in the payment—to the amount it will reach—of the 50 per cent due on the credits of the army of liberation the sums it will have in its possession, ninety days after this law has been promulgated, of the following funds: Surplus of the loan of the \$35,000,000, the surplus resulting from the collection of the taxes created by the said law of the loan, and those which may exist in the public treasury.

Of the total which may result from the accumulation of the amounts above stated, the sum of \$6,000,000 will be previously set aside, which will remain as a reserve fund in the public treasury to cover the disbursement that Congress may determine.

ART. 2. After the payment stated in the foregoing article has been made the balance remaining in favor of each of the creditors will carry 5 per cent annual interest ninety days from the date of the promulgation of this law.

ART. 3. To each creditor bonds will be issued, which will be called "interior debt," for the final balance which will result in his favor. Said bonds will carry 5 per cent annual interest, payable, after it becomes due, every six months, by means of coupons, which will be delivered with the security.

ART. 4. In each ordinary budget there shall be fixed the sum which Congress will determine to invest in the sinking fund of these bonds.

ART. 5. The amortization will be made by lot, and once made the bond will be totally destroyed.

ART. 6. The bonds to which article 3 refers will be of \$100 each; fractions of less than that amount resulting from each liquidation made in conformity to what has been provided for in the second article of this law shall be paid in cash.

ART. 7. In all that is not provided in this law the code of commerce as to securities to the bearer will apply to the bonds.

ART. 8. All the laws, rules and regulations, orders, and other provisions opposed to the carrying out of this law are abrogated.

About \$17,000,000 will be paid in cash and the rest in bonds as stated.

CUBAN BONDS AND STOCKS.

Amount, interest, and value of Cuban bonds and stocks in September, 1905.

BONDS.

Name.	Outstand- ing.	Annual Interest.	Quota- tion (gold).	Due in—
		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Cuban Republic.....	\$34,000,000	5	\$118	1944
Do.....	2,191,585	6	118	1908
City Habana, first mortgage.....	7,000,000	6	118	1939
City Habana, second mortgage.....	3,500,000	6	116	1938
Cienfuegos Railroad.....	408,000	8	128	1921
Cienfuegos Railroad, second mortgage.....	282,000	7	117	1921
Caibarien Railroad.....	247,000	7	112	1922
Cuban Central Railroad.....	4,000,000	4	100	1944
Cuban Electric, first mortgage.....	300,000	6	106	1920
Consolidated Gas, first mortgage.....	487,000	8	101	1905
Consolidated Gas, second mortgage.....	2,898,500	5	40	1950
Gibara and Holguin.....	179,000	8	98	.....

Amount, interest, and value of Cuban bonds and stocks in September, 1905—Continued.

STOCKS.

Name.	Outstand- ing.	Annual interest.	Quota- tion (gold).
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Cuban National Bank.....	\$1,000,000	8	\$138
Spanish Bank.....	5,000,000	6	117
Puerto Principe Agriculture Bank.....	320,000	4	75
United Railways.....	7,720,000	6	203
Matanzas Railroad.....	6,000,000	7	145
Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad.....	8,000,000	7	172
Western Railroad.....	3,000,000	6	150
Cuban Central, preferred.....	5,000,000	5½	122
Cuban Central, common.....	4,500,000	.....	66
Habana Dry Dock.....	340,000	8	85
Red Telephone.....	270,000	.....	28
Tropical Ice Factory.....	625,000	8	115
Gibara and Holguin Railroad.....	400,000	.....	20

CHAPTER XII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. .

INTERIOR COMMUNICATION.

Cuba was the second country in America to operate a steam road, being in this direction eleven years in advance of the mother country, Spain.

The first Cuban railroad was opened to traffic on November 19, 1837. It was built under the auspices of the Junta de fomento de la Habana (improvement board of Habana) and was known as the Caminos de Hierro de la Habana (Railroads of Habana).

This road had an extension of about 45 miles, communicating the capital with the town of Guines, and is at present a part of the system of the United Railways of Habana.

Four years later it was sold by the Government to a corporation, and this fact served to encourage others.

The spirit of enterprise being thus stimulated, the first sections of the principal lines now in operation were soon constructed, and these furnished outlets for agricultural products to the most important ports of the island.

In the year 1898 the principal railroads of Cuba were the following:

	Kilometers.
United Railways of Habana.....	377. 89
Western Railway of Habana.....	176. 99
Marianao and Habana Railway.....	14. 48
Matanzas Railways.....	289. 62
United Railways of Cardenas and Jucaro.....	337. 89
Sagua la Grande Railway.....	157. 68
Cienfuegos and Villaclara Railway.....	110. 36
Caibarien Railway.....	90. 10
Total.....	1, 505. 01

The following railroads also existed: Tunas to Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Gibara to Holguin, with a length varying from 32 to 77 kilometers, and the military road from Jucaro to Moron, which was also opened to the public.

In addition to the above there were many private railroads, which had been constructed in the twenty years previous, to connect the

plantations with the trunk lines, and although the length of these roads seldom exceeded 5 or 6 kilometers, the aggregated mileage was considerable and represented an important percentage of the total.

At the close of the Spanish-American war the Habana Electric Railway Company (incorporated in the United States) acquired, by purchase, the concession granted many years before to the *Compañía del Ferrocarril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana*, for the operation of street railway lines in the capital city:

The *Compañía del Ferrocarril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana* had limited its efforts to the establishment of five lines of street cars, drawn by animal traction, but as soon as the Habana Electric Railway Company took charge of the enterprise a complete and efficient electric-car system was introduced. New lines were constructed, modern vehicles imported, and when other improvements contemplated by the company are completed Habana will possess as good a system of public conveyances as could be desired. The aggregate mileage of these lines when completed will be 3,648.22 miles of single track. The cost of the improvements has been estimated at \$4,233,786. The gross receipts of the company for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$1,161,295, United States currency.

The length of the trunk lines and branches of public railroads on June 30, 1903, was as follows:

	Kilometers.
United Railways of Habana	377.89
Cuban Central Railways	384.33
United Railways of Cardenas and Jucaro	338.91
Matanzas Railroad	275.34
Western Railways of Habana	178.50
Camaguey and Nuevitas Railroad	73.01
Santiago de Cuba Railroad	50.95
Tunas and Sancti Spiritus Railroad	38.63
Guantanamo Railroad	36.42
Gibara and Holguin Railroad	31.45
Marianao and Habana Railway	13.03
The Cuban Electric Company	24.26
The Cuba Railroad Company	541.00
Caracas Plantation Railroad	64.00
Total	2,371.74

Subsequently and up to the present writing some 40 kilometers of road have been opened to the public. Of these, 33 kilometers are owned by the Eastern Railroad Company and 7 by the Insular Railroad Company. It can therefore be said that the total railroad mileage of Cuba aggregates 2,412 kilometers.

The 541 kilometers belonging to the Cuba company's road represent an increase of 35 per cent, and this is a demonstration of the progress made in this direction by Cuba during the four years she has been free from European domination.

The completion of the central line of railroad, which by connections with other lines communicates Habana with Santiago de Cuba, marks the realization of a long-felt commercial want and the attainment of a political end of the greatest importance.

To Sir William Van Horne, president of the Cuba company, and the builder of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Republic is indebted for this great accomplishment.

Said Mr. Robert B. Porter, special commissioner appointed by President McKinley in 1898 to visit the island and investigate and report on her industrial, commercial, and financial conditions, in dealing with the question of railroads—

No revolution could have existed in Cuba if such a railroad had been completed by the former Government, and nothing will so rapidly tend to the revival of commerce and general business as the facility for quick passage from one end of the island to the other, and from the trunk line over branches to the seaboard cities. All political turbulence will be quieted thereby and prevented in the future. The entire country will be opened to commerce, lands now practically of no value and unproductive will be worked, the seaport towns will become active, and commerce between the island and the United States will soon be restored to the former figures.

In mileage, the Cuba Railroad Company is the greatest in operation in the island, its lines extending from Santa Clara to San Luis, a distance of 321 miles, at which point it connects with the Santiago Railroad, running to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of 33 miles, and which is under control of the Cuba Company.

The work of construction of a branch line to Sancti Spiritus (a distance of 11 kilometers) has just been completed. The Cuba Railroad is also building a branch line (49 kilometers in extension) from Alto Cedro to Nipe Bay, at which place it connects with the main line.

The beneficial influence the Cuba Company's roads are called to exercise on the agricultural development of certain sections of the country is great. There are in Puerto Principe alone hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin land of unsurpassed richness, which will, when properly cultivated, make of that Province one of the most important sugar-producing centers of the island.

The existence of this "backbone railway," as it is aptly termed, with its feeders to the north and south coasts, will further enable the marketing of many millions of feet of valuable woods, such as mahogany, cedar, majagua, and others, which could not be previously gotten out at a profit.

The promoters of this company contemplated the building of a city on Nipe Bay, which they hoped to make one of the most important in Cuba, and also the establishment of colonies, sugar plantations, steamship lines from Nipe to New York and other ports in the United States, and the erection of modern hotels at Habana and in cities on their line.

Owing to circumstances of the moment these projects have had to

be temporarily delayed, but it is to be hoped, and there is every reason to believe, that they have not been abandoned.

The aggregate mileage of this road, including its many branch lines, will be, when completed, approximately 1,000 miles.

For over half a century a system of this kind had been talked of by foreign capitalists; but it was not until Sir William Van Horne formed the Cuba Company, which is an American corporation, that this great agency for developing the interior resources of the island was provided.

The difficulties in construction arose from the inability to secure a governmental franchise. The outright purchase of a private right of way consequently became necessary.

For a time a working force of 6,000 men was employed, and at certain portions of the route the line was carried forward at considerably more than a mile a day.

The tracks are of standard gauge, the bridges of steel and masonry, and the equipment of the entire road is thoroughly modern.

Owing to the rapidity with which this road was built and to the lack of proper ballasting in many sections of the line, trains did not run at night for a time, passengers being compelled to lay over at Santa Clara and Camaguey. Under these circumstances the trip from Habana to Santiago de Cuba occupied three days.

But this condition does not exist any longer. The run being now a continuous one, trains leave Santiago de Cuba for Habana every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and arrive in that city from Habana every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. All these trains carry mail and passengers. The passenger rate is: First class, \$24; second class, \$12.

The trains have been equipped with sleeping cars, mostly built in the United States, and these are provided with cane seats, necessary owing to the climate, and with all other modern appurtenances.

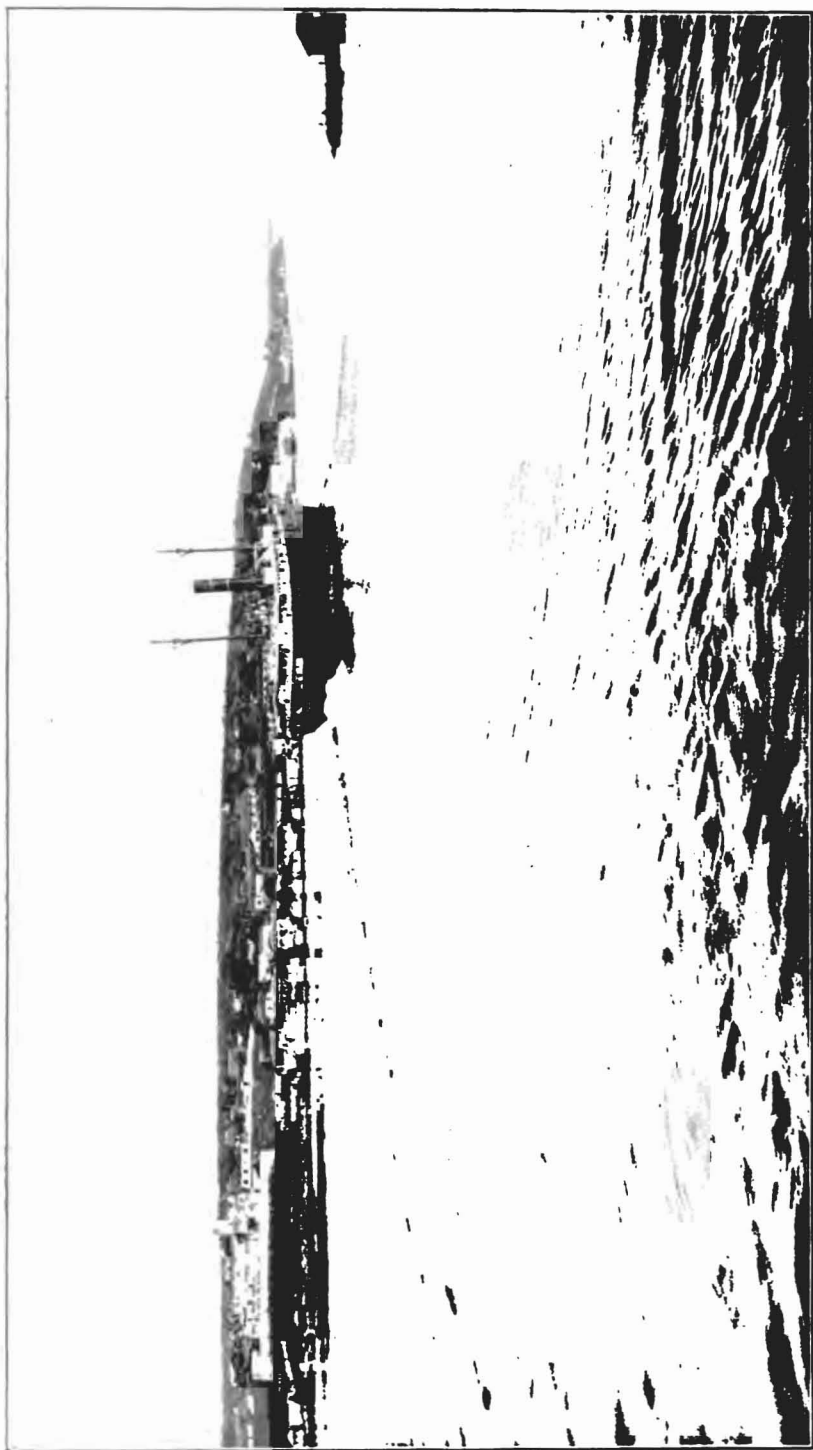
Next in importance to this central line, and the second system in length in the island, is the United Railways of Habana (an English corporation) with a mileage of 377.89 kilometers.

One of the several lines operated by this company extends from Habana to Batabano, a distance of about 36 miles, and runs through a well-cultivated country, devoted to the raising of tobacco, vegetables, and sugar cane.

Batabano is a port on the south coast of the island and the center of the sponge industry of Cuba.

Another line branches off from the above at Rincon and runs west, through a rich tobacco country, to Guanajay, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, distant 35 miles from Habana, with which it is also connected by a splendid and well-kept macadam road.

There is still another line running from San Felipe (on the Habana-Batabano line) to the city of Guines, which has a population of over



CITY AND HARBOR OF CIENFUEGOS.

8,000 inhabitants and is the center of a well-cultivated district, mainly dedicated to the raising of rice, potatoes, and other vegetables. This line extends to the town of Union de Reyes, where connection is made with the Matanzas Railroad line.

The terminal of the United Railways of Habana system is at Regla, a town just across the bay from Habana. Its principal line extends from this point, through the Province of Matanzas, to Jovellanos, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, on the line of the Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad, distant 88½ miles from Habana.

The Western Railway of Habana, another English corporation, communicates the capital city with the town of Pinar del Rio, capital of the Province of that name, and it extends through the famous tobacco region of Vuelta Abajo, where the most renowned plantations of this kind in the world are located.

The city of Pinar del Rio has a population of 9,000 inhabitants and is 109½ miles from Habana.

The road, after running through a good sugar and tobacco country, in the Province of Habana, enters the Province of Pinar del Rio, where it passes through a number of intermediate towns of some importance.

This company have a concession to extend their line to Guanés, and have just opened to traffic a branch line running between Pinar del Rio and San Luis, a distance of about 18 miles, and have just completed the extension between San Luis and San Juan y Martínez, a distance of about 10 miles.

The Marianao Railroad (also an English corporation) is a suburban road, extending from Habana to the city of Marianao, and thence to the beach of that name, a celebrated bathing resort, 9 miles from Habana.

The Matanzas Railroad (a Spanish-Cuban corporation) has its terminal at the city of Matanzas, and runs south and east through a rich cane-growing district, to Cumanayagua, a town on the Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad, distant 85 miles from Matanzas. It also operates a line from Montalvo, through a sugar-cane growing district, to Murga, on the south coast, a distance of 29 miles.

The Matanzas Railroad also owns several small branch lines connecting the most important sugar plantations in that Province with the trunk line of the company, which facilitates the marketing of many thousands of tons of sugar.

The Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad (a Cuban corporation) was organized in 1857 and has a capital stock of \$8,000,000, held in Cuba and Spain, principally in Cuba. This company has no bonded debt and is in a very prosperous condition.

The mileage of the road is 206, and it is about to build a small extension to the city of Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of the Province of Santa Clara.

This company operates four lines, which traverse one of the richest sugar-growing sections of the island, its two main lines extending from the city of Cardenas, on the north, to Santo Domingo, and from Cardenas to Yaguaramas.

As in the case of the Matanzas Railroad, the trunk line of this company is connected by small branch lines with the plantations.

The Cuban Central Railways, Limited (an English corporation), chartered in 1899, operates five lines, the principal two extending from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara, capital of the Province of the same name, and from Isabela de Sagua to Las Cruces, passing through the town of Sagua la Grande. Its many line branches connect some of the principal towns in the Province of Santa Clara and extend through the greater portion of the most important sugar-producing region of the island.

The aggregate mileage of its lines is 186 miles.

The Jucaro-San Fernando Railroad, commonly known as the "Jucaro-Moron" line, which was built by the Spaniards as a military road, extending along the "Jucaro-Moron trocha," was formerly lined with small forts and blockhouses intended to prevent the crossing of the Cuban revolutionists between the Provinces of Camaguey and Santa Clara. It extends from Jucaro, a port in the southwestern part of the Province of Camaguey, to Estero, 40 miles distant, on the north coast, 4 miles north of the town of Moron.

This road is at present leased to a private corporation and connects with the Cuba Railroad, which it intersects at Ciego de Avila.

The Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad, in operation since 1851, communicates the city of Nuevitas, a seaport on the north coast of the Province of Camaguey, with the city of Camaguey, capital of the Province, distant 40 miles.

The company is a close corporation, its capital of \$1,000,000 being held by eight shareholders. Their last published report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, showed earnings of \$292,442.42, with operating expenses of \$191,120.33. The company has no bonded debt and the stock is owned by residents of Puerto Principe.

The line intersects the Cuba Railroad at Camaguey.

The Tunas and Sancti Spiritus Railroad, extending from the port of Tunas de Zaza, in the southern part of the Province of Santa Clara, to the city of Sancti Spiritus, a distance of 24½ miles, is a private corporation belonging to the Del Valle family.

The Gibara and Holguin Railroad runs from the port of Gibara, on the northwestern coast of the Province of Oriente to the city of Holguin, a distance of 20 miles.

It was opened to traffic in 1885, and its last published report in 1900 showed earnings of about \$2,000.

The Santiago Railroad extends from the city of Santiago de Cuba,

capital of the Province, to San Luis. It covers a distance of 26 miles, and owns a branch line, 7 miles in extension.

This railroad is now controlled by the Cuba Company and is the southeastern terminus of its system.

The Guantanamo Railroad extends from Caimanera, the seaport of the city of Guantanamo, through this city to the town of Jamaica, a distance of 19 miles, and also operates a small branch line $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extension.

This line, which was opened to traffic in January, 1858, runs through a rich sugar-producing country.

Its principal stockholders are a family of Santiago de Cuba.

The Insular Railway Company (an American corporation) has just built an electric car line from Habana to Marianao. This line, when completed, will run as far as Mariel, distant about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The Insular Railway Company has also a concession to construct two more lines from Habana to two other cities in the Province. This company has leased the omnibus line operating throughout the city of Habana and along many of the suburban roads.

The Cuba Eastern Railroad (also an American corporation) is actively prosecuting work on its line from the Bay of Guantanamo, through a sugar-producing country, to a large tract of hard woods, 48 miles distant.

This company also proposes the extension of its line to the Bay of Nipe, and the building of another line to Baracoa.

This latter will prove of the greatest importance, as Baracoa is the most important cocoanut and banana region in the island, having an extensive trade with the United States.

The public railways of Cuba cost, with their equipment, about \$65,000,000, and their gross earnings, according to last Government report, published in the early part of 1901, prior to the completion of the Cuba Railroad, were \$5,800,000, net earnings being \$2,120,000.

Three of the most important railroads of Cuba are owned by British capitalists. These three roads represent a capitalization of \$31,500,000 out of a total, in 1900, of about \$53,000,000.

The military government of intervention, desiring to obviate the exclusive and independent system that up to that time each company had adopted, caused a complete investigation to be made in the premises and, after mature examination, published, through Order No. 34, series of 1902, a new railroad law, which, supplemented by Order No. 117, same series, tended to equalize matters appertaining to the existing railroad companies, especially with reference to that part relating to the tariffs of same, which was the main object of the second or supplementary order.

Among the reforms thereby established there is one that has helped in a large measure to normalize and harmonize the working of the

companies among themselves in their relations with the Government and the public in general, which reform consists in the creation of a railroad commission, composed of the secretary of public works as chairman, the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and the secretary of finance, as commissioners, and a secretary to the board; which commission is charged with the affairs relating to the management of railroad companies in matters appertaining to the aforesaid relations.

Messrs. Moseley and Decker, of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, addressed the following interesting letter to the Secretary of War of the United States, on March 24, 1902, which fully explains the provisions of the new law:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 24, 1902.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: At the request of General Wood, we went to Cuba to assist in the revision of the railway laws of that island. With a desire to aid the Government in every possible way this was willingly done without compensation other than our actual expenses. Upon our arrival General Wood, the military governor, was emphatic in his desire that the law should be revised in such manner that full protection would be given to the public, the shipper, and other patrons of the road, and yet no undue hardship imposed upon the railway corporation, and also that the employees of the railroads should be recognized to the extent that regulations governing their employment should be subject to revision and approval by the board of railroad commissioners only after the railroad employees or their representatives had had full opportunity to be heard. With this end in view the railway law of Cuba, as put in force February 22, 1902, was drafted, as stated in the order of the military governor, for the purpose of harmonizing, consolidating, unifying, and reforming the provisions of law in force in the island as to the organization, administration, operation, and dissolution of railway companies.

It was especially necessary to reform the methods of railway organization or incorporations, the registration of titles, and proceedings in condemnation of property for railway use, as well as the laws applicable to railway construction, operation, and regulation. Under the old statutes all railroad matters were transacted through the department under the control of the secretary of public works. Under the present statutes these matters are under the jurisdiction of three officials—the secretaries of public works, of finance, and of agriculture, commerce, and industry—the board being known as the railroad commission.

In regard to regulation, some of the former requirements are understood to have been too stringent. At any rate, in their construction by the public officials and the courts and in their application they had been adjusted to an order of things which passed away with Spanish sovereignty. The railway situation in general demanded a new system of railway law, modeled as nearly as may be after the modern railway statutes and railway usages of other countries, including those of the United States, England, and Canada. The result is that Cuba now has a railway law well adapted to its requirements and well calculated to promote the commercial progress of which it stands in such great need. It is not understood that any franchises or concessions are granted by the new law, and in framing the statute the aim has been to properly safeguard the interests of capital represented in new railway enterprises as well as to establish a plain, effective, and just system of railway regulation.



HABANA WATERWORKS, VENTO CANAL

The railway companies are required to publish their maximum tariffs of rates, but they are not compelled to publish the actual rates below the maximum tariff charges which they may put in force. A requirement to publish the actual rates was not inserted in the law, for the reason that the conditions in Cuba were not believed to warrant such a provision at this time. One main consideration in this respect was that the sugar traffic is transported largely by the railroads under special contracts with the planters, covering the working of numerous private lines upon and from the plantations, and connecting with the lines of the public carriers, and also containing provisions applicable to particular sections served by the several carriers. A measure of publicity, however, is provided, in that, under the law, it is the duty of every railroad company to furnish the commission with copies of their contracts, and to make known to every person upon demand any special rates, rebate, drawback, or concession given to anyone. The commission may give publicity to such information or contracts if in its judgment the public interests require it and the welfare of the railroad companies would not be thereby injuriously affected. While it might well be said that a requirement in the statute for the publication of the actual rates would not prevent adjustment of the rates according to conditions in different localities, the aim of such a provision is always to insure observance of the published tariff for the time it may be in force, and to that extent, if no other, it would prevent concessions to the planters and establish a reversal of present conditions which might injure the sugar industry. Undoubtedly such a requirement will sooner or later be necessary, but it was not deemed wise to insist upon it at this time. With that single exception the regulation provided in the railway law of Cuba is believed to be the best that has yet been devised in any country.

As the law was first drafted the maximum tariffs and freight classification, after having been approved by the commission, could not be changed under two years, and although discrimination as between localities and different shippers under the same circumstances was prohibited no means were provided in the law for redressing wrongs due to unreasonable rates, undue preferences, or unjust discriminations. Plainly there would not be, with the law in that state, any protection to the public for wrongs resulting from the application of actual rates imposed by the railroad companies. This was cured by the insertion of a provision that, notwithstanding the establishment of maximum tariffs of rates and the classification of freights, "it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or enforce any unreasonable or unjust toll, rate, or classification of a particular kind of freight, or to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any person, firm, company, corporation, locality, or any particular description of traffic, or to subject any person, firm, company, corporation, locality, or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and whenever, upon complaint thereof by any interested party, the railroad commission shall, after due hearing of all parties, of which not less than ten days' notice shall be given, find any such unlawful toll, rate, classification of a particular kind of freight, preference, or prejudice to exist, such commission shall have authority to order its discontinuance and to substitute in such order the rate, toll, classification, or practice which shall upon the facts appear to be just and reasonable."

It is further provided in the law in this connection that an appeal may be taken from such order of the commission to the supreme court sitting as a court of administration, in the same manner and to the same effect as is provided for appeals from all other orders of the commission, and that the order of the commission shall not in any case be binding upon the railroad company for a longer period than six months from the time it shall go into effect; but such order, limited in application to six months, may be reissued from time to time by the railroad commission for good cause shown upon further complaint and due hearing, subject to the same right of appeal. This is in the line of protection to the railroads, as is also a further provision

that in all such cases due weight shall be given by the railroad commission to the fair interests of the railway company, as well as to those of the public and affected shippers and communities. It is further provided that whenever wrongful prejudices or disadvantages shall appear to result from comparison of rates or tolls charged by one or more railroad companies the railroad commission shall have authority to order an increase of the lower rate or a reduction of the higher rate, or both such increase and reduction, as the circumstances and conditions and fair interests of the parties may require. In all cases decided by the commission against a railroad company upon complaint the decision of the commission is to be considered as a decision of the Government, and such decision must be defended and maintained by the supreme court sitting as a court of administration, without expense to the party who complained before the commission. This law is not only comprehensive in scope, but minute in specification. There is regulation of railway employees as well as railway companies, and the employees are entitled to be heard personally or by their representatives before the commission in all matters affecting their rights in the establishment and approval of the working class of railway companies. Stringent provisions are also provided for the application of improved safety appliances to railway equipment and for the reporting and investigation of all accidents, including those to passengers and employees.

Under the provisions of this law a uniform classification has been prepared and promulgated by the military governor, and a set of rules of practice before the railroad commission similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission has also been put in force. With the submission of maximum tariffs by the railway companies and the revision and approval of such tariffs by public authority, as required by the law now in force, it is confidently believed that Cuba will have a complete and thoroughly satisfactory system of railway organization, supervision, and regulation.

Your obedient servants,

EDW. A. MOSELEY.

MARTIN S. DECKER.

Besides these public roads there are the private plantation roads, the total length of which is 871 miles, and their value \$11,309,692.

HIGHWAYS.

In this branch there has been great progress made in Cuba since the advent of the Republican régime inaugurated an era of prosperity, encouraging the spirit of enterprise of the people.

The American intervention government devoted much attention to the building of roads and to the improvement of those already built.

Their worthy initiative has been followed by the Cubans, and the result has been a complete and most wonderful change for the better in the highways of the island.

Cuba, which in the year 1899, at the time of the withdrawal of the Spanish Government, only possessed 256 kilometers of highway (138 in the Province of Habana and 118 in Pinar del Rio), had on June 30, 1903, more than 399 kilometers, which means that in the period of only four years the Government has constructed highways in the proportion of more than 50 per cent as compared with the time previous to the independence of the country. The Provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey, and Oriente, which were destitute of highways during the Spanish domination, count to-day with several miles of well-constructed

roads, and those already existing in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio have been greatly improved.

The following table gives a complete mileage of the highways now existing in the six Provinces:

	Kilometers.
Habana.....	33,765
Pinar del Rio.....	14,537
Matanzas.....	11,000
Santa Clara.....	22,370
Camaguey.....	7,600
Oriente.....	54,161
Total.....	143,433

FOREIGN COMMUNICATION.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Among the many reforms introduced by the American military government during the period of intervention and subsequently perfected by the Cuban authorities, none perhaps are so complete as those of the postal service of the island.

The ancient and inadequate system in existence during the Spanish administration has been radically reformed, and Cuba to-day possesses a modern and efficient postal system, similar in many respects to that of the United States.

One of the first innovations introduced by the American Government was the establishment of two important branches, hitherto unknown in the country, namely, the money order and parcels post departments.

Post-offices were also established at those points where they had been destroyed by the war; others were reorganized and the necessary personnel appointed. The transportation service was also improved; new routes and offices were established and the service perfected until it was left on a self-supporting basis, ready to be transferred to the Government of the Republic.

From that time the Cuban Government has followed in the lines laid down by its predecessors, and at the present time there is daily communication by mail from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba.

The number of post-offices in operation in Cuba on June 30, 1904, was 387.

During the fiscal year 1902-3 the department of posts of the Republic handled the following number of letters:

Domestic mail.....	11,903,891
Foreign mail:	
Forwarded.....	1,999,093
Received.....	8,316,692
In transit.....	366
Total.....	22,219,952

During the last fiscal year (1903-4) the department of posts of the Republic handled the following number of letters:

Domestic mail	17,590,548
Foreign mail:	
Forwarded	4,009,500
Received	6,062,868
In transit	317
Total	27,663,233

As is the case in the United States, letters and packages can be registered by paying 8 cents over and above the cost of mailing; this covers the return to the sender of a receipt signed by the addressee.

The following table shows the number of pieces of registered mail handled during 1903 and 1904 as compared with 1901:

	1901.	1903.	1904.
DOMESTIC.			
Letters	64,170	140,536	244,124
Packages	7,697	14,677	16,690
	71,867	155,213	260,814
FOREIGN.			
Letters	76,117	104,354	97,208
Packages	7,090	8,402	11,648
	83,207	112,756	109,656
OFFICIAL, FREE.			
Letters and packages	31,444	34,482	59,604
Total	186,518	302,401	429,474

Increase in favor of 1903, 115,863, and in favor of 1904, 242,956.

Registered mail from foreign countries, 153,933 in 1903 and 177,600 in 1904.

The money-order system established in the Republic is operated on the same basis as that existing in the United States; it furnishes easy, rapid, and efficient service, and has been extended to the United States and Canada.

Money-order transactions 1902-1904.

	1902-3.			1903-4.		
	Number.	Amount.	Fees.	Number.	Amount.	Fees.
Domestic money orders issued	64,710	\$2,015,568.49	\$8,390.81	81,749	\$2,201,321.36	\$9,693.27
Foreign money orders issued	32,693	658,361.98	3,166.46	38,392	672,106.91	3,423.31
Total	97,403	2,673,930.47	11,557.27	120,141	2,873,428.27	13,116.58

The Government is contemplating to extend the money-order service to several other countries, which will, it is expected, greatly benefit and facilitate the relations of Cuba with the most important nations of the world.

Mail matter in the island is carried by steamship companies, railroads, mounted postmen, and postal messengers, covering the following distances on May 20, 1904:

	Kilometers.
Railroads	2, 292, 636
Steamship companies	320, 421
Mounted postmen	987, 992
Messengers	56, 428
Distance covered on May 20, 1904	3, 657, 477
Distance covered on May 20, 1902	2, 480, 431
Difference in favor of 1904	1, 177, 046

On April 30, 1905, the total amount covered by postal routes within the territory of the Republic was 3,808,376 kilometers, which gives still an increase over May 20, 1904.

Following is a list of the steamship lines now carrying the Cuban mail:

Plant Line.—Between Habana and Tampa, Fla., three times a week.

Ward Line.—Direct steamers between Habana and New York, twice a week; between Habana and Veracruz, once a week; between Habana, Santiago de Cuba, and New York, twice a month.

Munson Line.—Irregular service between Cuban ports and the United States.

Spanish Trans-Atlantic Line.—Between Habana and Spanish ports, once a month; between Habana and Veracruz, once a month; between Habana and South American ports, once a month; between Habana and New York, twice a month.

French Trans-Atlantic Line.—Between Habana, Santander (Spain), and St. Nazaire (France), once a month; between Habana and Veracruz (Mexico), once a month.

Hamburg-American Line (German).—Between Habana and Veracruz, once a month.

Sobrinós De Herrera Line (subsidized Cuban company).—Between Cuban ports and Haiti and Puerto Rico, once a month.

EXPENSES.

The total expenses of the department of posts of Cuba during the fiscal year of 1902-3 amounted to the sum of \$416,351.64, and the total receipts, including \$392,388.37 for the sale of stamps, amounted to \$420,173.77, which leaves a balance of \$3,822.13 in favor of the treasury.

It is worthy of special notice that at the time of the advent of the Cuban republican régime there existed a deficit in the department of posts, which, after great efforts and economy, was reduced to \$44,803.33 during the fiscal year of 1901-2. One year later, as it has been shown, this deficit had not only disappeared, but the department was in prosperous financial condition, leaving a surplus in favor of the treasury.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

Habana can best be reached from New York by Ward Line steamers, sailing from that city Wednesday and Saturday of each week, if an all-sea voyage is desired. These steamers arrive at Habana Monday and Wednesday of each week, and sail for New York Tuesday and Saturday.

Ward Line steamers also leave Habana every Monday for Mexico.

If rail and water journey is desired, one of the following routes should be selected:

Steamers sail from New Orleans (Southern Pacific) every Saturday, arrive at Habana on Monday, and return to New Orleans Tuesday. The average length of the ocean voyage is 32 hours, to which must be added 12 hours consumed in going up or down the Mississippi River.

The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company's steamers sail from Tampa, Fla., Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights of each week, arriving in Habana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and returning to Tampa at noon on the same days. The average length of the sea voyage is 26 hours. This line has also a steamer between Miami, Fla., and Habana, which sails on Wednesday and Saturday of each week from Miami, and arrives here on Friday and Monday, leaving for Miami the same day.

The Munson Steamship Company has a steamer from Mobile, Ala., which leaves that city every Tuesday, arriving in Habana on Thursday, and returning to Mobile on Friday of each week. The average time of the voyage is 48 hours.

Steamers of the West Indian Company (Limited)—Dutch mail steamers—sail from Copenhagen on the 30th of each month, stopping at Antwerp, Belgium; Havre, France; and Corunna, Santander, and Bilbao, Spain, arriving here 13 days after, sailing hence 2 days later for Veracruz, Tampico, and Progreso, returning to Habana to sail for Europe again on the 30th day of each month.

Steamers of the Compañía Transatlántica Española—Spanish mail and passenger steamers—sail from Bilbao, Corunna, Santander, Cadiz, and Barcelona three times a month. These steamers go from Bilbao, stopping at New York, on the 10th of each month; from Bilbao, stopping at Corunna and Santander, on the 20th, and from Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, and Genoa on the 30th; all arrive at Habana 15 days after the date of sailing. The first steamer each month of this line goes to Mexico; from Mexico to Central American ports; thence to Porto Rico, the Canary Islands, Genoa, Malaga, Bilbao, Cadiz, and Barcelona. These steamers leave Habana on the 4th or 5th of each month. The second steamer leaves Habana for Veracruz, Mexico, 2 days after arrival here, and returns to this port about 10 days thereafter, and sails on the 20th of each month for Europe. The third steamer leaves Habana two days after arrival for Mexico and South American ports,

and returns to sail from Habana on the 30th of each month for Bilbao, via New York, Italian ports, and the Canary Islands.

The Hamburg-American Line has steamers leaving Hamburg on the 24th of each month, stopping at Antwerp and arriving at Habana on the 14th to 16th of each month. From Habana they go to Mexico, and return to leave Habana for Europe on the last of each month.

The North German Lloyd Company has steamers sailing from Bremen on the 14th of each month, stopping at Antwerp, Corunna, and Villagarcia, arriving at Habana on the 6th of the following month. After discharging cargo for Habana they sail for Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos, and then return to Habana, whence they sail on the 2d to the 5th of every month for Bremen, stopping at Villagarcia, Corunna, and Antwerp.

The Herrera Steamship Line has steamers between Habana and Porto Rico. Steamers sail on the 10th or 11th of each month for Nuevitas, Pureto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Ponce, Mayaguez, and San Juan, Porto Rico, returning to Habana on the 1st or 2d of the following month.

A. Folch & Co. have steamers sailing on the 14th or 15th of each month from Barcelona, touching at Valencia, Alicante, Malaga, Cadiz, Vigo, and Corunna. Leaving Corunna about the 28th or 30th of each month these steamers arrive at Habana on or about the 14th, and sail about a week thereafter for Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos, and thence to New Orleans. If there are passengers for Spain the steamers return to Habana, and then sail direct for Barcelona, Spain.

The Norton Steamship Line has steamers between Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and Cuba. Steamers sail from Buenos Ayres on the 25th of every month, arriving at Habana 23 days after date of sailing, and leaving Habana 3 days after arrival for New York, returning after 3 days' stay to Buenos Ayres via Montevideo.

The Compañía General Transatlántica de Vapores Correos Franceses has steamers leaving St. Nazaire every month, touching at Corunna and Santander about the 24th or 25th, arriving at Habana on the 5th, and sailing the day after arrival here for Veracruz, Mexico. Returning about 10 days later to Habana, they sail on the 15th for Santander, Corunna, and St. Nazaire.

Steamers of the Pinillos Yzquierdo & Co.'s Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Line leave Barcelona about the 29th of each month, touching at Palmas de Majorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santa Cruz de la Palma, Porto Rico, and Santiago de Cuba. Arriving at Habana about a month after, they sail for Matanzas, and thence to New Orleans. If there are passengers from Habana for Spain the steamers return to Habana before sailing for Spain; otherwise they sail from New Orleans direct for Spain.

CHAPTER XIII.

IMMIGRATION.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

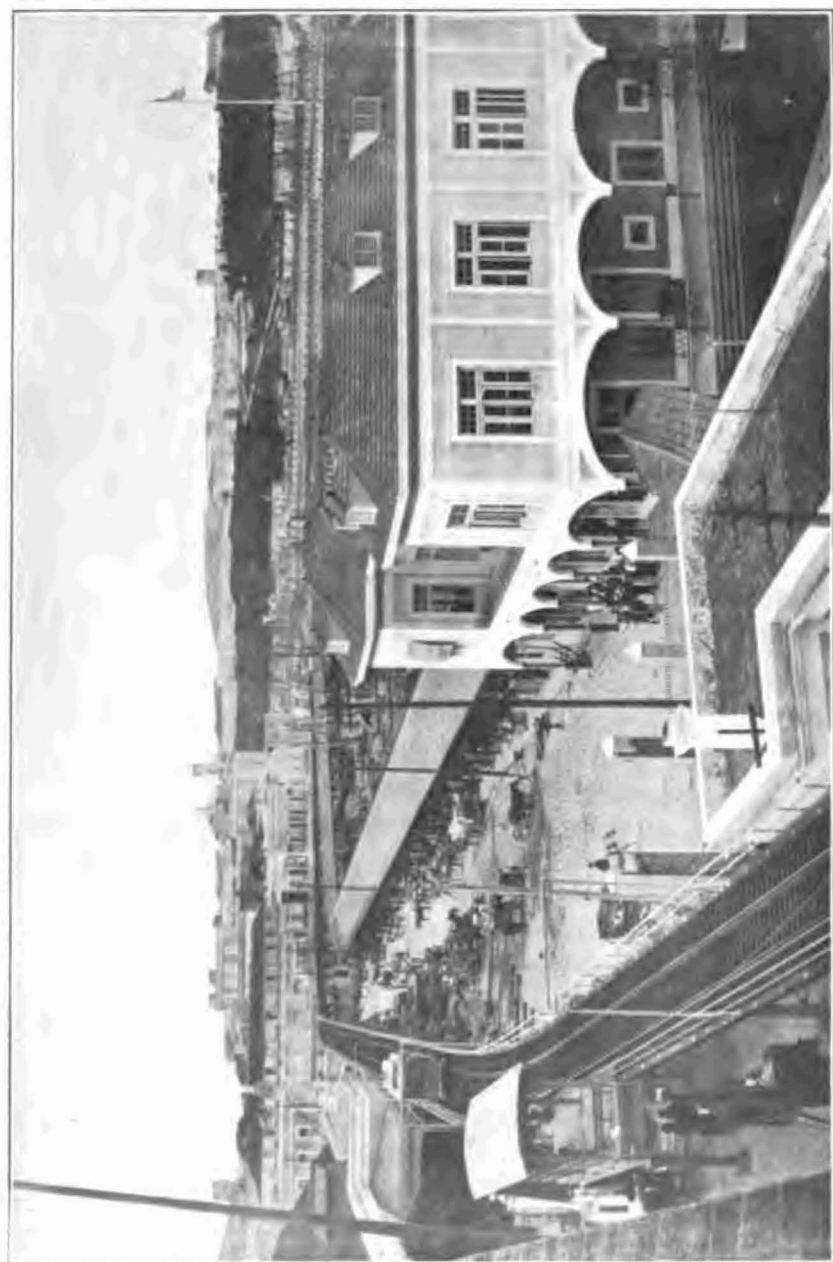
Immigration is one of the most necessary elements for the industrial development of Cuba. President Palma in a recent message said:

All the pecuniary sacrifices which the Government might make during a period of years under a well-studied plan to promote and assure immigration by families would be very productive to the nation and of great influence for the country, both socially and morally. This matter is, therefore, one that by notorious importance deserves immediate action so as to commence its realization without loss of time.

A law is being framed in accordance with these views, and very soon this matter will receive the attention which it deserves when the fact is considered that the population of the island does not reach 1,700,000 and it is able to bear 12,000,000. The following quotation from Mr. Victor Clark as to the labor conditions of Cuba in 1902 are pertinent to the question:

The real labor supply of Cuba, therefore, is inadequate to the needs of the island. It does not permit the exploitation of resources already in sight; much less does it afford a social motive for developing new industries. The intelligent people of the island appreciate this condition. They have tried to remedy it by encouraging the importation of labor from abroad. Now that their national aspirations appear to be realized, they desire that this labor shall be composed, so far as possible, of permanent settlers, who will become identified with Cuban sentiments and interests and raise the prevailing standard of intelligence and citizenship.

Tradition and both social and economic ties point to Spain to supply this demand. During the three years ending December 31, 1901, the total immigration into Cuba was 69,420, of whom 54,410 were Spaniards, 1,926 were Chinese, and 13,084 came from other countries. Ninety-eight per cent of the third-class immigrants are said to be Spaniards. During the year 1901 the passengers of this class entering the island numbered 16,091. This immigration, however, does not represent an equal increase in the permanent population of Cuba, for many Galicians and Canary Islanders come over each year for the harvest season and return to Spain as soon as the crop is gathered. Their passage both ways costs about \$40, and their net savings from a season's work are in general slightly more than this sum. These workmen find employment principally in the tobacco districts.



WHERE TRAVELERS LAND, HABANA.

Statistics for the year 1901 show that 22,894 immigrants entered the island, of whom 17,330 were Spaniards, 756 Chinese, 781 Porto Ricans, and 650 Americans. Among these there were 10,556 laborers, 2,374 mechanics, and 1,468 farmers. Of the Spaniards alone, 14,808 were males and 2,522 females, 12,477 were not married, 6,363 were illiterate, and 5,577 had been in Cuba before; 10,336 had each less than \$30 in their possession upon entering the island.

Of the Spanish immigrants, the Galicians are the most numerous and, as a rule, find employment as common laborers. Next in number are the Asturians, who usually enter clerical service. Most of the Canary Islanders become field laborers and small renters, though some find their way into mercantile pursuits. The Catalans generally are skilled workmen and engage in mechanical employments.

About two-thirds of the total immigration is absorbed by the rural districts, and nearly 30 per cent remains in Habana. Many of the latter class come to take positions already assured them by family connections or because of business relations existing between commercial houses in Habana and Spain. Besides labor going to the mining districts, several thousand immigrants have found employment in eastern Cuba during the past year upon the construction crews of the Central Railway.

There is an official bureau of immigration at Habana which receives, inspects, and quarantines all third-class immigrants. Those who come to the island for the first time are given board and lodging by the Government for 20 cents a day until they find employment. Employers are required to give security that they will furnish necessary medical attendance and care to employees received through the bureau, so that in case of illness the latter may not again become a charge upon the public authorities. Special care is also taken of minors. The general policy of the Government is to encourage and facilitate white immigration, especially of families and those likely to remain as permanent residents of the island.

Immigration usually enters Cuba at Habana, and several causes have combined to make that city a more congested labor market than other parts of the island. There has been no railway or other convenient land communication with the half of Cuba that lies east of Santa Clara, and passage on the coast steamers is exceedingly costly. Eastern Cuba is less developed than western Cuba. There is reported to be a greater prejudice against Spaniards and other immigrants in that part of the island. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco is centered in the territory tributary to Habana, and with its dependent industries affords the most immediate and convenient source of cash income to new arrivals. Finally, the Spanish interests and their various social and benefit societies have their headquarters at Habana.

The following table shows the number of immigrants of both sexes by countries during 1902-3:

Nationality.	1902.	1903.	Nationality.	1902.	1903.
Spaniards	8,877	14,691	Mexicans	127	149
North Americans	1,063	1,281	South Americans	121	150
English	385	820	Porto Ricans	84	92
Syrians	232	115	Other countries	555	799
Italians	222	267			
French	171	172	Total	11,986	18,054
Chinese	145	18			

The immigrants under 14 years of age numbered 2,523; between the ages of 14 and 45, 8,809; 45 years or over, 654. Married immigrants numbered 3,377, and 8,809 were single.

PASSENGERS.

A statement of passengers who arrived in and sailed from the different ports of Cuba during the period from May 20 to December 31, 1902, is as follows:

Arrivals and departures, by countries.

Country.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Children.	Total.
United States.....	5,948	1,920	947	8,815	6,388	1,794	948	9,130
South America.....	90	22	19	131	88	18	17	123
Danish West Indies.....	5			5				
British West Indies.....	8	7	7	22	8		5	8
Canada.....	12	9		21	9	2		11
Costa Rica.....	13	6	6	24	36	17	16	69
Haiti.....	51	21	9	81	38	7	2	47
Honduras.....	12	6	3	20	8	3	9	20
Jamaica.....	187	106	62	354	281	78	20	379
Mexico.....	707	197	92	996	3,203	646	336	4,185
Porto Rico.....	186	69	49	304	239	54	43	336
Santo Domingo.....	246	93	92	431	142	32	20	194
Germany.....	32	9	4	45	13	1		14
Austria.....					1			1
Denmark.....					1	1		2
Spain and Canary Islands.....	6,459	1,207	1,668	8,334	5,022	665	465	6,152
France.....	77	28	18	123	29	23	12	64
Greece.....					1			1
England.....	38	9	7	54	56	14	3	73
Italy.....	60	4	4	68	27	7	3	37
British India.....	2			2	1			1
Sweden and Norway.....					1			1
Switzerland.....	1			1				
China.....					3			3
Total.....	13,134	3,711	2,986	19,831	15,590	3,362	1,899	20,851

Arrivals and departures by ports.

Port.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Children.	Total.
Baracoa.....	29	14	16	59	14	3	4	21
Batabano.....	1	1	5	7				
Calbarien.....	15	4	7	26				
Cardenas.....	14	7	1	22				
Cienfuegos.....	230	36	7	272	94	14	2	110
Guantanamo.....	15	3	7	25				
Gibara.....	80	30	31	141	17	8	18	43
Habana.....	11,303	3,097	2,564	16,964	13,890	2,980	1,708	18,578
Manzanillo.....	26	23	16	65	8	1	2	11
Matanzas.....	99	44	36	179	164	68	13	245
Nuevitas.....	178	85	82	295	96	24	13	133
Santiago.....	1,141	367	264	1,772	1,307	264	139	1,710
Tunas.....	3	1		4				
Total.....	13,134	3,711	2,986	19,831	15,590	3,362	1,899	20,851

During the year of 1904 there disembarked in Habana the following number of persons, which is triple that of 1903:

Residents.....	11,507
Tourists and transients.....	12,979
Immigrants.....	25,334
Total.....	51,820

The wages in 1903, in Spanish gold, for a day of ten hours, were as follows:

Bookbinders	\$1.50 to \$2.00
Carpenters	2.50 to 3.50
Laborers	1.25
Masons	2.00 to 2.50
Mechanics	2.00 to 3.00
Painters	2.00
Printers	2.00 to 2.50
Shoemakers	1.00 to 2.00
Tinsmiths	1.00 to 1.50

In addition thereto the wages paid on plantations are as follows. The amounts given are the rates per month, and include maintenance.

Cartmen, plowmen, and field guards	\$30
Cane cutters and cane loaders	25
Cane lifters	23
Teamsters	15

The following military order of May 15, 1902, of the American government of intervention, constitute the laws about the subject:

LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

SECTION I. All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge; persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous and contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political or growing out of, or the result of, such political offenses, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their migration; and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes or to the class of contract laborers described in the following sections, are excluded from admission into Cuba, and upon arrival shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. Nothing under this paragraph shall be construed to apply to or exclude any person convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting him, and in case that the secretary of finance shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibitions set forth in this law, he is authorized to cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel.

The importation into Cuba of women for the purpose of prostitution is forbidden, and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void, and whoever shall knowingly and willfully import or cause an importation of women into Cuba for the purpose of prostitution, or shall knowingly or willfully hold or attempt to hold any woman to such purposes in pursuance of such illegal importation and contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

SEC. II. Every vessel arriving in Cuba may be inspected under the direction of the collector of the port at which it arrives, if he shall have reason to believe that any such obnoxious persons as hereinbefore referred to are on board, and the officer making such inspection shall certify the result thereof to the master or other person in charge of such vessel, designating in such certificate the person or persons, if any there be, ascertained by him to be of either of the classes whose importation is forbidden. Such person or persons shall not be permitted to land except in obedience to a judicial process issued pursuant to law.

If any person shall feel aggrieved by the certificate of said inspecting officer stating him or her to be within either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden and shall apply for release or other remedy to a court of first instance, then it shall be the duty of the collector at said port of entry to detain said vessel until a hearing and determination of the matter before said court is had (to the end that if the said inspector shall be found to be in accordance with this section and sustained, the obnoxious person or persons shall be returned on board of said vessel and shall not thereafter be permitted to land), unless the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel shall give bond as security, to be approved by the said court hearing the cause, in the sum of \$500 for each such person permitted to land, conditioned for the return of such person within six months from the date thereof to the country whence his or her immigration shall have taken place, if the inspector is sustained, or unless the vessel bringing such obnoxious person or persons shall be forfeited, in which event the proceeds of said forfeiture shall be paid over to the collector of the port of arrival and applied by him, as far as necessary, to the return of such person or persons to his or her own country, within the said period of six months. And for all violations of this law the vessel, by the acts, omissions, or connivance of the owner, master, or other custodian, or the consignees of which the same are committed, shall be liable to forfeiture and may be proceeded against as in cases of frauds against the revenue laws, for which forfeiture is prescribed by existing law.

SEC. III. It shall be unlawful for any person, any partnership, or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens and any foreigner or foreigners into Cuba under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners to perform labor or service of any kind in Cuba.

SEC. IV. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any persons, company, partnership, or corporation and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by any person in Cuba previous to the immigration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or services is contracted for in Cuba shall be utterly void and of no effect for every violation of any of the provisions involved. The person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into Cuba to perform labor or service of any kind, under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming a resident or citizen of Cuba, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of \$1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by Cuba or by any person who shall bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount which are now recovered in the courts of Cuba, the proceeds to be paid into the treasury of Cuba, and separate suits may be brought for each alien or each foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the fiscal of the proper audiencia to prosecute every such suit at the expense of Cuba.

The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring into Cuba in such vessel, and

land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien, laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previously to embarking on such vessel, had entered into a contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in Cuba, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every such alien, laborer, mechanic, or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term of not exceeding six months.

SEC. V. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be so considered as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Cuba, either in private or official capacity, from engaging under contract or otherwise persons not residents or citizens of Cuba to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics, for such foreigner temporarily residing in Cuba as aforesaid; nor to ministers of any religious denomination, nor to persons belonging to any recognized profession, nor to professors for colleges and seminaries; nor shall these provisions be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries, to perform labor in Cuba, in or upon any new industry not at present established in Cuba, provided that skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of these paragraphs apply to professional actors, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants, provided that nothing in these paragraphs shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family from any foreign country to Cuba for the purposes of settlement.

SEC. VI. It shall be deemed a violation of the foregoing paragraphs to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such advertisement shall be treated as coming under contract as provided for in the foregoing paragraphs.

No steamship or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly or through agents, either by writing, printing, or representation, solicit, notify or encourage the immigration of any alien into Cuba except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or representations stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for the violation of this provision any such steamship or transportation company and any such owners of vessels and the agents by them employed shall be subjected to the penalties imposed in paragraph second, Section IV of this law.

SEC. VII. None of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply to Chinese persons, the immigration of whom is prohibited, and during such prohibition it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place to Cuba.

The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring to Cuba on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, meaning both skilled and unskilled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought into Cuba, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Any Chinese person found unlawfully within Cuba shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country whence he came, and at the cost of Cuba, after being brought before some judicial officer or tribunal in Cuba and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or to remain in Cuba; and in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to Cuba shall be liable to the Government of Cuba for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal, and Cuba shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese persons having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into Cuba who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. VIII. The prohibition of importation of Chinese shall apply to all subjects of China and Chinese, but shall not apply to diplomatic officers of the Chinese Government or other governments traveling upon the business of their government, whose credentials shall be taken as an equivalent to a certificate which will be required of merchants or other persons traveling for pleasure or business, and setting forth such facts, as well as the character and estimated value of the business and a description of said merchant or person. The secretaries, the body and household servants of diplomatic officers of the Chinese Government or other government, traveling upon the business of their Government, and Chinese laborers and merchants who were in Cuba on April 14, 1899, and have since then continued to be residents thereof, who may now reside therein or abroad and are able to establish their identity, are also exempted from the provisions applying to other Chinese persons.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

SECTION I. The department of immigration of the island of Cuba shall be under the charge of the department of finance, which is hereby charged with the duty of executing and causing to be executed the provisions of the immigration laws and regulations, and with supervision over the affairs of immigration of the island of Cuba.

The secretary of finance shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with the laws in force, as he shall deem best directed to protecting the island of Cuba and immigrants into the island of Cuba from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of the immigration laws of the island of Cuba; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of the said laws.

SEC. II. Collectors of customs will collect a duty of \$1 for each and every passenger who shall come by steam or sail vessel, from any foreign port to any port of Cuba, except citizens of the United States and residents or natives of said island of Cuba. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The duty of \$1 imposed in this article shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into Cuba, and shall be a debt in favor of Cuba against the owner or owners of such vessels, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy.

SEC. III. All such moneys collected must be deposited and accounted for as prescribed for customs collections in the customs regulations for ports in Cuba.

SEC. IV. Collectors of customs are charged, within their respective districts, with the execution of the laws pertaining to immigration, and all importation of laborers under contract or agreement to perform labor in Cuba. They will employ all customs immigration, and other officers assigned to them for duty, in the enforcement of the immigration acts; and all such officers are hereby designated and authorized to act as immigration officers.

SEC. V. Whenever it shall be necessary, in making the examination of immigrants, to temporarily remove them from the vessel upon which they arrive to a desirable place provided for the examination, such immigrants shall not be regarded as landed so long as they are undergoing the examination and are in charge of the officers whose duty it is to make such examination; and such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of any question relating to such examination, or while awaiting their return as provided by law.

SEC. VI. The collectors of customs shall enter of record the name of every immigrant found upon examination to be within either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the decision in each case, and at the same time give notice in writing to

the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel upon which said immigrant arrived, together with the grounds of refusal to land such immigrant, that said vessel is required to return such immigrant to the port whence he came.

SEC. VII. The regular examination of immigrants under the special inquiry required by these regulations will be separate from the public; but any immigrant who is refused permission to land, or pending an appeal in his case, will be permitted to confer with friends or counsel in such manner as the collector of customs may deem proper.

SEC. VIII. Any immigrant claiming to be aggrieved by the decision of the inspection officers may appeal therefrom, and such appeal shall stay his deportation until decision be had thereon. Such appeal shall be in writing, and shall specify the grounds of appeal, and shall be presented to the collector of customs, who shall at once forward such appeal to the collector of customs for the island, with all the evidence in the case and his views thereon.

Any inspector dissenting from a decision to admit an immigrant may appeal therefrom, which appeal shall be in writing and specify the grounds thereof, and shall be forwarded by the collector of customs to the collector of customs for the island, in like manner as in cases of an appeal by an immigrant.

SEC. IX. Upon a decision of the appeal the immigrant shall be at once landed or deported in accordance with such decision, and, in case landing is refused, the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel by which the immigrant arrived shall be notified of such decision by the collector of customs, and that the immigrant will be placed on board said vessel, to be returned as aforesaid.

SEC. X. The expenses of keeping and maintenance of such immigrants as are ordered to be returned pending the decision on their right to land and the subsequent expenses for the keeping and maintenance of those ordered to be returned, and the expense of their return, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which they came.

SEC. XI. At least twenty-four hours before the sailing of the vessel upon which the immigrants are ordered to be returned the master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall notify the collector of customs of the proposed hour of sailing, who shall, immediately preceding the sailing, place on board all immigrants to be returned by said vessel as aforesaid, and in case any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive such immigrants on board, or shall neglect to retain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 for each and every offense, and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of Cuba while any such fine is unpaid.

SEC. XII. No vessel bringing immigrants in the steerage, or in apartments other than the first and second cabins, from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing, shall be admitted to entry, unless it appear by the certificate of the consular officer at such port that the said immigrants have been detained at the port of embarkation at least five days under special medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set apart for their exclusive use, and that their clothing, baggage, and personal effects have been disinfected, before being placed on board, by one of the following methods:

(a) Boiling in water not less than thirty minutes.

(b) Exposure to steam not less than thirty minutes, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (230° F.), and unmixed with air.

(c) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent strength. This method (c) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

(d) Articles that would be destroyed or injured when subjected to any of the above methods may be disinfected by immersion in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part in 2,000, until all parts are thoroughly saturated, due precaution being taken against mercurial poisoning.

. The above restrictions will also be applied to vessels bringing immigrants from noninfected ports but who come from infected localities.

SEC. XIII. There shall be delivered to the collector of customs at the port of arrival, by the master or commanding officer of the vessel, lists or manifests, made at the time and place of embarkation of such immigrants, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists or manifests, state as to each of said passengers:

(a) Full name.

(b) Age.

(c) Sex.

(d) Whether married or single.

(e) Calling or occupation.

(f) Whether able to read or write.

(g) Nationality.

(h) Last residence.

(i) Seaport for landing in Cuba.

(j) Final destination in Cuba.

(k) Whether having a ticket through to such final destination.

(l) Whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government.

(m) Whether in possession of money; and if so, whether upward of \$30 and how much, if \$30 or less.

(n) Whether going to join a relative; and if so, what relative, and his name and address.

(o) Whether ever before in Cuba; and if so, when and where.

(p) Whether ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity.

(q) Whether a polygamist.

(r) Whether under a contract, expressed or implied, to perform labor in Cuba.

(s) The immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled; and if so, from what cause.

SEC. XIV. Said immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. There shall be delivered to each immigrant or head of the family, prior to or at the time of embarkation, or at some convenient time on the voyage before arrival as may be found most convenient, a ticket on which shall be written his name and a number or letter designating the list and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or of the officer, first or second, below him in command, and of the surgeon of said vessel or other medical officer; therefore the above affidavits must be attached to each list or manifest, which lists or manifests must be kept separate and not fastened together.

In case there is a surgeon sailing with the vessel, that officer must sign and verify each list or manifest and the verification by another surgeon will not be in compliance with the law.

SEC. XV. In case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said collector of customs lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars, for each immigrant qualified to enter Cuba, concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter Cuba, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

LEONARD WOOD, *Military Governor.*

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN CUBA—LAWS AND REGULATIONS— SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THE REPUBLIC, ETC.

Education in Spain, as elsewhere in Europe before the nineteenth century, was confined almost exclusively to the children of those who could pay for it, public and free schools being but very little known. In Cuba, as in all the other Spanish possessions, public instruction was practically ignored.

Mr. Robert L. Packard, in his luminous report to the Commissioner of Education of the United States, says:

Even in Habana, up to the beginning of the last century, there were no public elementary schools, and the need of them became so evident that by the munificence of a citizen (Caraballo), the Bethlehemite fathers opened a school where reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, which was attended by 200 pupils. In Villa Clara a school was in existence since the foundation of the town in 1689. In 1712 the philanthropic Don Juan Conyedo, of Remedios, opened a free school there, and another, in 1757, at Carmen. Another was opened at Arriaga in 1759, but on the death of Conyedo these schools were closed. Don Juan Felix de Moya reopened that at Carmen, and the municipality, in 1775, voted \$25 a year for the support of the other; but both ceased to operate definitely in 1787. In 1771 Matanzas, seventy-eight years after its foundation, authorized its governor to engage a school-teacher in Habana. Ventosa, a philanthropist, bequeathed several butcher shops to the municipality to defray, with their products, the expenses for a public school for boys.

Nor were secondary studies of a high character in the last century. Then, and subsequently, too, as the historian Bachiller, quoted by Mitjans, remarks, more attention was paid to the pretentious form than the substance, and the title of academy or institute was given to institutions which were hardly more than primary schools, which held out inducements of a speedy preparation for the university. At that time, it should be remembered, the natural sciences had not reached the importance they subsequently attained, and the study of philosophy required the royal permission, so that secondary instruction was reduced to a superficial study of the humanities, especially Latin, which occupied the leading place on account of its use in fitting for the university and because teachers of Latin were easily found among the clergy, who were the principal factors of education at that period. All this may be said without detracting from the praiseworthy efforts and antiquity of some institutions like the Chapter of Habana, which in 1603, convinced of the need of a teacher of grammar, voted 100 ducats for the support of one who should teach Latin; but as the plan did not meet with the royal approbation they were obliged

to drop the project, only to revive it afterwards with a larger salary. In the same year the municipality provided for continuing classes in grammar by a monk of the convent, which had been suspended. In 1607 Bishop Juan de las Cabezas Altamirano founded the Tridentine Seminary, the citizens offering to pay part of the expenses annually. The secular clergy also gave lessons in Latin and morals, as Conyedo did, who prepared students for the priesthood in Villa Clara, and later, Father Antonio Perez de Corcho, who gave lectures in philosophy in the monastery of his order. By the bull of Adrian VI of April 28, 1522, the Scholatria was established at Santiago de Cuba for giving instruction in Latin, and by his will, dated May 15, 1571, Capt. Francisco de Paradas left a considerable sum for the foundation of a school in Bayamo, which in 1720 was intrusted to the charge of two monks of Santo Domingo, in whose hands the estate increased. In 1689 the College of San Ambrosio was established in Habana with 12 scholarships for the purpose of preparing young men for the church, but it did not fulfill its purpose, and subsequently received the severe censure of Bishop Hechavarria Yelgueza on account of its defective education, which had become reduced to Latin and singing. Father Jose Maria Peñalver opened a chair of eloquence and literature in the Convent of La Merced in 1788, which also was not a success.

After these attempts the foundation of a Jesuit college in Habana gave a new impulse to education. From the first, according to the historian Arriete, quoted by Mitjans, the priests of this order had observed the inclination of the inhabitants of Habana toward education, and Pezuela states in his History of Cuba that the municipality in 1656 wished to establish a college of the order, but the differences between the Jesuits and the prelates in the other colonies had been so frequent that the bishops and priests in Habana opposed the plan. But as the population increased, the demands for the college multiplied, and in 1717 a citizen of Habana, Don Gregorio Diaz Angel, contributed \$40,000 in funds for the support of the college. The necessary license was obtained in 1721; three more years were spent in selecting and purchasing the ground, when the institution was opened under the name of the College of San Ignacio. The old college of San Ambrosio, which had been under the direction of the Jesuits since its establishment in 1689, was then united with it, although the old college still retained its distinctive character as a foundation school for the church.

As early as 1688 the ayuntamiento (or city council) of Habana applied to the Royal Government to establish a university in the city in order that young men desirous of study might not be compelled to go to the mainland or Spain. This request was furthered by Bishop Valdes, and finally, by a letter of Innocent XIII of September 12, 1721, the fathers of the Convent of San Juan de Letran were authorized to found the institution desired, and after some years of preparation it was opened in 1728, but the chairs of moral philosophy and canon law were filled previously by the Dominicans even before the funds were available. The university, by the order received, was to have been modeled upon that of Santo Domingo, but finally the task of preparing the regulations for the new university was intrusted to the fathers above mentioned by a royal letter in 1732, and they were approved by the university authorities, the captain-general, and, in Spain, by the council of the Indies on June 27, 1734. The rectors, vice-rectors, counselors, and secretaries were to be Dominicans, a condition that produced innumerable rivalries and disputes until 1842. The first professors were appointed to their positions without limit of time. Afterwards they obtained their places by competition and for a term of six years only.

The first rector, Father Tomas de Linares, was appointed by the King in 1728, but his successors were elected by the university authorities and were renewed annually. Among the early rectors were Bishop Morell, of Santa Cruz, and the renowned Cuban orator, Rafael del Castillo. Unfortunately for a century the university was

an insignificant element of culture and was only useful as a subject of boasting on the part of Spain that she had introduced her civilization on this side of the water, and on that of the Cubans that they were advancing in sciences and arts. Several causes tended to restrict the value of the university. In the first place, it was modeled on a sixteenth-century pattern. The Aristotelian system prevailed in its entirety. The professor of mathematics was to teach besides practical arithmetic, which consisted of the first four rules with the algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and astronomy and its "deductions for the use of our Lord and King." There were polemical and civil architecture, geography, the sphere, mechanics, optics, etc. These subjects should have been included in the course of philosophy, and there were few students even of the four rules and the *aurea*. The philosophical system was the scholastic, with its eternal *sumulas* and involved system of logic and its defective ideas of physics. The course lasted three years, the first two of which were occupied with logic and the Aristotelian philosophy. But the university would not have benefited much more if it had been modeled upon a Spanish university of the eighteenth century, because the mother country was on the low scientific level to which the deadly politics of the Austrians had reduced her.

When Charles III urged the rectors of universities in Spain to reform education he was told it was impossible to depart from the Aristotelian system or follow the innovations of Galileo and Newton, because they were not in accord with inviolable tradition. Furthermore, it was not always possible to find suitable teachers in Cuba. For this reason the chair of mathematics was vacant for a long time. Sometimes the Government refused to adopt very useful ideas on behalf of the university, either by negligence or ignorance, or for economical reasons. Thus the rector in 1761 petitioned for the erection of a chair of experimental physics, which was refused, and two of mathematics, only one of which was granted. A new plan of study was drawn up in view of the pressing need of reform, but was allowed to lie unnoticed. In 1795 Don Jose Augustin Caballero made an address in the section of sciences and arts of the Sociedad Economica, in which he deplored the backward condition of education, which, he said, retarded and embarrassed the progress of the arts and sciences, without, however, any fault on the part of the teachers, who could only obey and execute their instructions. On motion of Senor Caballero, a representation was made to the King by a committee of the society, of the necessity of reforming in the island, beginning with the university. The committee declared, among other things, that no mathematics was taught, nor chemistry, nor practical anatomy. General Las Casas supported this motion, but the Government took no action. The same indifference, or worse, was manifested by the Spanish Government in other parts of America. It refused to permit the foundation of academies, or universities, or chairs of mathematics, law, or pilot schools (the latter being purely luxuries, the decree said). The cacique, Don Juan Cirillo de Castilla, endeavored during thirty years to obtain permission to establish a college for Indians in his native country, but died finally in Madrid without obtaining it. The archbishop of Guatemala left money by his will for establishing a chair of moral philosophy, but the minister directed the money to be sent to Spain, it having been improperly devised, as he declared. Charles IV prohibited the establishment of the University of Merida in Maracaibo, on the ground that he did not deem it expedient that enlightenment should become general in America. There were other instances of the same policy in Chile and Peru; and yet, notwithstanding all these restrictions, Humboldt observed "a great intellectual movement and a youth endowed with a fair faculty for learning the sciences—a sure sign of the political and moral revolution that was in preparation."

In Santiago de Cuba the seminary of San Basilio Magno was founded by Bishop Francisco Geronimo Valdes in 1772, for ecclesiastical studies, with an endowment of 12,000 pesos. This establishment, however, did not come into operation until the latter part of the last century. More important was the foundation of the college

and seminary of San Carlos and San Ambrosio in Habana in 1773, which was not destined exclusively for the education of ecclesiastics, but included three courses of philosophy and letters preparatory to, and, besides, the higher faculties of theology, law, and mathematics, the last two of which, however, were not opened until the beginning of the present century.

* * * * *

The second epoch in the intellectual history of Cuba began with the administration of Don Luis de las Casas, whose name is held in grateful remembrance by Cubans, and who inaugurated a new era by his zealous and noble enthusiasm in promoting intellectual and educational activity. He founded the first literary periodical and the Sociedad Economica (sometimes called Patriotica) de la Habana, which has been the first mover in all the advances in the material interests and education of the island. With him cooperated an eminent physician, Doctor Romy; Arango, the distinguished writer on economics; Caballero; Penalver, archbishop of Guatemala, and many others. The Sociedad Economica was charged by a royal order with the care of education in Cuba. An inventory was taken of the primary schools in 1793, and a deplorable state of affairs was found. In Habana there were only 39 schools, 32 of which were for girls, and the instruction was the worst, nothing but reading being taught in many of them, which were in charge of colored women. The society then founded two free schools for the poor of both sexes. The society met with much opposition, in part from Bishop Trespalacios, who was envious of Las Casas, but it succeeded in founding schools with the help of the religious orders, particularly the school of the Beneficencia, in 1799, and the Ursulines, in 1803. It endeavored to establish members of the order of San Sulpicio, which had met with such success with education in New Orleans, but without result. Outside the capital gratuitous instruction for the people did not exist, except in isolated cases due to individual efforts, principally of the clergy.

In 1801 the Sociedad took another school census, and found the number of schools in the city to be 71, with 2,000 pupils, most of which were not under the Government, and were taught by ignorant colored women, who had neither method nor order. Recognizing these fatal defects, the society endeavored to induce the Government to issue regulations reforming the schools and providing faithful, competent, and interested teachers, but without result. In 1816 the section of education was formed and the Government granted \$32,000 for primary instruction, and at this time some improvements in the condition of this branch were made. But notwithstanding the efforts of individuals, the funds were insufficient for the growing needs, and some of the new schools had only an ephemeral existence.

The society also devoted its energies to opening new branches of study in higher education. In 1793 it was proposed to found a chair of chemistry, and a subscription of \$24,615 was immediately raised; but, owing to the difficulty of finding a professor in Europe, the chair was not filled until 1819. The apparatus were brought from Europe, and after some delay quarters for a laboratory were found in the hospital of San Ambrosio. The first professor was Don Jose Tasso.

The society in 1794, formed a plan of secondary instruction, which included mathematics, drawing, physics, chemistry, natural history, botany, and anatomy. (The date and scope of this plan are noteworthy. Its spirit is quite modern.) The creation of a botanic garden was proposed in 1795, but the plan did not meet with such enthusiasm as the chemical laboratory, which, it was hoped, might be of use to the sugar industry. The course of anatomy was opened in 1797. In this same year a real revolution took place in the instruction in philosophy at the Colegio Seminario de San Carlos, the old Aristotelian philosophy becoming replaced by modern methods in the lectures on logic of Caballero. But in 1811, when Felix Varela took the chair of philosophy, the old system received its deathblow, the names of modern thinkers became familiar in the schools, and their doctrines were freely examined.

The students were taught to use their reason as a guide and to ignore all the useless quibbles and confused terminology of the scholastic philosophy. One of his pupils, afterwards well known in Cuba, Don Jose de la Luz Cabellero, said of his teacher: "He was the first who taught us to think." He also used Spanish instead of Latin in his lectures, retaining the latter only one day in the week in order that its use might not be forgotten. Part of his *Institutions of Eclectic Philosophy* were published in Spanish. In physics Varela was also an esteemed professor, but later on this chair at the college was filled by Jose Antonio Saco, who followed in brilliant lectures, day by day, the most recent discoveries made in Europe. The Government, having ordered, in 1813, that political economy should be taught in the universities, the Sociedad Economica established a chair of this subject in San Carlos in 1818, which was supported by voluntary subscriptions. The new spirit was shown further by a change in the law course from an excessive devotion to the study of the Roman digests to the fuller study of the Spanish law. At this period medicine, which, as we shall see, received such preeminent attention at a later period, was far behind the age. Until 1824 there was no chair of surgery, and chemistry and philosophy were twenty years behind the times. The promoters of superior instruction in the beginning of the new epoch, which Mitjans puts between 1790 and 1820, were Las Casas, Bishop Espada, and the intendent Ramirez, who was mainly instrumental in organizing the instruction in chemistry and other scientific branches, with the constant cooperation of the Sociedad Economica.

In the second period of the new epoch—from 1820 to 1842—the Sociedad Economica, always in the vanguard of the intellectual movement, began to gather the fruits of its earlier efforts in the works of the younger men who had profited by them, and in 1830 a committee on history was formed and another on literature. The Government was now in far other hands than those of Las Casas, and did its best, in the person of General Tacon, to suppress the new political and economical views, mainly, it is true, on account of articles which appeared in the journals published under the auspices of the society. Still, in 1833, by virtue of a royal order, the committee on literature constituted itself an independent academy, which encouraged or founded literary periodicals. Its sessions were the place of meeting for all the leading men in Cuba who were interested in letters and new ideas, and it collected a valuable library. * * *

The political changes of 1820 in Spain had their effect upon education. Upon the suppression of the convents the Government gave the chapel of one of the Augustine orders to the Sociedad Economica for establishing a normal school, and established a chair of constitutional law in the seminary of San Carlos and in the university, but both the normal school and the new chairs were soon after suppressed by another political change in 1824, and the \$32,000 which the section of education had received from the municipality for elementary education was also reduced; soon after which that section received its deathblow by the royal order of February 8, 1825, withdrawing the funds which had been allotted to it, in consequence of which it was no longer possible to maintain the new free schools. It is to be observed that during the reign of Ferdinand VII the university, which was more directly connected with the Madrid Government, suffered more than San Carlos, which was protected by the Sociedad Economica and the diocesan bishop, and it remained in a backward state until the Government commissioned Francisco de Arango to examine and report upon the condition of the institution, which task he accomplished with the aid of those most interested in the needed reforms. His report, in 1827, led to the reforms embodied in the plan of 1842. The medical faculty meanwhile was reorganized and modernized, and philosophy also, in the hands of the new teachers, became a living force, the French school (Cousin) being represented in the period from 1840 to 1856.

In primary and secondary education a great advance was made in the private

colleges. From 1827 to 1830 the convenient distinction was drawn between elementary and superior instruction, and new colleges were established (five in number) in which the instruction was so excellent that it was said in 1830 that there was no longer any need to send young men abroad for their education. The professors in these colleges were well-known men of letters.

As to free primary instruction, outside of Habana and Matanzas it was in an exceedingly backward state. The census of 1833 showed that there were only 9,082 pupils registered in the schools of the whole island, and this figure is far above the numbers of those actually attending. There were then 190,000 or 200,000 inhabitants under 15 years of age. The Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, with 250,000 or 300,000 inhabitants each, had 1,408 and 991 pupils in school in 1840, respectively. In Villa Clara there was only one school from 1821 to 1834. * * *

The royal decrees concerning secondary and superior instruction in Cuba and Porto Rico during the first half of the century provided principally for making valid in Spain the titles of licentiate or doctor obtained in Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1863 a general reform of public instruction was effected, by virtue of which it was divided into primary, secondary, superior, and professional branches. In 1871 a decree provided that professors of the University of Habana are eligible for professorships in Spain, which was followed in 1878 by a decree making the professorate in the colonies and the Peninsula one body.

In 1880, at the close of the ten-year insurrection, special schools, which had been called for by circumstance, such as the dental college of Habana, was created, besides society of agriculture, industry, and commerce. In this year the minister for the colonies drew up a memorial of the unsatisfactory condition of public education in Cuba and Porto Rico, especially in regard to the university and institute of Habana. It recites that the first step toward secularizing education and assimilating it with that of Spain in that respect was taken in 1842, and that the assimilation was nearly complete by 1863, as far as legislation and form were concerned. But Cuba, he adds, was not then prepared for so vast and centralized an organization, and many obstacles and delays arose that checked the proposed reform. The insurrection of 1868 interfered with education very seriously, interrupting the studies, and so making it difficult or impossible for students to finish their courses, which again unfitted them to become teachers in the secondary schools which were soon after established all over the island. This state of things also interfered with the habilitation in the Peninsula of studies followed in Cuba, and so tended to separate the two countries in that respect. All these considerations led to the decree of June 18, 1880, regulating superior and secondary instruction, and coordinating those branches in Cuba with the same grades in Spain established by the decrees of 1874 and order of 1875. One of the principal features of this decree was the article authorizing the establishment of a secondary institution in the capital of each Cuban Province, at the expense of the Province or municipality, with a subvention from the governor-general from the estimates for the island. In capitals where there were no public secondary institutes, colleges of the religious orders might be substituted by the governor-general, with the advice of the council. But the degrees granted by these private institutions were to be verified, as only the degrees of public institutions were recognized. In accordance with this decree an institute of secondary education was established in Porto Rico in 1882, there being already several in Cuba. An agricultural commission was organized in Cuba, and in 1885 a professional school was established in Porto Rico like those in Habana, where there were a nautical school, a professional school proper, fitting its students to practice chemistry and the mechanic arts, and an art school. * * *

Until the last century was far advanced the Cubans had not a single public institution where they could have their children taught to read and write. The first school was that of the Bethlehemite Fathers in Habana, and was established through

the generosity of Don Juan F. Carballo. He was, according to some authorities a native of Seville, and according to others, of the Canary Islands. He repaid thus generously the debt of gratitude he owed the country where he had acquired his wealth. In the sixteenth century, a philanthropist of Santiago de Cuba, Francisco Paradaa, had afforded a like good example by bequeathing a large estate for the purpose of teaching Latin linguistics and Christian morals. The legacy was eventually made of avail by the Dominican friars, who administered it, but when the convents were abolished it was swallowed by the royal treasury, and thus the beneficent intentions of the founders were frustrated, to the permanent danger of the unfortunate country. Only these two institutions, due entirely to individual initiative, are recorded in our scholastic annals during the first three centuries of the colony. The thirst and scent for gold reigned supreme. The sons of wealthy families, in the absence of learning at home, sought schools and colleges in foreign parts in this century [nineteenth]. On their return, with the patriotic zeal natural to cultured men, they endeavored to better the intellectual condition of their compatriots. This enforced emigration of Cubans in quest of learning was fought against by our Government. The children of Cuban families were forbidden to be educated in foreign countries. This despotic measure was adopted without any honest effort being made to establish schools for instructing the children of a population already numbering nearly 500,000 souls.

The Sociedad Economica was founded in 1793, during the time of Las Casas, whose name has always been venerated among the Cubans. Then, as now, the members of this association were the most talented men of the country, and their best efforts were directed toward promoting public instruction. It gave impulse and organization to the school system in Cuba. It established inspection, collected statistics, and founded a newspaper to promote instruction, and devoted its profits to this cause. It raised funds and labored with such zeal and enthusiasm that it finally secured the assistance of the colonial government and obtained an appropriation, though but of small amount, for the benefit of popular instruction.

In 1793 there were only 7 schools for boys in the capital of Cuba, in which 408 white and 144 free colored children could be educated. From this privilege the slaves were debarred. The 7 schools referred to, besides a number of seminaries for girls, afforded a means of livelihood for a number of free mulattoes and some whites. The schools were private undertakings, paid for by the parents. Only one, that of the reverend Father Senor, of Habana, was a free school. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught in these schools. Lorenzo Lendez, a mulatto of Habana, was the only one who taught Spanish grammar. The poor of the free colored classes were on a par with the slaves. The Sociedad Económica founded 2 free schools, one for each sex. The bishop, Feliz Jose de Trespalacios, nullified the laudable efforts of the country's wellwishers by maintaining that it was unnecessary to establish more schools. From 1793 to 1893 the society was unable to accomplish even a part of its noble purpose; it was found impossible to obtain an official sanction of popular education. In 1817 there were 90 schools in the rest of the island, 19 districts (all, or nearly all), founded by private individuals. In 1816 the section of education of the Sociedad Económica was established. It afforded a powerful impulse to the cause of education, thanks to the influential support of the governor, Don Alejandro Ramirez. The schools improved; the boys and girls, both white and black, were taught separately; literary contests were opened; annual examinations were made obligatory; prizes were distributed, and a powerful incentive was created among all classes for the cause of education. But the concessions attained for the society by the influence of Ramirez were revoked by royal order of February, 1824. In this year the municipality of Habana loaned the Sociedad Patriótica \$100 for schools.

In 1826 there were only 140 schools in the island, of which 16 were free, and in 1827 the society obtained \$8,000 per annum for the establishment and maintenance of new schools. In 1836 there were only 9,082 children receiving elementary instruction in the whole island. In 1860 the number of schools had increased to 283 for whites and 2 for colored, yet the attendance was proportionately less than in 1836, owing to the increase in population. Popular instruction was neglected or despised by deputy governors (military).

The reformed course of studies of 1863 did not improve the condition of the schools, and the secretary of the governor made recommendations that virtually tended to keep the population in ignorance in order to keep it Spanish. In 1883 the schools numbered as follows:

Province.	Public.	Private.	Vacant.
Habana	173	101	8
Matanzas	96	22	13
Pinar del Rio	82	18	25
Santa Clara	103	18	3
Puerto Principe	24	4	3
Oriente	58	21	15
Total	586	184	67

But the teachers were not paid, and public instruction was neglected.

The system in operation at the time of the American intervention, January 1, 1899, was based on the law of 1865 as modified by that of 1880, and had it been carried out according to the spirit of said law public instruction in Cuba would have been as practical and complete as in any country in the civilized world. But the appropriations for the schools were far from adequate and their administration most imperfect. The teachers were poorly paid and their method, if they had any, was of the most antiquated pattern.

Private schools abounded in the island, and especially in Habana, and many of them were conducted by able Cuban professors; but the benefits of these schools could only be enjoyed by the children of the wealthy. Those of the poorer classes, who were compelled to attend the public or "municipal" schools, received a rudimentary and wholly inefficient primary instruction.

The Government, on the other hand, did not enforce to any practical degree the law providing for compulsory assistance to the schools, and but a very small percentage of the poor children availed themselves of the benefits of free education.

The plan of studies then in operation called for a course of secondary instruction (*segunda enseñanza*), which followed the primary. This secondary instruction corresponded, to a certain degree, with the American high school, and its duration was five years. During this time the students attended the institutes or colleges of secondary instruction, incorporated to the institutes, and were taught the following curriculum:

First year.—Spanish grammar, Latin, universal geography.

Second year.—Spanish grammar, Latin, history of Spain.

Third year.—Rhetoric and poetry, arithmetic, algebra, universal history, and English or French.

Fourth year.—Second course of English or French, psychology, logic and moral philosophy, geometry, and trigonometry.

Fifth year.—Agriculture, natural history, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.

At the time of the American occupation the most reliable private colleges in operation were the following:

Habana: Jesuit College of Belen, Escuelas Pias (in Guanabacoa), San Francisco de Paula, Habana, San Rafael, Arcas, San Meliton, San Miguel, El Progreso, Santa Ana, San Luis, La Gran Antilla, Isabel la Catolica, San Carlos, Centro Gallego, San Anacleto.

Cienfuegos: Nuestra Senora del Monserrat, San Carlos, Cristobal Colon, Nuestra Senora del Carmen, San Luis Gonzaga, Perseverancia, El Sagrado Corazon.

Matanzas: El Siglo, Academia Junco, etc.

At the end of the five-year course at the institutes the students received the degree of bachelor of arts and were in a position to enter the university at Habana, whose curriculum embraced law, medicine and pharmacy, philosophy and belles-lettres, and the exact sciences.

There also existed during the latter part of the Spanish domination a school of arts and trades at Habana, an academy of design, and the correctional asylum of San Jose, this latter being more of a penitentiary for offending children than a school.

The first care of the American government of intervention was to provide teachers and schools of primary instruction throughout the island. A new system of primary instruction was inaugurated, a normal school for teachers created, and soon after the occupation of the island by the United States the wonderful work of reconstruction was begun.

There is perhaps no other deed in the history of the American administration of Cuba that can be compared to that of the radical transformation of the old and inadequate method of public instruction existing under the Spanish régime.

The Cubans are indebted for most of the beneficial reforms introduced to Mr. Alexis E. Frye, superintendent of schools of the island during the early part of the intervention, and to Lieutenant Hanna, U. S. Army, his worthy successor.

In order to give the Cuban teachers an opportunity to study the methods of teaching existing in the United States, Mr. Frye conceived and successfully carried into effect the project of taking a good many of them to Harvard University. This visit to the justly renowned center of education afforded the Cuban teachers many opportunities to observe and to learn, of which they availed themselves for the benefit of their country.

Soon adequate buildings for schools were provided, the number of schoolhouses and teachers rapidly augmented, and the authorities spared no effort to compel the children to attend the classes.

In spite of this, of the entire population of schoolage, which, according to the school census of 1902, was 400,000, 70 per cent being white, only 47 per cent were enrolled during 1902, and only 24 per cent were in regular attendance at the public schools. The small percentage of attendance is accounted for by the sparseness of population in rural districts. Nearly half the inhabitants of the island are collected in towns, the rest being so scattered over the country as to give a density of only 18 per square mile.

The organization of "school cities" was one remarkable feature introduced during the year 1902. The plan is to have the scholars organize themselves into bodies, similar to the municipal governing bodies, the purpose being to teach the youth the first principles of responsibility and self-government. The plan has worked with remarkable success and great things are predicted for it in the future.

At the advent of the Cuban Republic (May 20, 1902), one of the first cares of the Government was to continue the good work of its predecessor in the matter of education.

The total number of students at the different institutes during the school year of 1900-1901 was 772. For a like period in 1903-4 the number was 1,330.

It can be said that in the public schools of Cuba the school implements, furniture, and teaching material are far superior to those of the private schools. The exercise of the teaching profession is free, the state only reserving itself the right to see that the private teachers possess the necessary qualifications and that their schools offer the required hygienic and pedagogical conditions.

The institutes of secondary instruction, which, according to the illustrious Cuban professor, Dr. Enrique Jose Varona, former secretary of instruction during the period of American administration, only had the name of "institutes of education," and which during the period of the war had been reduced to two (those of Habana and Matanzas), were also recognized by the American intervention government, which also reopened the institutes at Santa Clara, Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, and Pinar del Rio.

An academy of stenography and typewriting was inaugurated; the school of commerce at the Institute of Habana was reorganized; schools of surveyors were opened at those of Matanzas, Camaguey (Puerto Principe), Santiago de Cuba, and Pinar del Rio, and the chair of agriculture, which had been suppressed, was again created in all of them.

It was also under the American administration that the vast and difficult reform of the university took place, the author of the plan

being Mr. Varona, then secretary of public instruction. By this plan the number of professional schools was augmented, thus opening new fields to the activity and energy of the Cuban youth.

Under this system the university has been divided into three faculties, viz: Letters and sciences, medicine and pharmacy, and law.

The faculty of letters and sciences consists of the following: School of letters and philosophy, school of pedagogy, school of sciences, school of engineers, electricity, and architects, and school of agriculture.

The faculty of medicine and pharmacy consists of school of medicine, school of pharmacy, school of dental surgery, and school of veterinary surgery.

The faculty of law consists of school of civil law, school of public law, and school of notarial law.

As a consequence of the scope given the higher studies, and with the object of giving them the practical character derived from modern methods by means of experiments, a number of museums and laboratories have been established, thus giving the system a decidedly objective character.

The total number of students enrolled in the academic course of 1903-4 was 524. Of these, 156 belonged to the school of letters and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, electrical engineering, architecture, and agriculture; 203 to the law schools, and the balance to the school of medicine. During the same year 173 diplomas have been issued, including 26 to trained nurses.

Order No. 76, of February, 1900, designated the faculty of the School of Painting and Sculpture of Habana, at the same time providing for its maintenance. This school has a double purpose—not only the cultivation of the artistic tastes and faculties of those studying in its class rooms, but also of those who may subsequently apply this knowledge to the industrial arts.

The number of students enrolled in the courses of 1899-1900, 1902-3, and 1903-4 was 489, 548, and 467, respectively.

On March 5, 1900, a military order was issued providing generously for the maintenance of the School of Arts and Trades of Habana.

The total attendance at this school during the courses of 1900-1902 and 1902-3 was 322 and 436, respectively.

In 1905 there were 720 private schools.

At the beginning of the school year 1904-5 the number of public schoolrooms in Cuba was 3,538, against 3,472 in the previous year. The number of special schools is to-day 87, as against 72 existing last year, which gives a total of 3,605 schoolrooms to-day, against 3,544 during the previous year. This increase corresponds mainly to the rural schools, the total number of which is to-day 1,833, as against 1,740 existing in November, 1903. By so increasing the number of rural public schools the attendance at the city schools has not been dimin-

ished. The school law considers "city" district, the town with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and "rural" those with less.

There are 105 school districts, of which 1 is a city district of the first class, 11 city districts of the second class, and 93 are rural districts.

Cuba can justly feel proud of possessing at this moment a competent body of teachers, both male and female, and of having acquired in the important branch of public instruction a prominent place among the foremost nations of the world.

To attain this, the Cuban Government has spared no effort. The people have cooperated with the authorities, and the Republic can to-day boast of being the only nation on earth which has more teachers than soldiers.

No other public department of the Government, perhaps, receives more attention than that of education. The secretary of this branch of the administration is considered one of the most important, and the greatest care is exercised in order to maintain in its offices a trustworthy and competent personnel.

No modern idea, device, or implement is to be missed in a Cuban school; the objective system has been implanted in all, and the scholars receive, besides a practical and useful elementary education, a solid and greatly beneficial course of moral and civic instruction.

The estimated attendance at the public and private schools of the Republic is 231,869 daily or 95 per cent of the school census.

The present budget provides for the creation of 100 more schools.

The grade of perfection attained by the Cuban school was shown at the university exposition of St. Louis, Mo., where the prizes awarded the works of our schools were numerous.

The attention that the Cuban Government pays to education is shown in the fact that \$3,751,087, or more than 20 per cent of the general budget of the nation, is dedicated to public instruction.

Annual examinations for primary teachers take place during the summer in the principal cities of the island, and certificates of first, second, and third grade, according to their abilities, are given the examiners, authorizing them to teach in the public schools of Cuba, if appointed by the different boards of education.

The normal school, kindergarten for teachers, situated in the city of Habana, is working with regularity; the greatest severity is exercised in the examinations, and no teacher is appointed without having demonstrated his ability and knowledge of the profession to the full extent.

A fact which serves to illustrate the comforting attitude of the Cuban people toward education is that the number of private schools and colleges, far from diminishing, has increased.

The number of students enrolled in the University of Habana this

year is 540. This number is constantly increasing, and it is to be hoped that during the present course more than 600 will be enrolled.

At the School of Painting and Sculpture there are at present 543 students, of which 209 are girls.

The School of Arts and Trades has on its rolls 467 students, of which 315 attend during the day and 160 during the evening hours. Nine thousand dollars are spent annually for the maintenance of this school.

CHAPTER XV.

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK REGULATIONS.

At the time of the ceasing of the Spanish domination in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, there existed in those territories two different patent laws, to wit, one concerning those patents to be employed within the Spanish territory, and the other confined to the patents to be used in the Spanish insular possessions.

In 1873 the minister of public works proposed to extend to these possessions the same legislation of the Peninsula, but advising, at the same time, to confine the right of issuing patents to said ministry of public works.

The council of state, however, did not agree on this point, and by a royal order, dated January 17, 1873, the proposed centralization of the right of issuing patents was declared to be not proper, "owing to the difference in the political and administrative organization of the Provinces."

Under the present republican régime of Cuba the superior authority in matters of patents is the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

The two patent offices in Cuba to-day are the office of the secretary of agriculture, industry and commerce and the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País. All the other offices mentioned in the royal decree of June 30, 1833, have been abolished. The civil governors of the Provinces intervene only in the forwarding to the secretary of the applications for patents and privileges.

On the 22d of September, 1904, the Government of Cuba, in conformity with article 16 of the international convention, signed at Paris March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, notified the Swiss Government of the adhesion of the Republic of Cuba to the said convention, approved by the Cuban Senate on the 5th and ratified by the President on the 8th of the same month. Cuba has also made a treaty with France for the protection of industrial property, and by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 17th day of November, 1903, Cuban citizens enjoy the same benefits in the United States as Americans under the copyright law.

Article XIII of the treaty of Paris, dated the 10th of December, 1898, is as follows:

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty in such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

The Department of State of the United States published on October 25, 1902, a report sent to it by the United States minister in Cuba on the subject of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, which came accompanied with a brief by Mr. Fernando M. Vidal, which reads as follows:

TRADE-MARKS.

Circular No. 12 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated April 11, 1899, which is applicable to both patents and trade-marks, provides protection for American patents and trade-marks upon filing a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label in the office of the governor-general of the island. Provision is also made for the protection of rights of property in patents and trade-marks secured under the Spanish laws.

Circular No. 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated June 1, 1899, provides that the fee for filing the certified copies mentioned in circular No. 12 shall be \$1, and that as to patents the only certification required is that issued by the United States Commissioner of Patents.

On September 25, 1899, circular No. 34 was issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, applicable to both patents and trade-marks, rescinding so much of circular No. 21 as required the payment of a fee for filing certified copies of patents or certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels.

A paragraph is added to circular No. 21 requiring a power of attorney from the owner of the patent or trade-mark authorizing another for him, and in his place to file a certified copy of the patent or certification of the trade-mark, print, or label, to be filed with such certified copy or certificate of registration. It is further provided that assignments of patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, or certified copies thereof, shall be filed in the same manner.

By a subsequent circular, No. 38, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated March 9, 1900, so much of circular No. 34 of the said division as related to fees was rescinded, thereby restoring the registration fee of \$1 provided for by circular No. 21 in relation to American patents and trade-marks.

Upon this question of registration fees for American patents and trade-marks, the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, under date of June 21, 1902, issued a circular order which was published in the *Gaceta de la Habana* on June 23, 1902, wherein it is recited that—

“The military government of the United States in this island having ceased, by virtue whereof and in accordance with the express text thereof, circulars Nos. 12 and 21, dated, respectively, April 11 and June 1, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington, concerning the registration of American trade-marks and patents, have become without value or effect, inasmuch as said circulars were issued for the territories subject to military forces of the United States, I have resolved that patents and marks of all kinds, prints, labels, and tickets, duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, whose filing in this

island may be requested for their protection in future, shall from the present date be recorded in the Bureau under my charge in proper case, upon complying with the procedure followed for registration from other countries and the payment of \$35 currency for patents and \$12.50 currency for marks, prints, etc.—that is to say, the same fees which are paid by all others, foreign or national, in place of \$1 currency which is provided for in said circular No. 21 regarding the American."

In an unpublished communication, dated August 12, 1902, addressed to the secretary of state and government by the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, a ruling is contained to the effect that "civil order No. 160, series 1901, June 13, 1901, has not been revoked, and that American trade-marks which have been registered in pursuance of circulars 12 and 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs are fully protected without the necessity of any further formality, and that the circular published in the Gazette on June 23, 1902, has had for its object the equalization of procedure followed in this island for the filing and protection of foreign trade-marks and patents in accordance with the international treaty of 1883, and that, upon the expiration of the term of protection granted to marks, etc., registered under circulars 12 and 21, above mentioned, the Department reserves the right to take the proper steps. This will be the subject of a law."

At this point it seems proper to invite attention to civil order No. 148, series 1902, whereby "each and every of the laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by and under the military government of Cuba shall be deemed to be general and continuing in character, and to be applicable to and binding upon all officers of the Government of Cuba, under whatsoever names or titles, who shall succeed the officers of the military government, and to continue in force and effect, under whatsoever government may exist in Cuba, until such time as it may be legally revoked or amended, pursuant to the terms of the constitution aforesaid."

Article 12 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, has been amended by civil order 512, series 1900, dated December 19, 1900, by adding to paragraph 1 of said article the following:

"Those who buy or sell receptacles, stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, except to such person or his authorized agent, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

The said article of said order amends article 287 of the penal code by extending the penalty therein provided to this offense.

Article 36 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, is amended by civil order 511, series 1900, by substituting for paragraph 2 thereof the following:

"Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same mark, having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product, or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees (\$12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued."

PATENTS.

The law of patents of Cuba is contained in the royal decree of June 30, 1833, which was modified by the royal order of January 17, 1873, which prohibited the concession of "patents of introduction."

The circulars of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, hereinbefore cited in reference to trade-marks registered in the United States and seeking protection in Cuba, have application also to American patents under like circumstances; and the

circular above mentioned—of the Secretary of Agriculture, etc., dated June 21, 1902—is likewise applicable to patents.

The plans and specifications are required to be presented in closed and sealed envelopes, which are to be opened only by the examining board when about to pass upon the same.

When a case arises which is not specially provided for in the law, it is the practice to follow as precedent and legal doctrine in the matter the provisions of the Spanish law of patents of July 30, 1878.

COPYRIGHTS.

The law of copyrights in force in Cuba is that of January 10, 1879, extended to this island by royal order of January 14, 1879.

This has been modified by civil order 119, series 1900, whereby it is provided as follows:

"I. Authors of foreign scientific, artistic, and literary works, or their agents or representatives, shall enjoy in the island of Cuba the protection granted by the law of intellectual property of January 10, 1879, for the period during which said works are protected in the country where they originate, provided this period does not exceed the time allowed in the aforementioned law, and provided said authors comply with the requirements of the same and its regulations.

"II. This provides that the general register referred to in paragraph 33 of said law shall be kept in the department of state and government.

"III. Foreign works must be entered in the general register. To effect said registration, a duly legalized certificate must be presented from the proper authority of the country where the work originates, as a guarantee of proprietorship in favor of the person soliciting the registration.

"IV. Civil governors and municipal mayors shall not suspend in any case the representation, reading, or performance of literary or musical works, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 63 of the regulations of the law of intellectual property, except in cases where the claimant proves himself to be the proprietor of the work, or his agent or representative, by producing the certificate of registration issued by the general registry and the power of attorney whenever this be necessary.

"V. No fees shall be collected for the registration of foreign works, and certificates of registration will be issued to the proprietors of such works, or their agents or representatives, free of charge."

Civil order 55, series 1901, provides that duly legalized notarial certificates of proprietary rights containing the titles to the same in full shall be considered sufficient for their inscription in the registry of foreign copyrights, provided that the public officer in whose presence the document is executed certifies to having had presented to him the original of the certificate of copyrights.

Civil order 160, series 1901, hereinbefore mentioned, provides for the protection of copyrights upon the filing of a certificate of registration, issued by the librarian of Congress, with the governor of the island, and contained a penal clause punishing the infringement of copyrights.

Civil order 54, series 1902, provides that the general register of literary property, provided for in article 33 of the law of January 10, 1879, and in article 2 of civil order 119, series 1900, shall be kept in the section of general government of the department of state and government in the same manner as the register of foreign literary property.

For the purposes of article 34 of the law, it is provided that the records relating thereto and the works deposited in the printing bureau of the department of state and government shall be transferred to the general register of literary works.

The connection of the provincial registries with the general registry shall be the same as that existing prior to January 1, 1899, with the general registry of the

department of development (ministerio de fomento) and the general directory of public instruction, and they will forward to said registry the semiannual statements of the inscriptions effected and their after history, in accordance with said paragraph 3 of the aforesaid article 34 of the law.

The three copies of each scientific, literary, or dramatic work which, in accordance with royal order of January 14, 1879, the interested parties must submit at the time of requesting inscription, and which, prior to January 1, 1899, were forwarded to the ministerio de fomento of Spain, shall in the future be sent, through the civil governor, to the general registry of literary works, one of which copies shall go to the national library, one to the university, and a third shall remain in the archives of the registry.

The copy or copies in the case of musical works which must be presented shall be filed in the general registry of literary works, unless otherwise directed in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO M. VIDAL.

PATENT LAWS.

No. 1.

Royal ordinance of June 30, 1833.

The King: By royal decree of March 27, 1826, to be executed within the limits of this my kingdom and adjacent islands, I was pleased to take measures which I deemed to be conducive to encourage and protect my intelligent and industrious vassals who, to the advantage of science and art, should happen to invent new machines, instruments, apparatuses, or methods, scientific or mechanical, as well as those who should propose to introduce them from foreign countries or materially improve those which were already in use. For that purpose, as it was necessary and just, I promulgated some rules tending to secure for them the ownership and enjoyment of their inventions, granting them exclusive privilege to that effect for a certain time, so as to reconcile the protection due to private interests and to the benefit of the industry, protecting them against all usurpation and avoiding the dangers of a stagnation and monopoly in the matter of inventions.

Subsequent to that time several letters of privilege published in the *Gaceta* have been granted for this my kingdom, and two more upon the advice of the council of the Indies for the introduction and use in the Philippine Islands of a foreign machine destined to smelt and refine iron and for weaving fabrics, whereupon I recommended to the same council to study the manner of putting the said decree into operation in all my dominions of America and Asia, with such changes and amendments as circumstances may require. And acting in accordance with the reports of the said council of April 20, 1829, and December 20, 1832, and after hearing the reports of the intendents-general of Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, the comptroller of the treasury of the Indies, and my attorney-general, I have decided to promulgate the following articles:

1. Every person of whatever condition or country who proposes to establish or establishes a machine, apparatus, instrument, process, or operation, mechanical or chemical, which, either wholly or in part, are new or have not been established in the same manner or form in either Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, shall have the exclusive right of ownership and use of the whole or of the part which is not in operation there, subject to the rules and conditions to be hereafter set forth and to the laws, royal orders, regulations, and ordinances to police. But as it is already declared by me in regard to Cuba, by royal order of December 27, 1827, communicated to the indendent-general of Habana, it is to be understood that the privi-

lege of introduction refers only to the manner of carrying the same into effect, and that the faculty of applying it to different objects is free to all others.

2. Taking into consideration the particular condition of the island of Cuba, where no inducement is necessary for the promotion of the agricultural industry, especially in the branch of the manufacture of sugar boxes, the owners of the estates, as well as the authorities, follow very closely the progress made in the matter in foreign countries and introduce and put into operation at once the machines, instruments, apparatuses, processes, and scientific methods applicable to their business, the concession of the privilege shall be limited to inventors and importers. Mere importers shall be dealt with at the discretion of the captain-general and the intendent, who, acting in the capacity of the superior directive board, and after hearing the opinion of the city council, of the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, mention of which shall be made in article 28, and the economical society, shall decide, if it is deemed advisable, what are the branches of industry or agriculture, as well as the districts, in reference to which no privilege is to be granted. This shall be done by special rules or additional articles, which shall be submitted to me for approval.

3. To secure for the interested party the exclusive ownership of the invention a royal letter of privilege shall be granted to him, and this shall be done without entering into any examination of the novelty or usefulness of the invention, and with the understanding that the concession is not to be taken in any manner or form as an indorsement of its novelty and usefulness, the interested party remaining subject to the provisions of the present ordinance.

4. Privileges shall be granted for periods of five, ten, or fifteen years, as the applicants may desire, in cases of invention, and for five years alone in cases of importation from abroad, it being understood that the privilege granted for the establishment or introduction of the machines, apparatuses, instruments, processes, or operations, mechanical or chemical, is for doing something in these kingdoms, but not to bring into them any object manufactured abroad which shall be subject to the provisions of the tariff in regard to importations.

5. The privilege granted for five years to the inventors may be extended five years longer upon just and good reasons. Privileges granted for periods of ten and fifteen years can not be extended.

6. Anything which is not practiced and used, either in these dominions or in any foreign country, shall be a proper matter for a privilege of invention. What is not in use in the island into which the importation is proposed, but which is in use in other islands, in Spain, or in a foreign country, shall be a proper matter for a privilege of introduction, provided that no privilege shall be granted for anything the models or descriptions of which may be found in the city corporations, boards of commerce or promotion of public welfare, economical societies, and archives of the Government, unless three years have elapsed since its importation without its having been put into practice. In that case a privilege of introduction shall be granted for only five years.

7. Applicants for a letter of approval shall have to appear either personally or through an attorney, and by means of a memorial drawn in accordance with model No. 1, attached to this ordinance, to the intendent of the Province of their residence. Applications in the island of Cuba shall be filed before the intendent of Habana.

8. Applications shall refer to only one object, and shall be accompanied with a drawing or model and a proper description and explanation of the invention, specifying in the proper way which is the mechanism or process which it is claimed has never been practiced before. Everything must be stated clearly and precisely, in order to prevent doubts after the real nature of the claim on which the privilege has been granted.

9. The models shall have to be submitted, as well as the drawings, descriptions,

and specifications, in a sealed box; but the drawings, descriptions, and specifications may also be inclosed in a sealed envelope. In either case a label, prepared according to model No. 3, shall be affixed to the package.

10. The intendent shall cause the word "presentado," as well as the seal of his office, to be stamped on the package, and shall give the applicants a certificate showing that the letter was received. If the application is made in any of the subaltern Provinces of Cuba, the letter of transmittal to the intendent of the capital shall be delivered to the applicants in order that they themselves, or some one in their name, should take it to the intendent of Habana.

11. The intendent shall refer all the papers to the superior directive board, which, in his presence and in the presence of the attorney-general, shall cause the package to be opened. If the documents found therein have been drawn in accordance with article 8 of this ordinance, the privilege shall be granted without further examination, and a copy of the resolution passed to this effect shall be sent to the captain-general, to whom the applicant shall then address a petition drawn in accordance with No. 2, requesting him to issue in his favor and in my name a letter of privilege according to model No. 4.

12. Before the letter is issued the applicant shall produce a receipt showing that the following fees have been paid by him to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, to wit:

For a privilege of five years	\$70
For a privilege of ten years.....	210
For a privilege of fifteen years.....	420
For mere introduction	210

One-half of these fees shall go to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, to be applied to the progress of the arts and industry, and the other half shall be sent to Spain to the conservatory at Madrid.

An additional fee of \$8 shall be paid for the issue of the patent.

13. After the patent is issued, the governor will send a copy thereof to the intendent, and it shall be the duty of the latter to transmit to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare the documents in the case, properly sealed, and to report to me, through my secretary of fomento, sending at the same time the portion of the fee corresponding to the Royal Conservatory of Arts, in which institution a record shall be made of the patent granted, according to the provisions of article 15.

All the documents and papers relating to patents shall be kept in rooms properly arranged for this purpose in the office of the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, and no package shall be opened except in case of litigation and by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

14. The concessions or privileges shall be published in the respective *Diario del Gobierno* and in the *Gaceta de Madrid*.

15. A book shall be kept in the boards of commerce or promotion of public welfare, in which all the patents of privilege shall be recorded chronologically, with exception of the dates, names, and residence of the patentees, the object of the privilege, and the time of its duration. This register shall be open to public inspection.

16. Should the interested party come to this Kingdom and request a patent, either personally or through an attorney, he shall have to comply with the provisions of articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the royal decree of March 27, 1826, it being understood that the matter is to be transacted in the department of fomento and the council of the Indies, and that the time granted by article 4 shall be extended or shortened at the discretion of the authorities, according to the distances and the object of the patent.

17. The patentee shall enjoy the exclusive use of the invention, machinery, etc., for which the patent was granted, and no one shall have the right to use or put it into practice, either the entire object or any part thereof which he has declared to

be new or not used in the district where it is to be introduced, without his consent. The identity of the invention is to be determined by the model, drawings, and description filed with the application, which shall serve at all times as evidence.

18. The period of ownership of the invention shall be counted from the day and hour of the filing of the application and documents before the intendent; and if two or more persons have made application for patents for the same object, the patent shall be granted to the person who first made application. In case application is made by two or more persons, some of whom are in these kingdoms and others in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, the patent shall be granted to all if no more than one month appears to have intervened between the dates of the applications in those islands and here. This period shall be extended to four months for those of the Philippine Islands. If the difference between the dates of application is greater, the patent shall be given to the first applicant.

19. Patentees shall have the right to assign, transfer by gift, donation, purchase, or any other contract, and also by last will and testament, the privileges granted to them as any other kind of property.

20. Assignments and transfers shall have to be made by public deed, which shall set forth whether the privilege has been transferred for the purpose of being put into practice in the whole district or in only one of the Provinces or localities of the same; also whether the transfer is absolute and in full; whether the patentee shall or shall not use it himself, and whether the assignee shall or shall not have the right to transfer the patent to some one else in his turn.

21. Assignees shall be bound to file a certified copy of the deed of assignment with the intendent before whom the application for the patent was originally filed; and he, after having caused the said deed to be recorded, shall forward it to the capital of the island and to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare. The intendent shall also give notice of the transfer to my secretary of fomento, who will transmit the information thus given to him to the Royal Conservatory of Arts, where proper record shall be made of the said transfer in the manner and form specified in article 13. The transfer of the patent shall be null and void if the certified copy of the deed of transfer is not filed as above provided within sixty days after the date of execution.

22. The duration of the privileges shall be counted from the date of the patent.

23. Patents shall be terminated and become valueless in the following cases:

(1) At the expiration of the period for which they were granted.

(2) When the interested parties do not apply for the royal letters of patents within three months, to be counted from the dates of the applications.

(3) When the patentee himself, or some one else in his name, has failed to put the patent into practice within the time fixed for that purpose.

(4) When the patentee abandons the patent, total suspension of the exercise of the patent for an uninterrupted period of one year and one day will be considered as abandonment.

(5) When evidence is produced that the object protected by a patent of introduction is in practice in some other district or is described in printed books, plates, models, drawings, etc., preserved in the city councils, boards of commerce, economical societies, Government archives, etc., without having passed the three years mentioned in article 6, and, finally, when it is found out that the machinery or process protected by the patent and represented as new and a matter of invention of the applicant is established and in practice in some other part of the dominions of His Majesty or in foreign countries.

24. At the expiration of the term of the patent the president of the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare shall give notice to the intendant of the capital of the island, who shall report the fact to the superior directive board, where a resolution shall be passed directing that the patent be canceled. Information of these

proceedings shall be transmitted by the said board to the department of fomento and through it to the director of the Royal Conservatory.

25. In all other cases of termination of a patent the declaration shall be made by the court of competent jurisdiction at the request of some interested party. The said court, upon consideration of the evidence produced before it, shall decide whether the patent has or has not been terminated.

26. The courts of competent jurisdiction in these matters shall be the courts of the intendants of the respective Provinces. The petitions shall be filed before the intendant of the Province where the patentee is domiciled. The appeals against the decisions of the intendants shall be taken to the superior board for matters of contention and from this board to the council.

27. As soon as a patent shall be terminated or is terminated for any of the reasons stated in article 23, the intendant shall give notice of the fact to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, which shall proceed to open the package containing the documents that were presented at the time when the application was filed. Everything shall then be made public, for which purpose the proper notice shall be printed in the *Diario del Gobierno*.

28. As at the present time, and by virtue of the provisions of the Code of Commerce and other royal decisions, the board of commerce is now established in Habana, the said board shall continue to take care of the promotion of all the branches of public welfare in the island as was done before by the board which was called "board of government." In Porto Rico the board of commerce and promotion of public welfare is to be established and organized according to the ordinance of February 17, 1832; and in the Philippine Islands the corporation which is to be established either under the provisions of the Code of Commerce and the ordinance of July 26, 1832, shall be competent to deal with all matters regarding the promotion of agriculture and industry in the archipelago.

29. The patentee or his assignee shall have the right to prosecute judicially all of their property. The competent authorities to try these cases of infringement shall be the intendants of the provinces where the defendants reside, and the appeals shall have to be taken to the superior board for matters of contention and from the latter to the council.

30. Inventors who have obtained a privilege in these dominions or in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, shall have the right to use the same or put it into practice in any place whatever within my dominions, and shall have the right to sell or transfer it as provided in article 17, provided that they obtain from the council, within one year from the date of the patent, a permit to do so. After the expiration of the said year no one shall have the right to apply for a patent of introduction and put it into operation.

31. Upon sufficient proof of the infringement the guilty parties shall be condemned to the loss of all the machines, apparatuses, utensils, etc., which have been used, and to the payment of a fine of three times over and above the value of the patent, said value to be determined by experts. The amount to be paid by the infringer shall be given to the patentee.

32. Patents granted before the present date shall continue to be in force without change. Those which have been granted subsequent to the provisions of a subsequent law shall be governed by those of the present ordinance.

Therefore I do hereby command, etc.

Done at the Palace this 30th day of July, 1833.

I, THE KING.

By command of the King, our Lord:

MATEO DE AGÜERO.

Form No. 1.

To the Intendant of the Province of ———:

I, N. ———, a resident of ———, doing business as ———, respectfully represent: That in order to secure proprietary rights on a machine (or instrument or apparatus, etc.) which I have invented (or imported from abroad), to be used for (such and such purposes), and doing as commanded by His Majesty, I come before you and submit, together with this application, a sealed package, upon which the following inscription has been affixed (copy the inscription here); and therefore I pray you to be pleased to cause the word "Presentado" to be stamped upon the package, provide me with a receipt thereof, and refer the whole matter to the superior directive board (either directly or through me) for such action as may be proper under the law.

Here the date and the signature of the applicant or of his attorney.

Form No. 2.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I, N. ———, a resident of ———, doing business as ———, respectfully represent: That in order to secure proprietary rights on a machine (apparatus, etc.) which he invented (or introduced from abroad), to be used for (such and such purposes), he now comes and appears, and in compliance with the law enacted on the subject by His Majesty, prays your excellency to be pleased to cause a patent to be issued in His Majesty's name and in favor of your petitioner, granting him the corresponding privilege for the period of ——— years.

Date, signature, etc.

Form No. 3.

Application for royal letters patent of privilege filed by N. ———, a resident of ———, requesting the intendant of ——— to do this and that (here a copy of the prayers of the application).

Date, signature, etc.

Here, at the foot of the above, the intendant shall write "Presentado" and affix his signature.

Form No. 4.

I, Don N. ——— (here the name and titles of the governor).

Whereas, Don N. ——— (here the name, residence, etc., of the applicant) has stated to me, in his memorial of such a date, that in order to secure proprietary rights on machine (instrument, process, etc.) which he has invented (or has imported from abroad), to be used for such and such purposes (here the purposes as stated in the memorial), he desires that, as commanded by His Majesty, the proper letters patent of privilege be issued in his favor;

Therefore, in use of the powers which are vested in me, and in the name of the King, our Lord (whom God may keep), I do hereby grant to the said Don N. ———, by means of this patent, the exclusive privilege to use, manufacture, or sell the said invention (instrument, etc.) for a period of time to be counted from the date of this patent to the ——— of ———, A. D. ———, on which it shall terminate. And the said Don N. ——— shall have the right to assign, or sell, or transfer, or convey by contract or last will the exclusive privilege which is hereby granted him. And in compliance with the commands of His Majesty, all persons are forbidden, under the penalties established by law, to interfere with said privilege. This patent shall have to be recorded at the office of the secretary of the intendant and at the office of the board of commerce and promotion of public welfare, when the required fees shall have to be paid, the patent to be null and of no effect if said fees are not paid.

Date, signature, seal, etc.

No. 2.

By royal order of January 17, 1873, the issue of patents of "introduction" was forbidden.

No. 3.

Civil order No. 196.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, October 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of seventeen years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.

II. The Government fees as provided in said decree are abolished, and one uniform fee of \$35 is substituted therefor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Announcement by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

The military governor of the island, at the suggestion of this department, has been pleased to order, on the 7th instant, that the benefits of order No. 196 be extended to all those who from the 1st of January of the present year until this date have succeeded in obtaining the concession of patents, but have failed to get the patent certificate within the time fixed by the royal ordinance of June 30, 1833.

This is published in the *Gaceta de la Habana* for general information.

Habana, November 12, 1899.

ADOLFO SAENZ YANEZ, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

Announcement by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

The honorable secretary of this department has been pleased to order that proper notice be given to all persons who are in possession of patents issued by the Spanish Government and admitted to be valid up to December 31, 1898, that in order to give them the protection to which they are entitled under article 13 of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, they must file in this department, with the least possible delay, the duplicates of the petitions, drawings, specifications, and models which should be in their possession, thus enabling the department to compare their patents with others from the United States of identical titles and subjects, the inscription of which in this island has been requested, and decide as may be proper and just.

This is published for general information.

Habana, November 16, 1897.

B. PICHARDO,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 6.

Civil order No. 216, series of 1900.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, May 26, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Notice is hereby given to all persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba, to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of the same, together with a certificate that they are in force in Spain, in accordance with section 5 of the royal decree of August 14, 1880, within six months from the date of this order, in order to protect them from pending infringements.

II. American patents already forwarded for registration and those that may hereafter be forwarded will at once be entered in the special register in the office of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries conditionally, reserving the decision in regard to the definite inscription or absolute rejection of such as are determined to be infringements in accordance with the proofs obtained, within the period of six months, as provided in paragraph I of this order, upon the expiration of which period the inscription will be made in full, leaving to the parties concerned after that date the right of settling their differences before courts of justice.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Civil order No. 497, series of 1900.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, December 10, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. The requirements of order No. 216, series of 1900, from these headquarters, referring to American letters patent, are hereby extended to Cuban letters patent as well as to those granted by other nations; in consequence, letters patent forwarded for registration which may appear as infringing on Spanish patents shall be entered in full in the register of the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries if, within the period of six months granted by said order No. 216, the owners thereof have not exhibited the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of same for the necessary examination and decision in case of said infringement.

II. The inscriptions in full of Cuban and foreign letters patent shall be made in every case as directed for American patents, leaving the right to the owners of Spanish patents to settle their differences before the courts of justice.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

I.

Royal decree of August 21, 1884.

PREAMBLE.

SIRE: Owing to the confusion and vagueness which for some time has been noticed in the important question of trade-marks in the provinces beyond the seas, the necessity for revision of the law on that subject is keenly felt. Public opinion is strongly in favor of having the tobacco manufacturing industry in Cuba and Porto Rico efficiently protected. It is urgent that an end should be put to the insecurity resulting from the present state of affairs in the tobacco industry, in order that this industry, constituting wealth of such importance on account of the special conditions of the island of Cuba, be properly attended to and developed. All of this was known, Sire, to one of my predecessors who, after duly considering the suggestion made by certain manufacturers and the opinions of the proper advisory boards of the island, framed a bill which was introduced in the Cortes in the session of 1882-83. Unfortunately the bill, although recommended by the respective committee and discussed and passed in the Chamber of Deputies, failed to secure consideration by the Senate owing to the fact of its adjournment. It might, perhaps, have been better to introduce again the same bill and proclaim it when passed; but the conditions now existing in Cuba are such that no delay can be countenanced if the great interests connected with the tobacco industry are to be saved from the ruin which also threatens industries of no less importance in the island. Fortunately for the undersigned minister, the law authorized him to recommend a measure which shall put an end to those evils. The law of July 25 of the present year granted him, among other things, the power to adopt measures tending to protect in an efficient manner the tobacco industry in the two Antilles, and the minister who has now the honor to address Your Majesty considers that the greatest protection which may be given in this matter consists in securing for those who employ their capital and labor in the very important industry of the manufacture of tobacco the perfect and unquestionable ownership of their products and trade-marks.

Founded upon this business, and duly complying at the same time with the provisions of article 11 of the law above-mentioned of July 25 ultimo, the colonial minister has the high honor of submitting to the approval of Your Majesty the following draft of a decree.

Sire:

To the royal feet of Your Majesty.

MANUEL AGUIRRE DE TEJADA.

ROYAL DECREE.

Taking into consideration the reasons set forth by the colonial minister and the opinion of the council of ministers, I have seen fit to decree the following:

TITLE I.

General provisions.

ARTICLE 1. The following shall be considered trade-marks and marks of commerce and agriculture:

The names of the manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or companies formed by the same, the names of business houses, emblems, coats of arms, engravings, vignettes, marks, stamps, seals, stamps in relief, letters, numbers, envelopes, coverings, wrappings, or any sign of whatever class and form used by the merchant, agriculturist, or company to distinguish their products or merchandise and secure them

in order that the public may know and distinguish them from others of the same nature.

ART. 2. The drawings or designs destined to be stamped on fabrics or on paper patterns to be used for decoration, models for jewelry, cabinet making, sculpture, and in general all industrial drawings or models shall be comprised in this class and enjoy the benefits of this decree.

ART. 3. Signs or other material or external designations by means of which a merchant distinguishes his own establishment from others of the same kind are not objects of this decree.

ART. 4. All manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or business men of any other class who individually or collectively may wish to use the same mark to distinguish the products of their respective factories, articles of their commerce, agricultural raw material of their own production, etc., from all others of the same nature, and those who should wish to retain the ownership of industrial drawings and models shall have to ask for a certificate of ownership under the provisions of the present decree.

Those who should fail to provide themselves with the said certificate shall have no right to use any mark to distinguish the products of their industry or prevent other parties from using their stamps, industrial drawings, or models.

ART. 5. Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or business men of any kind shall be free to adopt for the products of their factory, commerce, or agricultural industry, the trade-marks which they may deem advisable, excepting the following:

1. The national coat of arms and the insignia and decorations of Spain, unless upon competent authority to that effect.

2. The coats of arms, insignia, mottoes, etc., of foreign states or nations without the express consent of the respective governments.

3. The denominations generally used in trade to distinguish the class of merchandise.

4. Any drawing or representation offending public morals, and caricatures tending to ridicule ideas, persons, or objects worthy of consideration.

5. The marks already used by someone else under the authority of the proper certificate as long as the said certificate has not become void according to the provisions of the present decree.

6. The marks which on account of their resemblance to other marks already granted may lead to confusion or error.

7. Marks relating to any kind of religious worship, if it appears that the mark offends even unintentionally the said worship.

8. The portraits of living persons unless with their permission, and the portraits of dead persons if their relatives within the fourth civil degree do not make opposition.

ART. 6. The use of trade-marks is only obligatory for articles of gold and silver, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and any other product or article to be determined by special rules.

TITLE II.

Ownership of trade-marks and industrial drawings and models.

ART. 7. No one shall have the right to enforce the ownership of trade-marks or industrial drawings or models if he is not provided with the proper certificate and shows that he has complied with the provisions of the present decree.

ART. 8. When two or more persons apply for the same mark the right to use it shall belong to the one who first filed the application according to the day and hour on which it appears that it was filed.

ART. 9. No one shall have the right to request or acquire more than one mark for the same industry or the same class of products.

ART. 10. Spanish manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or business men or companies composed of Spaniards shall be the only ones entitled to obtain a certificate of ownership of trade-marks or industrial drawings or models.

Foreigners owning in the ultramarine provinces industrial establishments shall enjoy for their products the benefits of this decree if they comply with its provisions.

ART. 11. Foreigners residing outside of Spain shall have the right granted to them by the treaties concluded with their respective nations, and if there is no treaty a strict reciprocity shall be observed.

TITLE III.

Legal effects of the certificates of ownership of trade-marks and industrial drawings or models.

ART. 12. Those who, in conformity with the provisions of this decree, should obtain a certificate of ownership of trade-marks or industrial drawings or models shall have power—

1. To criminally prosecute before the courts, subject to the provisions of the penal code and of the present decree, those who should use their marks, industrial drawings, or models counterfeited or imitated in such a way as to cause them to be taken as genuine; those who should use marks containing indications capable of deceiving the purchaser about the nature of the product; those who, without competent authority, should use genuine trade-marks or industrial drawings or models; and, lastly, those who, without counterfeiting the trade-mark, detach it from some article and affix it to another.

2. To bring civil action before the courts of justice to recover damages against those who have counterfeited or imitated the trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model.

3. To sue for damages the merchant who takes away from the article without the express consent of the owner the trade-mark or distinctive sign affixed by him; but nothing shall prevent any person from adding to the trade-mark another mark or sign of his own or of his establishment.

4. To oppose the granting of a certificate of ownership of trade-mark, industrial drawings, or models when requested, if it prove to be equal to his own or so similar to it as to cause the purchaser to be deceived.

ART. 13. The granting of a certificate of ownership of trade-marks, drawings, or models shall be always understood without prejudice to the right of third parties.

ART. 14. Foreign articles with Spanish marks are forbidden, and they shall be confiscated upon their arrival at the custom-houses of Spain. This provision shall also apply to cases in which the marks are completely new, counterfeited, or simply imitated. The right of the owner of a trade-mark to prosecute civilly and criminally the counterfeiter or imitator of his trade-mark shall be always preserved.

ART. 15. The property protected by the certificates of trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models shall be considered for the purposes of transfer or conveyance and for all other purposes of law exactly on the same footing as all personal property.

Criminal actions in this matter shall be barred by limitation in the manner and form established by the penal code.

ART. 16. For the better protection of the assignees of trade-marks, industrial drawings, and models, information shall be given to the governor-general of each island by the respective provincial governors of every transfer, whether by contract or by descent of the trade-mark, drawing, or model. A certified copy of the deed of transfer or of the provision of the will by which it was conveyed shall be filed within the period of three months, to be counted from the date of the transfer, and the deeds shall be recorded in the Royal Economical Society.

TITLE IV.

Extinction of the right of ownership of trade-marks.

ART. 17. The certificates of ownership shall become extinct and terminated at the expiration of fifteen years, to be counted from the date of their concession; but they may be renewed by exactly the same process as was followed for their acquisition.

ART. 18. The certificate shall also become extinct—

1. By the dissolution or extinction of the corporation to which they belong.
2. By final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, though in this case the extinction refers only to the party against which the decision was given.
3. Upon petition of the owner.
4. When the object of the trade-mark has not been put into operation in the Spanish dominions within the time established by this decree.
5. When the owner has failed to exercise for one year and one day the industry or business to be protected by the trade-mark, unless he proves that the suspension was due to superior force.
6. By the failure to comply with all the other requisites established by this decree.

ART. 19. Applications for a certificate of ownership shall be dismissed if the formalities required by this decree are not duly observed within the thirty days subsequent to the date on which they were filed, if the failure depends upon causes imputable to the applicant.

ART. 20. The declaration that a trade-mark is extinguished under the provisions of article 18, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6, corresponds to the colonial secretary in case that the mark was granted for the colonial possessions, but notice to the director of the respective economical society is to be previously given. Against the decision of the colonial secretary a claim can be presented within twenty days before the section of the council of state which is in charge of suits against the Government.

When the extension of the trade-mark is founded upon failure to work it for one year and one day, the declaration of the fact corresponds to the courts of justice upon motion of a legitimate party.

Corporations which by virtue of this decree may be owners of trade-marks may apply at any time for the declaration of extinction upon proper proof being filed for this purpose. Questions arising in these cases in regard to the ownership or possession of the trade-mark shall be decided by the courts of justice to which the executive authority shall send the record, giving notice thereof to the respective parties.

TITLE V.

Formalities for issuing certificates.

ART. 21. The ownership of trade-marks recognized by this decree shall be acquired by the certificate herein provided for and the compliance with all other provisions of the present decree.

ART. 22. In order that the manufacturers may enforce the responsibility incurred by the infringers of their privileges secured by a trade-mark, they shall previously request the governors of their respective Provinces to issue in their favor the corresponding certificate. The application shall be accompanied by a statement showing the class of mark adopted, the ciphers, letters, and signs of which the mark consists, the articles upon which it is to be stamped or affixed, and the name of the owner. A duplicate drawing exactly representing the mark shall also accompany the application. The same application shall have to be made when the desired certificate refers to the ownership of an industrial drawing or model.

ART. 23. When the manufacturers desire to observe secrecy as to the methods employed in the stamping of the mark or industrial drawing, they shall place a

description of the method and process in a sealed envelope, which shall not be opened unless in case of litigation.

ART. 24. The provincial governors shall keep a register, in which they shall enter—

1. The day and hour on which the application is filed.
2. The name of the interested party or his attorney.
3. The profession, domicile, or business of the party claiming the ownership, and the class of articles, merchandise, etc., to which the mark or industrial drawing or model is to be affixed.

4. A particular description of the trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model to be covered by the certificate of ownership, this description to be accompanied by one of the drawings which the applicant has to file under the provisions of article 22, shall be affixed.

These entries shall be numbered in regular order and a duplicate copy shall be made of each one.

ART. 25. Each application shall be kept with all other papers and copies of papers relating to the same subject, in order to form a complete record of the case.

ART. 26. The provincial governors shall give to the applicants a certified copy of the entry made in the register under article 24, showing the date of the filing of the application; and within six days and under their responsibility they shall forward to the governor-general the application and accompanying documents, one of the copies to which article 24 refers and the duplicate of the drawing which, according to article 22, the applicant must present.

ART. 27. Upon the advice of the Royal Economical Society, which in its turn shall ask the municipal council of the city of Habana for an opinion, in matters relating to tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and matches, upon the question whether the trade-mark, industrial drawing or model has or has not been previously used or whether it belongs to a third party, the manufacturer shall be given a certificate showing that he has filed and registered his trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model, the form and circumstances of the mark to be indicated with due precision and clearness.

ART. 28. The applicant shall pay for the issue of the patent, under penalty of extinction of the privilege, \$12.50 in the proper stamped paper, the stub of which shall be added to the record. The certificate shall be signed by the governor-general and recorded in the register to be kept for that purpose in the division of industry and commerce in the office of the general secretary.

ART. 29. The copy of the drawing which, according to article 26, the provincial governors have to forward to the governor-general in order that the certificate may be issued to the interested parties, shall be kept in the archives of the Royal Economical Society. A list of all the titles of certificates shall be published every three months in the *Gaceta*, and a general list of the same shall be published at the end of the year. In case of litigation the original drawing or the certified copy thereof, to which article 26 refers, shall be accepted before the competent court.

ART. 30. As the registration of foreign marks is to be regulated by international conventions concluded to that effect with the respective Governments, all the applications filed for that purpose shall be referred for the proper decision to the Government of His Majesty.

ART. 31. There shall be a special register kept, with all the formalities established in article 24, for the registration of marks belonging to foreigners not residents of the Spanish dominions, and the entries made in that register shall set forth the name of the country where the industrial, commercial, or agricultural establishment of the owner of the mark, drawing, or model is situated, and also the diplomatic convention by which reciprocity in this matter has been established.

ART. 32. The manufacturers, business men, merchants, or agriculturalists who, residing in the Spanish peninsula or in the islands adjacent thereto, should like to

secure in the transmarine provinces the ownership of the marks which distinguish their trade-marks, drawings, or models, shall, if their trade-marks are authorized and recognized and if they themselves have been provided with the proper certificates of ownership issued in accordance with the laws regulating this matter, apply to the colonial secretary, stating their wishes and appending to their application an authentic copy of their title papers and duplicate drawings, representing the mark, drawing, or model belonging to them.

A copy of these papers shall be sent by the colonial secretary to the governor-general of the island where the ownership of the mark, drawing, or industrial model is to be guaranteed in order that the rights of the interested parties shall be respected and protected according to the provisions of the present royal decree. They shall also have the right to apply directly or through their attorney to the governors-general of the provinces in which they desire the ownership of their marks, drawings, or models to be secured.

ART. 33. The governors-general of the colonial possessions shall enter in a special register, in strict chronological order, both the applications filed before him directly by interested parties residing in Spain, the adjacent islands, or other colonial possessions and those which may be forwarded to them by the colonial secretary. In all cases they will give to the interested parties, should they so desire, the proper certificate of receipt, and they shall publish the concession in the *Gaceta* of the capital, as provided by article 29.

ART. 34. The ownership of the marks, drawings, and industrial models granted by the secretary of fomento shall become extinct in the colonial possessions on the same date on which the Conservatory of Arts published the extinction thereof in the *Gaceta* of Madrid.

ART. 35. All persons domiciled in the colonial possessions who have obtained certificates of ownership for their marks, industrial drawings, or models in conformity with this decree, shall cause this right to be recognized in all the Spanish dominions. For that purpose they shall file a petition addressed to the governor-general setting forth their desire in this respect, and the governor-general shall refer the application with his report and a copy of the certificate granted, as well as the drawings representing the mark, drawing, or industrial model, to the colonial secretary, who, according to the circumstances of the case, shall either refer the matter to the secretary of fomento or to the governors-general of the other possessions.

ART. 36. In issuing the certificates of ownership of trade-marks the following shall be observed:

1. That merchants asking for certificates referring to one and the same identical mark, although applied to different objects, shall be furnished with a single certificate only, which shall set forth the different applications the trade-mark may have.

2. That manufacturers who desire to use different marks (although somewhat similar) to be applied to the same article for the purpose of distinguishing their respective qualities or for any other reason shall be granted a certificate for each change or variation made in the mark expressing the special use of each one, and they shall be required to pay the fees established in article 28 as many times as certificates are issued.

3. That manufacturers requesting the use of trade-marks for themselves or for their sons or partners, in case they have established themselves abroad, shall, if all the marks are actually in use, be given as many certificates as there are marks; but the said certificates shall contain the name of the person in whose favor the certificate is issued, so that in case his father or partner retires from business the name of the owner may be known. The fees established by this decree shall be as set forth in the article immediately preceding for each one of the certificates of issue.

TITLE VI.

The publication of trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models and descriptions, drawings, or facsimiles of the same.

ART. 37. The secretary of the governor-general shall cause, during the second half of the months of January, April, June, and October, a list of all the certificates of trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models granted during the previous quarter to be published in the official *Gaceta*. This publication shall clearly express the object of the trade-mark.

The provincial governors shall order, as soon as the said lists appear in the *Gaceta*, the same to be reprinted in the official bulletins or newspapers of the locality; and if there is none, they shall be made public by announcements or bills displayed in public places.

ART. 38. The descriptions and drawings of trade-marks, industrial drawings, and models shall be exhibited and at the disposal of the public in the offices of the secretaries of the Royal Economical societies during the hours that the presidents of the same may designate.

TITLE VII.

Penal provisions.

ART. 39. The following shall be punished by executive order with a fine of from \$15 to \$45, without prejudice to the civil and criminal actions which may arise from their acts:

1. Those who should use a trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model without having obtained the corresponding certificate of ownership.

2. Those who, although legitimate owners of a trade-mark, should apply it to articles different from those for which it was granted.

3. Those who should detach from an article of merchandise the trade-mark of the producer or owner without his express consent.

4. Those who should use a mark after the lapse of ninety days subsequent to the publication of the present decree without having complied with the provisions of the same in its transitory articles.

5. Those who should use a trade-mark transferred to them without having proved and entered the transfer within a period of ninety days.

Failure to pay these fines shall subject the delinquent party to imprisonment at the rate of one day for each dollar of the fine.

ART. 40. The following shall be punished with a fine of from \$45 to \$135 and to imprisonment as established above in case of failure to pay the fine:

1. Those who should commit a second offense, this fact to be established by proof that they were punished for the same offense during the five preceding years.

2. Those who should use a trade-mark forbidden by law.

ART. 41. The provisions of article 228 of the Penal Code in force in Cuba and Porto Rico shall be applicable to those who should use counterfeited marks imitating in such way the genuine ones that the consumer may be led into error or confusion.

ART. 42. Those who should change wholly or in part their own trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models without requesting and obtaining due authority to do so shall forfeit their ownership of a mark.

ART. 43. The action to denounce the violations of this decree shall be public.

TITLE VIII.

Competent jurisdiction in matters of trade-marks.

ART. 44. The service relating to the ownership of trade-marks shall be in charge of the civil governors of the transmarine provinces, under the dependency of the respective governors-general.

It shall be the duty of the civil governors—

1. To keep a register of trade-marks, drawings, etc.
2. To take cognizance of all cases of application for a trade-mark, and matters incident thereto, and submit them with their report to the governor-general.
3. To enforce the decisions of the superior authority.
4. To reprint in the official bulletins or in the newspapers of their respective localities, and if there is no bulletin or newspaper, to give publicity by means of announcements or bills, to be posted where they may be seen by all, to the lists of certificates of ownership of trade-marks granted by the Government during the preceding quarter, as soon as said list appears in the Gaceta.

It shall be the duty of governors-general—

1. To decide all cases of applications for trade-marks and the matters incidental thereto, including those which under the Penal Code give rise to a criminal action.
2. To issue the certificates of ownership of the trade-marks.
3. To inspect the service and registration of trade-marks.
4. To decide when and in what cases the penalties established by articles 39 and 40 are to be imposed, and communicate their decisions to the governor of the province, in order that he may enforce them, and give the proof thereof by forwarding, within the next fifteen days, the stubs or portions of the stamped papers with which the fines were paid.
5. To see that the present decree be faithfully complied with.
6. To recommend to the colonial secretary the measures of general character which may be useful to take for the better execution of this decree.

It shall be the duty of the colonial secretary—

1. To decide, on appeal, all cases of trade-marks taken to him.
2. To decide finally and without recourse all claims against the governors-general arising out of fines imposed by them, provided that the complaint is made within sixty days from the date of the imposition of the fine. This period of sixty days shall not admit of extension.
3. To make and promulgate proper rules for the execution of this decree, and take all other measures of general character which may be deemed necessary.

The division of the council of state vested with the power to act as a tribunal in cases to which the Government is a party shall take cognizance of the claims filed against the colonial department under the provisions of Title IV of the present decree.

ART. 45. Questions in regard to the ownership and possession of trade-marks shall fall under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice, and the action of the executive authorities shall be confined to the exhibition of the drawings of the trade-mark and to the recognition, in due time, of the rights of ownership of the party in whose favor the decision of the court has been rendered. The trade-mark shall not become extinct by the action of time during the litigation.

TITLE IX.

Transitory provisions.

ART. 46. Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or the companies formed by them, who may have been using a trade-mark without first securing the certificate of ownership, shall have to ask for it within ninety days, to be counted from the date of the present decree, and to abide, furthermore, by the provisions of the same.

ART. 47. The registration of the trade-marks made in strict compliance with the provisions of the decree of March 8, 1880, and of the royal order and regulations of March 31, 1882, shall be valid for the effects of article 12 of the present decree.

Notwithstanding this, and in order to secure uniformity for the registration of trade-marks, the interested parties shall have to come again within one year—a period which shall not be extended—and apply for a new registration in the manner and form established by article 11 of the aforesaid regulations of March 31, 1882.

ART. 48. The failure on the part of any person or company referred to in the two preceding articles to apply for the certificate of registration as therein directed shall be construed as a waiver of renouncement of the right to do so, and the ownership of the trade-mark shall be granted to whomever may come and ask for it.

ART. 49. In order to secure that the collection of trade-marks, drawings, etc., to be kept in the royal economical societies be as complete as desired, all merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, business men, etc., who are in lawful possession of a trade-mark shall have to forward to the respective society within the period of ninety days two copies of their respective marks. The failure to do so shall render them liable to the fine established by article 39.

ART. 50. The Government shall publish such rules as may be necessary for the execution of this royal decree.

ART. 51. All previous laws and regulations which may be in opposition to the present royal decree are hereby repealed.

ART. 52. The Government shall endeavor to secure the recognition by foreign governments of the ownership of the Cuban trade-marks, either by including it in the commercial treaties which may be concluded by it or by special conventions to that effect.

ART. 53. The Government shall report to the Cortes the promulgation of this royal decree.

Done at El Ferrol on the 21st day of August, 1884.

ALFONSO.

By the King:

MANUEL AGUIRRE DE TEJADA,
Colonial Secretary.

II.

Civil order No. 511.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, December 18, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph 2, article 36, of the royal decree of the 21st of August, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in the island of Cuba, is hereby annulled.

II. In place and stead of said paragraph, the following is hereby declared to be in force from and after the date of the publication of this order:

Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same marks having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product, or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees (\$12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

III.

Civil order No. 512.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, December 19, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph 1, article 12, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Those who should buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark, which is registered in the name of another person, except when the sale is made to the latter person or his authorized agent; and those who should use such receptacles, and fill them for the purpose of sale with articles of the same or similar nature. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, and the infringer shall forfeit them to the benefit of the owner of the trade-mark."

II. Article 287 of the Penal Code is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"The same penalty shall be incurred by those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

III. This order shall take effect January 1, 1901.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

Translation of the Penal Code in force in Cuba and Porto Rico.

ART. 287. The counterfeiting of seals, marks, tickets, or countersigns which industrial or commercial establishments make use of shall be punished with imprisonment at hard labor (*presidio correccional*) in its minimum and medium degrees.

IV.

Civil order No 18.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, January 17, 1901.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 28, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in this island, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ART. 28. The petitioner shall pay for fees, on the issuance of the title of ownership, \$12.50 United States currency. Said payment shall be made at the proper office of finance within a term of thirty days from the date of the notification of the concession of the trade-mark, design, or industrial model to the party concerned, under the penalty of forfeiture, presenting at the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries the documents attesting such payment, so that said department may issue the title mentioned, which shall be entered on the register opened for this purpose at the bureau of commerce and industries of said department."

II. A term of forty-five days from the date of publication of this order is hereby granted to those who having obtained in Cuba concessions of trade-marks, designs,

or industrial models are not in possession of the corresponding title of ownership to apply for them at the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries, and pay thereon, upon delivery, the proper fees, as prescribed by regulations, under the penalty of forfeiture. Those using trade-marks, designs, or industrial models without the corresponding title of ownership will pay the fine which they may have incurred, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I, article 39, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General*.

V.

Civil order No. 105.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, April 19, 1901.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

Article 10 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, governing the concession and use of trade-marks in this island is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ART. 10. The certificate of ownership of any mark, design, or industrial pattern can only be obtained, for the purposes of this decree, by manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or by persons engaged in any other industry, whether they be Cubans or foreigners established in Cuba, and also by companies composed of any of such persons."

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VI.

Civil order No. 160.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, June 13, 1901.

Under instructions from the secretary of war, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

1. The rights of property in patents, copyrights, and trade-marks duly acquired in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and the island of Guam pursuant to the provisions of Spanish law and existing in one or all of said islands on April 11, 1899, shall continue unimpaired for the period for which they were granted, and the owner or owners thereof shall be protected and their rights therein maintained: *Provided*, That the original or a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark or copyright is filed in the office of the governor of the island wherein such protection is desired.

The certificates of registration of trade-marks issued prior to April 11, 1899, by a Spanish provincial registry or the national registry of Spain, at Madrid, or the international registry at the bureau of the union for the protection of industrial property, at Berne, Switzerland, shall receive such recognition and credence as were accorded them in said islands under Spanish sovereignty; and an original certificate or duly certified copy thereof shall be received and filed in the office of the governor of the island for all purposes connected with this order without further or other certification.

2. The rights of property in patents, including design patents granted by the United States, and in trade-marks, prints, and labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office and in copyrights duly registered in the office of the Librarian of Congress shall be maintained and protected by the government of civil affairs in the

islands above named: *Provided*, That a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the copyright, trade-mark, print, or label is filed in the office of the governor of the island wherein such protection is desired.

3. An infringement of the rights protected by compliance with the provisions of this order shall subject the person, firm, association, or corporation guilty of such infringement to the civil and penal liabilities created and imposed by such of the laws of Spain relating to said matters as remain in force in said islands.

4. Such provisions of existing orders as are in conflict with this order are hereby revoked.

EDWARD CARPENTER,
First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, Aid-de-Camp.

PROVISIONS RESPECTING PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

I.

Circular No. 12.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In territory subject to military government by the military forces of the United States owners of patents, including design patents, which have been issued or which may hereafter be issued, and owners of trade-marks, prints, and labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office under the laws of the United States relating to the grant of patents and to the registration of trade-marks, prints, and labels shall receive the protection accorded them in the United States under said laws; and an infringement of the rights secured by lawful issue of a patent or by registration of a trade-mark, print, or label shall subject the person or party guilty of such infringement to the liabilities created and imposed by the laws of the United States relating to said matters: *Provided*, That a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label shall be filed in the office of the governor-general of the island wherein such protection is desired: *And provided further*, That the rights of property in patents and trade-marks secured in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territory to persons under the Spanish laws shall be respected in said territory the same as if such laws were in full force and effect.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.

Circular No. 21.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Parties who desire protection in territory under government of the military forces of the United States for patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, as provided in circular No. 12, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, should forward a certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label, together with a letter of transmittal, to the governor-general, requesting that such copy be filed in his office for reference.

Upon the receipt of such certified copy the governor-general will issue his formal receipt therefor and forward it to the party filing the same.

A fee of \$1 will be charged for filing such copy, and should be inclosed with the letter of transmittal to the governor-general.

The requirements for filing under the provisions of circular No. 12, above referred to, apply only to patents duly issued and to trade-marks, prints, or labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office, under the laws of the United States. The only certification required is that issued by the Commissioner of Patents. Communications should be addressed to the governor-general of Cuba, Habana, Cuba, or governor-general of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., or governor-general of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

III.

Circular No. 34.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 25, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

So much of circular No. 21, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, dated June 1, 1899, as requires the payment of a fee for filing certified copies of patents or certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels is hereby rescinded.

Said circular No. 21 is hereby further amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraphs:

"A power of attorney from the owner thereof, authorizing another, for him and in his name, place, and stead, to file a certified copy of a patent or a certificate of registration of a trade-mark, print, or label must be filed with such certified copy or certificate of registration in each of the islands wherein the protection of such patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels is desired.

"Assignments of patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, or certified copies thereof, must be filed in the same manner as herein provided for filing certified copies of patents and certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels."

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

IV.

Circular No. 38.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 9, 1900.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

So much of circular No. 34, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, as rescinded the provisions of circular No. 21, same series, relating to fees is hereby revoked.

Said circulars, except so much of circular No. 34 as is hereby revoked, shall, on and after this date, be given full force and effect in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

V.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, May 14, 1900.

Whereas the portion of circular No. 34 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, relating to fees has been repealed, all that is provided in circular No. 21 of the same division remains, therefore, in force. The fee of \$1, in the currency of the United States, shall thus be paid for each certificate of patent, or of trade-mark, engraving, print, etc., asked to be inscribed. The fee shall be inclosed in the petition.

VI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, May 13, 1900.

Whereas the seventh clause of the transitory rules contained in the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of Cuba provides as follows:

"All laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of this constitution shall continue to be observed in so far as they do not conflict with the said constitution, until such time as they may be legally revoked or amended;" and

Whereas certain of the laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by the military governor of Cuba and now in force are in terms specifically applicable and apparently limited to the military government and the officers thereof:

Now, therefore, to the end that the foregoing provision may be fully operative, and that none of the matters and things to which said laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and rulings relate shall be, or appear to be, without regulation and control after the termination of the military government and pending action thereon by the government established under the said constitution when the same shall have taken effect:

It is hereby declared and ordered that each of the said laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by and under the military government of Cuba shall be deemed to be general and continuing in its character, and to be applicable to and binding upon all officers of the Government of Cuba, under whatsoever names or titles, who shall succeed the officers of the military government, and to continue in force and effect under whatsoever government shall exist in Cuba until such time as it may be legally revoked or amended pursuant to the provisions of the constitution aforesaid.

LEONARD WOOD, *Military Governor.*

VII.

*Decree of the Cuban Government on American patents.**(Gaceta de la Habana of June 23, 1902.)*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES,

Habana, June 21, 1902.

The military government of the United States having ended, by virtue of which, according to the express text thereof, circulars Nos. 12 and 21, of April 11 and June 1, 1899, respectively, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, relative to the registration of American brands and patents, are without value or effect, inasmuch as said circulars were issued for the territories subject to military government by the military forces of the United States, I have resolved

that patents and brands of all kinds, prints, labels, and trade-marks registered in the Patent Office of the United States, the deposit of which, for their protection in this island, is requested in the future, shall, from this day on, be registered in the Department under my charge, if same is proper, through the medium of the same procedure followed for the registration of those of other countries and payment of \$35 currency for patents and \$12.50 currency for brands, prints, etc., or, that is, the same fees paid for all others, domestic and foreign, instead of \$1 currency, fixed by the said circular No. 21, with respect to those of the United States.

This is published in the *Gaceta de la Habana* for general information.

EMILIO TERRY,

Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS.

The legation of Cuba at Washington, under date of May 27, 1903, furnished to the United States Government a translation of the instruction regarding the procedure to be followed for the deposit in Cuba of trade-marks and patents granted abroad, as follows:

For the deposit and resulting protection in this Republic of any foreign patent, the party in interest shall apply therefor to the department of agriculture, industry, and commerce of the said Republic, personally or through an attorney, and deliver a certified copy of his inscription in the country of origin, with the respective explanatory memorial. The signature of the commissioner of patents or of the head of the office in the country of origin by whom the said copy is attested shall be authenticated in the form prescribed by decree No. 48, dated April 17, 1903, of the President of this Republic, in order to be valid at law. These documents shall be accompanied by a translation of the same into the Spanish language, made or subscribed by any one of the notaries public of the Republic authorized to that effect, or by its diplomatic or consular officer residing at the place whence the said documents come. These documents, as well as the plans of the patent, shall be submitted in duplicate; the second copy of the translation may be signed by the party in interest. If the patentee wishes to request the deposit of his patent in this Republic through a third party, he shall forward at the same time the corresponding power issued in favor of the person that is to represent him. In order to have legal value, the power of attorney shall also be authenticated in the form above indicated. After the acceptance of the deposit in this Republic, if it takes place, notice of such acceptance shall be given to the applicant (patentee or attorney), so that he may remit to the bureaus of revenues and taxes of the fiscal zone of Habana the dues amounting to \$35 in United States currency, and upon presentation in the department of agriculture, industry, and commerce of the receipt that shall be delivered by the aforesaid treasury bureau, there shall immediately be issued a certificate of deposit of the patent, dealt with in the name of the patentee.

In the case of marks of all kinds, industrial designs, etc., the procedure will be practically the same as for the deposit of patents. The only difference is that the amount of dues in such cases is reduced to \$12.50 in United States currency, and that after the deposit shall have been accepted, and before the certificate of the said deposit shall be issued, the applicant shall submit five additional copies of the corresponding diagram of the mark or industrial design. In order to expedite such matters in the Republic of Cuba, it is recommended, for convenience sake, that some person be appointed here (at Habana) with sufficient powers to attend to them in this city (Habana).

The following explanatory statement was also furnished:

The authentication of patent documents, of the United States and other countries, which it is desired to deposit in the Republic of Cuba, for the purpose of protection, is required only for one of the two copies that must be presented for deposit, the second copy being a mere transcript of the first and signed by the applicant or his attorney; the certification by the proper public officer of the translations into the Spanish language of one of the copies that are to accompany the originals in the foreign language will also be sufficient. For marks, industrial designs, etc., the same procedure must be followed—that is, the five additional copies of the corresponding diagrams, as they have been registered in the patent office of the country of origin—must be delivered after the granting of the deposit.

CHAPTER XVI.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ETC.—MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System of weights and measures is the official and legal system of Cuba.

It was implanted by a law of the Spanish Parliament dated the 22d of April, 1882, and ratified by order No. 70 of the American military government on the 8th of June, 1899, providing for the adoption in all the Spanish territories and possessions of a system "whose fundamental unity will be equal in longitude to the ten-millionth part of the arch of the meridian extending from the North pole to the equator and which will be called 'Meter.'"

The following tables will amply explain the system, as compared with that in use in the United States:

RECIPROCAL TABLES.

LINEAR MEASURE.

1 meter =1.09 yards.	6 meters= 6.56 yards.
2 meters=2.19 yards.	7 meters= 7.66 yards.
3 meters=3.28 yards.	8 meters= 8.75 yards.
4 meters=4.38 yards.	9 meters= 9.84 yards.
5 meters=5.47 yards.	10 meters=10.94 yards.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 centiare =1.20 square yards.	6 centiares= 7.18 square yards.
2 centiares=2.39 square yards.	7 centiares= 8.37 square yards.
3 centiares=3.59 square yards.	8 centiares= 9.57 square yards.
4 centiares=4.78 square yards.	9 centiares=10.76 square yards.
5 centiares=5.98 square yards.	10 centiares=11.96 square yards.

DRY AND FLUID MEASURES.

	Liters.	Inches.	Feet.	Gallons.	Busheis.
Milliliter	0.001	0.061	.....	0.00022	.....
Centiliter .....	.01	.61	.....	.0022	.....
Deciliter .....	.1	6.1	.....	.022	0.0027
Liter	1	61.02	0.0353	.22	.0275
Decaliter	10	610.28	.353	2.2	.275
Hectoliter	100	.....	3.53	22	2.751
Kiloliter (cubic meter) ..	1,000	.....	35.317	220	27.512
Myrialiter	10,000	.....	353.17	2,200.967	27.5121

RECIPROCAL TABLES—Continued.

LINEAR MEASURE.

	Meters.	Reciprocals.
Inch.....	0. 02539954	39. 37079
Foot.....	. 3047945	3. 280899
Yard.....	. 91438348	1. 093633
Pole.....	5. 029109	. 1988424
Chain.....	20. 11644	. 0497106
Furlong.....	201. 1644	. 004971
Mile.....	1, 609. 3149	. 00062138

CUBIC MEASURE.

	Cubic meters.	Reciprocals.
Cubic inch.....	0. 000016386	6, 027. 05
Cubic foot.....	. 0283153	35. 31658
Cubic yard.....	. 764513	1. 30802

SQUARE MEASURE.

	Square meters.	Reciprocals.
Square inch.....	0. 000645137	1, 550. 591
Square foot.....	. 09289968	10. 7643
Square yard.....	. 836097	1. 196033
Perch.....	25. 29194	. 0395383
Rood.....	1, 011. 678	. 00098846
Acre.....	4, 046. 71	. 00024711
Square mile.....	2, 589, 894. 5	. 0000038612

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Liters.	Reciprocals.
Gill.....	0. 141983	7. 043094
Pint.....	. 56793	1. 760773
Quart.....	1. 13586	. 8803868
Gallon.....	4. 543457	. 2200967
Peck.....	9. 086915	. 1100483
Bushel.....	36. 34766	. 027512
Quarters.....	290. 7813	. 003439

WEIGHTS.

	Grams.	Reciprocals.
Drachm avoirdupois.....	1. 771836	0. 564383
Ounce avoirdupois.....	28. 349375	. 0352739
Pound avoirdupois.....	453. 59265	. 00220462
Hundredweight avoirdupois.....	50, 802. 38	. 00001968
Ton avoirdupois.....	1, 016, 047. 5	. 000000984
Grain troy.....	. 06479895	15. 43235
Pennyweight troy.....	1. 555175	. 6430146
Ounce troy.....	31. 1034615	. 03215073
Pound troy.....	373. 2419	. 00267923

RECIPROCAL TABLES—Continued.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 hectare = 2.47 acres.	6 hectares=14.83 acres.
2 hectares= 4.94 acres.	7 hectares=17.30 acres.
3 hectares= 7.41 acres.	8 hectares=19.77 acres.
4 hectares= 9.88 acres.	9 hectares=22.24 acres.
5 hectares=12.36 acres.	10 hectares=24.71 acres.

SOLID MEASURE.

1 cubic meter =1.31 cubic yards.	6 cubic meters= 7.85 cubic yards.
2 cubic meters=2.62 cubic yards.	7 cubic meters= 9.16 cubic yards.
3 cubic meters=3.92 cubic yards.	8 cubic meters=10.46 cubic yards.
4 cubic meters=5.23 cubic yards.	9 cubic meters=11.77 cubic yards.
5 cubic meters=6.54 cubic yards.	10 cubic meters=13.08 cubic yards.

LIQUID MEASURE.

1 liter =0.22 gallon.	6 liters=1.32 gallons.
2 liters= .44 gallon.	7 liters=1.54 gallons.
3 liters= .66 gallon.	8 liters=1.76 gallons.
4 liters= .88 gallon.	9 liters=1.98 gallons.
5 liters=1.10 gallons.	10 liters=2.20 gallons.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY—DRY.

1 hectoliter =0.73 fanega =0.34 quarter.
2 hectoliters=1.46 fanegas= .69 quarter.
3 hectoliters=2.19 fanegas=1.03 quarters.
4 hectoliters=2.92 fanegas=1.38 quarters.
5 hectoliters=3.64 fanegas=1.72 quarters.
6 hectoliters=4.37 fanegas=2.06 quarters.
7 hectoliters=5.10 fanegas=2.41 quarters.
8 hectoliters=5.83 fanegas=2.75 quarters.
9 hectoliters=6.56 fanegas=3.10 quarters.
10 hectoliters=7.29 fanegas=3.44 quarters.

WEIGHTS.

1 metrickilogram = 2.20 pounds avoirdupois.
2 metrickilograms= 4.41 pounds avoirdupois.
3 metrickilograms= 6.61 pounds avoirdupois.
4 metrickilograms= 8.82 pounds avoirdupois.
5 metrickilograms=11.02 pounds avoirdupois.
6 metrickilograms=13.23 pounds avoirdupois.
7 metrickilograms=15.43 pounds avoirdupois.
8 metrickilograms=17.64 pounds avoirdupois.
9 metrickilograms=19.84 pounds avoirdupois.
10 metrickilograms=22.05 pounds avoirdupois.

RECIPROCAL TABLES—Continued.

SURFACE MEASURE.

1 square kilometer	=0.04 square league=0.39 square mile.
2 square kilometers	= .07 square league= .77 square mile.
3 square kilometers	= .11 square league=1.16 square miles.
4 square kilometers	= .15 square league=1.54 square miles.
5 square kilometers	= .18 square league=1.83 square miles.
6 square kilometers	= .22 square league=2.32 square miles.
7 square kilometers	= .26 square league=2.70 square miles.
8 square kilometers	= .30 square league=3.09 square miles.
9 square kilometers	= .33 square league=3.48 square miles.
10 square kilometers	= .37 square league=3.86 square miles.

Besides the above, there are still in existence the following weights and measures, appertaining to the old system:

The arroba (dry)	=25.3664 pounds.
The arroba (liquid)	= 4.263 gallons.
Caballeria	=33 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.
Fanega (dry)	= 1.599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid)	=16 gallons.
Libra (pound)	= 1.0161 pounds.
Vara	= 33.384 inches.

ENGINEERS' TITLES IN THE REPUBLIC.

Under date of November 11, 1902, United States Minister Squiers, at Habana, transmitted the following information to the Department of State of the United States, concerning the formalities required for the exercise of an engineer's profession in the Republic of Cuba:

The order (No. 81, March 18, 1902) authorizing engineers with foreign titles to exercise their profession, serve in public office, and fulfill official commissions upon presentation of said titles to the department of public instruction, is repealed. The authorization granted to engineers, mentioned in order No. 81, as well as those subsequently granted by the department of public instruction, remain in force. According to order No. 90 (June 23, 1899) and modifications on December 5, 1900, engineers having titles issued by foreign universities shall be admitted on their incorporation in the University of Habana, provided their titles fulfill the requirements. The incorporation of titles shall be effected in the form established for the school of sciences, the examinations being upon matters studied in the school of engineers. Cubans holding titles as engineers issued prior to this law by foreign schools of recognized fame and reputation may, on presentation of said titles to the department of public instruction, exercise their profession without examination. Agricultural engineers from the school of agriculture in Habana, in order to exercise their profession freely in Cuba, shall present their certificate of degree to the department of public instruction, and upon proof of its authenticity and personal identification they shall receive a title authorizing them to exercise their profession in Cuba. Professional men holding foreign titles, who have not previously revalidated them, shall not exercise their professions nor discharge any professional duty—national, provincial, or municipal—dating from the promulgation of this law (October 28, 1902). The engineers above referred to are alone excepted.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Foreign insurance corporations are permitted to transact business in Cuba in accordance with the laws of the place of organization, in so far as their capacity to make contracts is concerned, and in accordance with the provisions of the code of commerce relating to the establishment of their houses, their business transactions, and the jurisdiction of the courts. The preliminary requirements are:

1. Registration in the commercial registry, which consists in filing in the said office a statement showing (a) the corporate name or title; (b) the nature of the business proposed to be conducted; (c) the date when it proposes to commence operations; (d) its domicile—i. e., location of its principal office and branches; (e) a certified and duly authenticated copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation and the by-laws, with a certificate of the Cuban consul, if any, or due proof that the corporation is incorporated according to the laws of the place of its establishment; (f) the general powers of the agents in charge of the branch office.

2. A deposit in cash or securities, after approval by the secretary of finance, in the treasury of the island, according to the following schedule: Life - insurance companies, \$25,000; casualty, \$25,000. When this deposit is made and approved the fact is officially published and the company is duly authorized to do business, and thereafter pays no further license fees for that purpose, provided that the capital stock is issued abroad, but is liable to general taxes based upon the amount and nature of the business transacted.

WATER POWER OF CUBA.

Water power has been very little employed in Cuba, although a great many rivers and creeks of considerable capacity exist to supply power.

The Almendares River, which passes through the outskirts of Habana on the west side, supplies the city and suburbs at present with 1,200 horsepower for a paper mill, brewery, and other turbines already established of 250 horsepower each. By going farther up more power may be obtained without causing great damage to the others below. Mayabeque River, in Guines, Province of Habana, was, until a few years ago, supplying power to run two sugar plantations. The water employed then is now used in irrigation. In the San Juan River, Matanzas, there is a turbine established to run an ice factory.

The following cities, Habana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Guines, Bayamo, Jovellanos, Sagua, Sancti Spiritus, Cardenas, San Antonio de los Baños, and Batabano, have aqueducts and obtain their water supply directly from the springs. In other places

water is generally obtained from wells, rain cisterns, and directly from the rivers and creeks near by. Wells and natural springs are mostly used. Aqueducts are being planned in Camaguez, Pinar del Rio, Union de Reyes, Colon, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba.

REAL ESTATE VALUES AND ENCUMBRANCES IN 1902.

From the most reliable sources and data obtainable the following estimate is made of the value of real estate in the entire island, together with mortgages and censos existing thereon, as shown by the records:

RURAL REAL ESTATE.

Province.	Value of property.	Amount of mortgage indebtedness.	Censos.
Habana	\$66,144,820	\$17,794,890	\$7,340,920
Matanzas	61,398,560	33,742,470	9,740,530
Pinar del Rio	38,762,435	8,347,428	4,342,567
Puerto Principe	5,543,873	2,374,589	396,463
Santa Clara	55,468,364	38,374,568	3,243,783
Oriente	25,463,829	5,378,325	188,634
Total	254,581,881	106,018,770	25,542,737

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Habana	\$106,978,435	\$96,374,874	\$11,352,467
Matanzas	24,354,865	4,643,652	1,846,800
Pinar del Rio	4,276,784	634,470	298,450
Puerto Principe	4,456,348	574,584	350,386
Santa Clara	24,235,563	8,344,560	498,486
Oriente	14,476,598	1,344,566	280,474
Total	178,778,588	106,916,206	14,126,663

RECAPITULATION.

Total value of real estate, rural and urban	\$433,360,469
Total mortgage existing	212,934,976
Total censos existing	39,669,400
Total encumbrances, mortgages, and censos	252,604,376

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS MADE BY THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Belgium.—Extradition treaty, October 29, 1904.

England.—Extradition treaty, October 3, 1904.

Italy.—Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, December 29, 1903.

Mexico.—Postal convention, April 30, 1904.

United States.—Reciprocity treaty, December 11, 1902; convention as to coaling and naval stations, February 16, 1903; permanent treaty, May 22, 1903; convention as to lease of coaling and naval stations, July 2, 1903; postal convention, June 16, 1903; extradition treaty, April 6, 1904.

Cuba has adhered to the convention of Brussels of December 14, 1900, as to trade-marks, on November, 7, 1904, and to the Universal Postal Union on August 20, 1902.

CHAPTER XVII.

BOOKS RELATING TO CUBA.

[Compiled by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

- A., (C.) Máximo Gómez, Maceo y proyectos revolucionarios. Por un Venezolano. [Anonymous.] Caracas, 1884. 28 pp. 8°.
- [A. y Z., F. DE] Las supuestas negociaciones. Contestación al c. José de Armas y Céspedes. [New Orleans? 1871] cover-title, 17 p. 24½ cm.
"Advertencia" signed "F. de A y Z."
Dated N. Orleans, enero 5 de 1871.
An answer to an article which appeared in "La Revolución."
- ABBOT, ABIEL. Letters written in the interior of Cuba, between the mountains of Arcana to the east, and of Cusco to the west, in the months of February, March, April, and May, 1828. Boston, Bowles & Dearborn, 1829. xv, (1), 256 pp. 8°.
- ABBOTT, JOHN STEVENS CABOT. South and north; or, Impressions received during a trip to Cuba and the South. New York, Abbey & Abbot, 1860. 352 pp. 12°.
Pages 38-61 deal with Cuba.
- UNA ACCIÓN HERÓICA. [Paris? 186-?] 38 p. 21 cm.
Half-title.
- ACOSTA Y ALBEAR, FRANCISCO DE. Compendio histórico del pasado y presente de Cuba y de su guerra insurreccional hasta el 11 de marzo de 1875, con algunas apreciaciones relativas á su porvenir, por el brigadier D. Francisco de Acosta y Albear. Madrid, 1875. 160 pp. 8°.
- ADAN DE YARZA, RAMÓN. Rocas hipogénicas de la Isla de Cuba.
(In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 20 (año 1898). pp. 71-88. Madrid, 1895. 8°.)
- AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER. A reconnoissance of the Bahamas and of the elevated reefs of Cuba in the steam yacht "Wild Duck."
(In Museum of comparative zoology at Harvard. Bulletin, vol. 26, pp. 3-203. Plates. Diagrams. Folded maps. 8°.)
- AGUAYO, A. España impenitente. Datos entresacados de su historia, algunos desconocidos de no pocos Españoles; su innegable crueldad de antes y de siempre; su impotencia en Cuba; abandono de la colonia en un plazo breve, según las señales. Ibor City, Tampa, 1897. 8°.
- AGUAYO, ALFREDO M. Tratado elemental de geografía de Cuba para uso de las escuelas, por Alfredo M. Aguayo y Carlos de la Torre y Huerta . . . Habana, Lib. e imp. "La moderna poesia," 1905. 2 p. l., 200 p. illus. (incl. maps) 27 cm.
- [AGUILERA, FRANCISCO V., CHÉSPEDES and RAMÓN] Notes about Cuba. Slavery. I—African slave trade. II—Abolition of slavery. III—Inferences from the last Presidential message. The revolution. IV—Forces employed by Spain against Cuba. V—Condition of the Revolution. VI—Spanish anarchy in Cuba. VII—Conclusion. [New York, 1872] 54 pp. 8°.

- ALBEAR Y LARA, FRANCISCO DE.** Informe sobre el "Proyecto de un canal de desagüe para la ciudad de la Habana." [No title-page] 81 pp. (Real Academia de Ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana. Sesión pública ordinaria del 28 de septiembre de 1879)
- El ÁLBUM.** T. 1-12; 1838-39. Habana, 1838-39. 12 v. in 4. 16°.
Editors: 1838, L. Caso y Sola; 1832-39, R. de Palma.
- A[LCALÁ] GALLIANO, DIONISIO.** Cuba en 1858. Por Dionisio A. Galiano . . . Madrid, Impr. de Beltrán y Viñas, 1859. 254 p. 22 cm.
- ALCÁZAR, JOSE DE.** Historia de España en América (Isla de Cuba) Madrid, Herres, 1898. 181 pp. plates. portraits. 8°.
- ALCOVER, ANTONIO MIGUEL . . .** El periodismo en Sagua; sus manifestaciones. (Apuntes para la historia del periodismo cubano . . . Con ilustraciones) Habana [Tip. "La Australia"] 1901. 2 p. l., v, 227, [1] p., 1 l. incl. illus., port. 17½ cm.
- ALCOVER [Y BELTRÁN], ANTONIO MIGUEL, 1875- . . .** Bayamo <su toma, posesión é incendio> 1868-69. Reseña histórica y comentarios oportunos . . . Habana, 1902. 4 p. l., 103 p. incl. illus., port. 23½ cm.
"Premiada con 'mención honorífica' en el certamen del Liceo de Villaciara.—1902."
- [ALDAMA, MIGUEL DE]** Cuba before the United States. Remarks on the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech, delivered at the Republican convention of Massachusetts, the 22d September, 1869. Adopted and approved by the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico. New York, Styles & Cash, 1869. 39 pp. 8°.
On the slavery question as affecting the Cuban cause in the United States.
- [—— and ECHEVERRÍA, JOSÉ ANTONIO]** Facts about Cuba. Published under authority of the New York Cuban Junta. New York Sun job printing office. 1870. 31 pp. 8°.
- [—— ———]** Facts about Cuba. To the Congress of the United States of America now assembled. January, 1875. [New York, U. Ponce de León], 1875. (?) 36 pp. 8°.
Pages 33-36 contain "Constitution of the Republic of Cuba," 1869.
- ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD.** Transatlantic sketches, comprising visits to the most interesting scenes in North and South America and the West Indies. In two volumes. London, Richard Bentley, 1833. Illustrated. 8°.
Volume 1, pp. 315-369 contain an interesting account of Cuba, its people, statistics, etc.
- ALFONSO, PEDRO ANTONIO.** Memorias de un Matancero. Apuntes para la historia de la Isla de Cuba, con relación á la ciudad de San Carlos y San Severino de Matanzas . . . Matanzas, Imprenta de Marsal y ca., 1854. 232, (8) pp. folded chart. 12°.
- ALFONSO, RAMÓN M. . . .** Viviendas del campesino pobre en Cuba, por el Dr. Ramón M. Alfonso. La vivienda en procomun (casa de vecindad) por el Dr. Diego Tamoyo. Habana, Librería é imp. "La moderna poesía," 1904. 31 pp. 21½ cm.
At head of title: Tercera Conferencia nacional de beneficencia y corrección.
- ALLEN, LEWIS LEONIDAS.** The island of Cuba; or, Queen of the Antilles. Cleveland, Harris, Fairbanks & co., 1852. 26 pp. 8°.
- ALLEN, R.** The great importance of the Havannah, set forth in an essay on the nature and methods of carrying on a trade to the South Sea and the Spanish West Indies. London, 1762. 8°.
- ALMANAQUE MERCANTIL para el año 1869[-1874]** Año 7-12. Habana, Imp. y lib. de B. May y ca. [etc.], [1868-1874] 6 vols. 16°.

ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA, RAFAEL. De historia y arte (estudios críticos) por Rafael Altamira y Crevea . . . Madrid, V. Suárez, 1898. viii, 400 pp. 19½ cm.

Contents.—Advertencia preliminar.—Adiciones a la enseñanza de la historia: I. Manuscritos de la Biblioteca nacional. II. Autores españoles impresos. III. Bibliografía moderna. Archivos, bibliotecas y museos de España. El problema de la dictadura tutelar en la historia. Libros de "Viajes" norteamericanos referentes a España. La cuestión de Cuba y los Estados Unidos en 1850. Viajes por España. Hispanólogos e hispanófilos. La psicología de la juventud en la novela moderna. La primera condición del crítico Yzart, crítico. Teoría del descontento. El Teatro de Pérez Galdós. Teatro libre. La literatura, el amor y la tesis. La educación sentimental. La fisiología del amor. La antología de poetas hispano-americanos. Notas breves. La descentralización científica. Apéndices.

AMBAS AMÉRICAS, revista de educación, bibliografía i agricultura, bajo los auspicios de D. F. Sarmiento. v. i, núm. 1-3; 1867-feb. 1868. Nueva York, Hallet y Breen, 1867. 1 v. 8°.

ANDREWS, [W. S.] Andrews's illustrations of the West Indies. London, Day & son [1861] 2 v. in 1. pl. (partly col.) 2½x37¼ cm.

Views, with descriptive letter press.

Contents.—v. 1. Sailing directions for the Caribbean sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida.—v. 2. Description of the islands in the Caribbean sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida.

AMPÈRE, JEAN JACQUES ANTOINE. Promenade en Amérique, États-Unis—Cuba—Mexique. Paris, Michel Lévy frères, 1855. 2 vols. 8°.

ANDREINI, J. M. Puerto-Principe; an interesting issue of stamps in Cuba [by] J. M. Andreini. Chicago, The Blue sky press [1904] 1 p. l., 11-57 p., 1 l. 17 cm.

"Reprinted from 'Mekeel's weekly stamp news.'"

ANDUEZA, JOSÉ MARÍA DE. Isla de Cuba pintoresca, histórica, política, literaria, mercantil é industrial. Recuerdos, apuntes, impresiones de dos épocas. Edición ilustrada. Madrid, Boix, 1841. vii, 182, (2) pp. Plates. 8°.

LA ANEXIÓN DE CUBA y los peninsulares residentes en ella. Por un Cubano. New York, imprenta de J. Mesa, 1853. 23 pp. 8°.

ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTIRE D'. *Extrait ov recueil des isles nouvellemēt trouuees en la grand mer oceane ou temps du roy Despaigne Fernad & Elizabeth sa femme, fait premierement en latin par Pierre Martyr de Millan, & depuis translate en language francoys. Item trois narrations: dont la premiere est de Cuba, & commence ou feuillet 132. La seconde, qui est de la mer oceane, commence ou feuillet 155. La tierce, qui est de la prinse de Tenustitan, commence ou feuillet 192. On les vend a Paris . . . chez Simon de Colines . . . [Colophon:] Imprime a Paris, par Simon de Colines . . . Mil cinq cēs trente-deux, le douzieme iour de Ianuier [1532] 8 p. l., 207 numb. l. 19 cm.*

Title-page in facsimile.

Title and body of the book in italic type; dedications and index in roman. Floreated initials.

1. 1-181 contain an abridgment of Decades 1-3, dedicated by the anon. translator to Charles, duc d'Angoulême, third son of François I. Then follows, l. 182, a new dedication of the "Trois narrations" to Marguerite, daughter of François I, in which the translator says that the first of these three "narrations" is translated from Peter Martyr's Latin account of Cuba, dedicated to Pope Leo X, later printed at Basel [i. e. from Decade 4, which had appeared under the title "De nyper svb D. Carolo repertis insulis, simulatoꝝ incolarum moribus . . ." Basileae, 1521] and that the other two narrations are from the Latin of Pierre Savorgnan [i. e. the Latin version by Petrus Savorgnanus of the Spanish narrations of Hernando Cortes]. For the text of both Decade 4 and the narrations of Cortes, the translator, however, apparently made use of the 1st ed. of Savorgnanus' Latin version of Cortes' second and third narration, 1524, containing also Decade 4, presumably intended as a substitute for the lost first narration of Cortes: *Tertia Ferdinadi Cortesii Sac. Caesar. et Cath. Maiesta. in nova maris oceani hispania generalis praefecti pclaræ Narratio, in qua*

ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTIRE D', Etc.—Continued.

Celebris Ciuitatis Temixtitlan expugnatio, aliarūq; Prouintiarū, quę defecerant recuperatio continetur . . . preterea In ea Mare del Sur Cortesium detextisse recēset, quod nos Australe Indicū Pelagus putam, & alias Innumeras Prouintias Aurifodinis, Vnionibus, Variisq; Gemmarum generibus refertas, Et postremo illis Innotuisse in eis quoq; Aromatac (!) ontineri, Per Doctorē Petrum Sauorgnanū Foroitiensem . . . Ex Hispano ydiomate in Latinum Versa. Colophon: Impressum In Imperiali Ciuitate Norimberga, Per Discretum, & prouidum Virum Födericū Arthemesium Ciuem ibidem, Anno Virginei partus Millesimoquingentesimo vigesimo quarto. Recto of l. 1: De Rebus et Insulis nouiter Repertis a Sereniss. Carolo Imperatore, Et Variis earum gentium moribus. (Title quoted from Harrisse)

Decade 4, as well as Savorgnanus' Latin version of the 2nd and 3rd narrations of Cortes, are also included in "De insulis nuper inventis Ferdinandi Cortesii ad Carolum V. Rom. Imperatorem Narrationes, cum alio quodam Petri Martyris ad Clementem VII. Pontificem Maximum consimili argumenti libello . . ." Coloniae [Sept. 1532], but the French translation antedates this by eight months.

LAS ANTILLAS ANTE el parlamento Español. vol. 1. Madrid, imprenta de Antonio Perez Dubrull, 1873. 16°. 8.

"Fragmentos de los discursos pronunciados en el Senado y Congreso de la última legislatura de 1872 y documentos importantes relativos á la cuestión de ultramar, copiado testualmente del Diario de las sesiones."

ANUARIO DEL COMERCIO, de la industria, de la magistratura y de la administración de España, sus colonias, Cuba, Puerto-Rico y Filipinas, Estados Hispano-Americanos y Portugal, con anuncios y referencias al comercio é industria nacional y extranjera, Madrid, librería editorial de Bailly-Baillière é hijos, 1897-1905. 5 vols. in 10. 4°.

Library has: 1897, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1905.

APARICIO, AMBROSIO DE. Informe presentado á la Junta general de la empresa de los caminos de hierro de Cárdenas y Júcaro celebrado el día primero de marzo de 1859, por . . . Ambrosio de Aparicio, á nombre y por conducto de la Comisión mixta de investigación creada . . . octubre de 1858. Habana, B. May y c^a, 1859. 15 p. 22 cm.

[With Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861]

Binder's title: Varias Sociedades anónimas. Habana.

ARAMBURO y MACHAQUEO, MARIANO. Personalidad literaria de Doña Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda. Madrid, imprenta Teresiana, 1898. (4), 285, (3) pp. 16°.

[ARANGO, JOSÉ DE.] Nadie se asuste por la segunda y última esplicación mía sobre [sic] la independencia de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, Dias de Castro, 1821. 42 pp. 12°.

ARANGO, NAPOLEON. The Cuban rebellion, its history, government, resources, object, hopes, and prospects. Address of General Napoleon Arango to his countrymen in arms. [n. p., 1870] [2] p. 44 x 30 cm.

Caption title.

4 columns to the page.

ARANGO, RAFAEL DE. El dos de mayo de 1808. Manifestación de los acontecimientos del parque de artillería de Madrid en dicho día. Madrid, imprenta de la Compañía tipográfica, 1837. 26 pp. 12°.

ARANGO y MOLINA, RAFAEL. Contribución á la Fauna malacológica cubana. Havana, G. Montiel y co., 1878. 280 + (35) pp. 8°.

Reprinted from Anales de la Real Academia Havana, 1878-80.

ARANGO y PARREÑO, FRANCISCO DE, 1765-1837. Obras del Excmo. Señor D. Francisco de Arango y Parreño. Habana, Howson y Heinen, 1888. 2 v. port. 23½ cm.

Cover of vol. II dated 1889.

"Elogio histórico del excelentísimo Sr. D. Francisco de Arango y Parreño escrito por D. Anastasio Carrillo y por encargo de la Sociedad patriótica de la Habana" (first pub. with preface by Andrés de Arango, Madrid, 1862): v. 1, p. [iii]-liii.

- ARANTAVE, ENRIQUE DE, comp.** Guía telegráfica de la isla de Cuba . . . Habana, H. E. Heinen, 1871. 2 p. l., 127 pp. 24°. S.
- ARMAS Y CÁSPEDES, JOSÉ DE.** The Cuban revolution. Notes from the diary of a Cuban. Translated. New York, 1869. 38 pp. 8°.
- *Manifiesto de un Cubano al gobierno de España.* Paris, E. Denné Schmitz. 32 pp. 8°.
- *Position of the United States on the Cuban question.* New York, 1872. 20 pp. 8°.
- ARRATE, JOSÉ MARTÍN FÉLIX DE.** Llave del nuevo mundo antemural de las Indias occidentales. La Habana descripta: noticias de su fundación, aumentos y estado. Compuesta por D. José Martín Félix de Arrate, natural y regidor perpetuo de dicha ciudad. Habana, 1830. (4), xvi, 274 pp. 8°.
- The first xvi pages are taken up with an introduction by the Real Sociedad patriótica de amigos del país, under whose auspices the work was published. Arrate's history was written in 1761, but remained in manuscript until its publication by the above-named society as "cuadernos 1-4 of a projected series entitled 'Materiales relativos á la historia de Cuba.'" The title is an allusion to the important geographical and strategical situation of the capital of Cuba.
- Reviewed in Amer. Q. Rev., vol. 10, p. 230.
- *Llave del Nuevo mundo antemural de las Indias Occidentales. La Habana descripta: noticias de su fundación, aumentos y estados.* Compuesta por D. José Martín Félix de Arrate . . .
- (In Cowley, Rafael, ed. *Los tres primeros historiadores de la isla de Cuba.* Habana, 1876-77. 25½ cm. t. 1, pp. 1-516.)
- Contains notes with historical descriptions by the editors.
- ARRATE [Y ACOSTA], JOSÉ MARTÍN FÉLIX DE, d. 1766.** Llave del Nuevo mundo antemural de las Indias Occidentales. La Habana descripta: noticias de su fundación, aumentos y estado. Compuesta por D. José Martín Félix de Arrate . . .
- (In Sociedad económica de amigos del país, Havana. *Memorias de la sección de historia* . . . Habana, 1830-31. 21 cm. t. 1, pp. [1]-347.)
- Published for the first time from ms. written about 1761.
- pp. [275]-347: *Notas de la comisión especial de redacción á la historia de Arrate.*
- ASHWORTH, HENRY.** A tour in the United States, Cuba, and Canada. By Henry Ashworth, esq. A course of lectures delivered before the members of the Bolton mechanics' institution. London [etc.] A. W. Bennett [etc., 1861] 198 pp. 12°.
- AN AUTHENTIC JOURNAL** of the siege of the Havana. By an officer. To which is prefixed, a plan of the siege of the Havana, shewing the landing, encampments, approaches, and batteries of the English army. With the attacks and stations of the fleet. London, Printed for T. Jefferys [etc.] 1762. 44 pp. fold. map. 8°.
- (In *The capture of Havana in 1762 by the forces of George III* . . . [Cambridge] 1896. 12°. [1])
- BACHILLER Y MORALES, A.** Antigüedades Americanas. Noticias que tuvieron los Europeos de la America ántes del descubrimiento de Cristobal Colon. Habana. Oficina del Faro Industrial. 1845. 133, (3) pp. Folded map. 8°.
- *editor.* Colección de artículos, tipos y costumbres de la isla de Cuba, por los mejores autores de este género. Obra ilustrada por Victor Patricio de Landaluze. Fototipia taveira. 1ª serie. Miguel de Villa. Habana, [1881.] 255 pp. Plates. F°.
- *Cuba: monografía histórica que comprende desde la pérdida de la Habana hasta la restauración española* . . . Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. 214 pp., 1 l. pl., map. 8°.

- BADREAU, ADAM.** Suggestions for a commercial treaty with Spain, with especial reference to the island of Cuba. [Jamaica, L. I., 1884.] 56 pp. 8°.
- BAEZA GOZALBES, FEDERICO.** Contribución á la historia médico-quirúrgica de la última campaña de Cuba. Hospital militar de Alfonso XIII. Estadística de operaciones practicadas y traumatismos asistidos en la clínica de heridos y cirugía general del médico mayor, Federico Baeza Gozalbes . . . Valencia, Vda. é hijos de E. Pascual, 1899. 153 p. tab. 23½ cm.
- BAIN, A[mos] G.** The personal ways of Cubans and original poems, by A. G. Bain. Chicago, H. Robinson, printer, 1904. 26 p. incl. port. 16 cm.
- BAIRD, ROBERT.** Impressions and experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849. Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1850. 354 pp. 12°.
Pages 99-132 are devoted to Cuba. Touches on the question of acquisition by the United States.
- BAKER, FRANK COLLINS.** A naturalist in Mexico, being a visit to Cuba, Northern Yucatan, and Mexico. With maps and illustrations. Chicago, David Oliphant, 1895. (8) 145 pp. 8°.
- [BALDWIN, JAMES]** 1841- Our new possessions: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines. New York, Cincinnati [etc.] American book co., 1899. cover-title, 32 p. illus. 8°.
(Current events for school use) Published anonymously.
- BALLOU, MATURIN MURRAY.** Due south of Cuba, past and present. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and company, 1885. ix, 316 pp. 12°.
- History of Cuba; or, Notes of a traveller in the tropics. Being a political, historical, and statistical account of the island, from the first discovery to the present time. Boston, Phillips, Sampson and company, 1854. 230 pp. Plates. 12°.
- [BALLY, VICTOR]** i. e. FRANÇOIS VICTOR, 1775-1866. Monographie historique et médicale de la fièvre jaune des Antilles, et recherches physiologiques sur les lois du développement et de la propagation de cette maladie pestilentielle; par Al. Moreau de Jonnés . . . [Paris] Impr. de Feugueray, 1821. 24 pp. 21 cm.
"Extrait de la Revue médicale."
Signed: Victor Bally.
Criticism of the work by Moreau de Jonnés published under the above title in the preceding year (Paris, Migneret, 1820) cf. Quérard, *Supercheries littéraires dévoilées*.
- BALMASEDA, FRANCISCO JAVIER, 1833-** Los confinados á Fernando Póo é impresiones de un viaje á Guinea, por Francisco Javier Balmaseda. Contiene además el folleto del mismo autor intitulado Bases para los estatutos de la sociedad "Los amantes de la libertad," con indicaciones sobre la fundación de la República cubana. 2. ed. Habana, A. M. Lamy, 1899. 276, iii, [3] pp. 21½ cm.
Edited by Antonio Martín Lamy.
- Enfermedades de las aves ó ensayos sobre patornitología y consideraciones sobre higiene pública en la isla de Cuba. Habana, Imprenta y librería de E. F. Casona, 1889. xii, 548 pp. 12°.
- BANGS, JOHN KENDRICK, 1862-** Uncle Sam trustee, by John Kendrick Bangs . . . New York, Riggs publishing company, 1902. xv pp., 1 l., 342 pp. front., pl., port. 21½ cm.
The result of the author's observations of the work of the U. S. Army in Cuba, together with a brief sketch of the history of Cuba.
- BARBIÉ DU BOGAGE, ALEXANDRE.** Coup-d'œil sur l'île de Cuba.
(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, vol. 5, pp. 437-454. Paris, 1826. 8°.

- BARCELONA. Instituto de fomento del trabajo nacional. Comisión de propaganda. . . . La cuestión cubana. Contestación á las exposiciones que han elevado diversas corporaciones de la isla de Cuba al excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, por la Comisión de propaganda del Fomento del trabajo nacional. Barcelona, Tipografía hispano-americana, 1890. 98 pp. 24½ cm. (El Economista español. Suplemento al núm. 6)
- [BARINETTI, CARLO] A voyage to Mexico and Havanna; including some general observations on the United States. By an Italian. New York, printed for the author by C. Vinton, 1841. x, 139 pp. 8°.
- BAS Y CORTÉS, VICENTE. Cartas al rey acerca de la isla de Cuba. Havana, Librerías de Abraido y La Cruz verde, 1871. xiii, 237 pp. 8°.
- BASS, W. L. Azúcar de caña (cane sugar). Second edition. vol. i. New York City, 1901. xiv, 446 pp. Portrait. Illustrations. 8°.
NOTE.—Text in Spanish and English.
- Cuba and sugar; light-colored vs. dark-colored; are the Cubans to be allowed to import into the United States a high-grade unrefined light-colored sugar, upon the payment of an import duty of \$1.65 or \$1.75 (per 100 lbs.), or is the no. 16 Dutch-standard of color clause to remain in the law? Or are the Cubans to be allowed to sell to the American consumers, or must they sell only to the sugar trust? W. L. Bass . . . [Washington? 1902] Cover-title, [17]–103 pp. illus. 23 cm.
- BRAUMARCHAIS, MAURICE D. DE. La doctrine de Monroë. L'évolution de la politique des États-Unis au xix^e siècle. 2^e édition revue et augmentée. Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil général des lois . . . 1898. (2), ii, 234 pp. 8°.
Cuba, pp. 145–193.
- BEAUVALLÉ, LÉON. Rachel and the new world. A trip to the United States and Cuba. Translated from the French of Léon Beauvallet. New York, Dix, Edwards & co., 1856. (2), xiv, 404 pp. 12°.
Pages 319–379. On "The Queen of the Antilles."
- BECERRA Y ALFONSO, PEDRO. El progreso y fomento de la provincia de Pinar del Río y región occidental de la isla de Cuba; por el dr. Pedro Becerra y Alfonso. Habana, Impr. el Aerolito, de F. Xiqués, 1898. 3 p. l., ii, [9]–213, [4] pp. illus., port., map. 23 cm.
At head of title: De actualidad.
- BECK, HENRY HOUGHTON. . . . Cuba's fight for freedom and the war with Spain; a comprehensive . . . history of the Spanish kingdom and its latest and fairest colony . . . Written and ed. by Henry Houghton Beck . . . Philadelphia, Globe Bible pub. co. [1898] 536 pp. front. (fold. map) illus. 20 cm.
- BECKER, OTTO. Patología y terapéutica del aparato lenticular del ojo. Traducido del Alemán con autorización del autor por el Sr. D. Carlos Finlay. Havana, C. Monteil y co., 1876. 432 pp. 8°.
Pages 1–16 wanting.
- BELLETT, DANIEL. La situation économique de Cuba.
(In *Annales de géographie*, vol. 5, 1895, pp. 330–334)
- BELOT, CHARLES. La fièvre jaune à la Havane: sa nature et son traitement. Par Charles Belot . . . Paris, J. B. Baillière et fils; New York, Baillière brothers; [etc., etc.] 1865. 3 p. l., 160 pp. 22½ cm.
- Observaciones sobre los males que se experimentan en esta isla de Cuba desde la infancia y consejos dados á las madres y al bello sexo. Nueva York, en casa de Lanuza, Mendia y c., 1828. 2 vols. 16°.

- BENAVIDES, ANTONIO, and ALEJANDRO OLIVAN.** Discursos pronunciados en el congreso en la sesión del 9 de diciembre sobre el párrafo 17 de la contestación al discurso de la corona. Madrid, Imprenta de D. F. Pascual, 1837. 24 pp. 12°.
- BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP.** Speech on the acquisition of Cuba. Delivered in the United States Senate, Friday, February 11, 1859. [Washington, 1859] 16 pp. 8°.
No title-page. Half-title. Favorable to purchase of Cuba.
[Cuban pamphlets, 1822-85, no. 3]
- [BENOIST, CHARLES]** 1861- Cuba, España y los Estados Unidos . . . Bogotá, Impr. de vapor de Zalamea hermanos, 1897. 33 pp. 22 cm.
A translation, by Baldomero Chico, of an article which was published in the *Revue des deux mondes*, May, 1897, and afterwards appeared as chapter II of the author's "L'Espagne, Cuba et les États-Unis," Paris, 1898.
- *L'Espagne, Cuba et les États-Unis.* Paris, Perrin et cie., 1898. xvii, 269 (2) pp. 12°.
Reprinted from *Revue des deux mondes*, May, June, 1894, Oct., Nov., 1897.
- BERTHELOT, S.** Essai historique sur l'île de Cuba à l'époque de la découverte et pendant les premières années de la colonisation, suivi de l'analyse de l'ouvrage de M. Ramon de la Sagra.
(In *Société de géographie*, Bulletin, 3. série, vol. 6, pp. 1-45; 341-365. Paris, 1846. 8°.)
- BETANCOURT [CISNEROS], GASPAS, 1803-1866.** Addresses delivered at the celebration of the third anniversary in honor of the martyrs for Cuban freedom, by Gaspar Betancourt . . . and J. S. Thrasher, esq., at the Mechanics' institute hall, New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1854. New Orleans, Printed by Sherman, Wharton & co., 1854. 8 p. 21½ cm.
- [BETANCOURT, JOSÉ RAMÓN]** Las dos banderas. Apuntes históricos sobre la insurrección de Cuba. Cartas al excmo. Sr. Ministro de ultramar. Soluciones para Cuba. Sevilla, Establecimiento tipográfico del Círculo liberal, 1870. 197 pp. 8°.
- BISHOP, JOSEPH BUCKLIN.** Issues of a new epoch. The coal strike, Panama, Philippines, and Cuba. Reprinted from "The International quarterly." New York, Scott-Thaw company, 1904. 31 pp. 12°.
- BLAIRET, LOUIS.** Espagne et Cuba; situation politique financière, industrielle et commerciale; abolition de l'esclavage; conversion de la dette publique espagnole; projet d'expropriation du territoire de l'Espagne. 2. éd., revue et augmentée. Paris, [C. Schiller, 1870] 39 pp. 8°.
- BLOOMFIELD, J. H.** A Cuban expedition. London, Downey and co., 1896. xi, 296 pp. 8°.
Purports to be the history of a filibustering expedition in behalf of Cuban insurgents.
- BLUMENTRITT, FERDINAND.** Zur Geschichte des Separatismus der spanischen Colonien. (In *Deutsche Rundschau*, vol. 96, July, 1896, pp. 104-127)
On Cuba and the Philippines.
- BOLOIX, O.** Sucinta noticia del ramo de la cera en la isla de Cuba, á fines de marzo del año de 1815. Habana, oficina de Arazoza y Soler [1815] 10 pp. 4°.
- BONA, FÉLIX DE.** Cuba, Santo Domingo y Puerto-Rico . . . Con un apéndice en que se insertan el discurso en el senado de dicho marqués de O'Gavan y el del Lord Russell en 1850, ambos sobre reforma de la política ultramarina. Por Félix de Bona . . . Madrid, M. Galiano, 1861. 2 p. l., 155, [1] p. 21½ cm.
- BONNYCASTLE, RICHARD HENRY.** Spanish America; or a descriptive, historical, and geographical account of the dominions of Spain in the Western hemisphere . . . Illustrated by a map of . . . the West India islands and an engraving, representing the comparative altitudes of the mountains in those regions. Philadelphia, A. Small, 1819. 488 pp. Folded maps. 8°.
Pages 141-147 relate to Cuba.

- BONSAL, STEPHEN.** The fight for Santiago: the story of the soldiers in the Cuban campaign from Tampa to the surrender. New York, Doubleday, 1899. 350 pp. 8°.
- **The golden horseshoe.** New York, Macmillan Company, 1900. pp. 316. 12°.
- NOTE.—Under the title of "The golden horseshoe" Mr. Stephen Bonsal presents "Extracts from the letters of Capt. H. L. Herndon, of the 21st U. S. Infantry, on duty in the Philippine Islands, and Lieut. Lawrence Gill, D. C., to the Military Governor of Puerto Rico. With a postscript by J. Sherman, private, Co. D. 21st Infantry." These letters throw much light on the new problems with which the United States has had to deal both in the West and the East Indies.
- **The real condition of Cuba to-day.** New York, Harper & brothers, 1897. viii, 156 pp. Frontispiece. Map. 12°.
- THE BOOK OF BLOOD.** An authentic record of the policy adopted by modern Spain to put an end to the war for the independence of Cuba. (October, 1868, to November 10, 1873) New York, N. Ponce de Leon, translator and printer, 1873. viii, 66 pp. 8°.
- BOSQUEJO de la conducta del teniente general D. Miguel Tacón en la isla de Cuba.** Marseille, impr. des Bouchez frères, 1838. xv, 35 pp. 14½ cm.
- BREMER, FREDRIKA.** Hemmen i den Nya världen. En dagbok i bref, skrifna under tvenne års resor i Norra Amerika och på Cuba. Af Fredrika Bremer . . . 1.—2. delen. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1853. 2 vols. 16°. Complete in 3 vols.
- 1801—1865. The homes of the new world; impressions of America. By Fredrika Bremer, tr. by M. Howitt . . . New York, Harper & bros., 1853. 2 vols. 12°.
- BREVE resumen de los sucesos y arbitrariedades cometidas por Don José Ildefonso Suarez, en el desempeño de la asesoría primera del gobierno de la Habana** . . . Madrid, Impr. de D. F. Pascual, 1838. 11 pp. 19½ cm.
- Signed "J. F. y L." and "D. v. F."
- **Continuación** . . . Madrid, Impr. de N. Sanchiz, 1838. 16 pp. 19½ cm.
- Signed "M. R."
- BRIDE, CH[ARLES LOUIS MARIE]** La guerre hispano-américaine de 1898, par le capitaine Ch. Bride . . . Paris, R. Chapelot et cie., 1899. 2 p. l., 275 p. incl. maps. 22½ cm.
- BRINTON, DANIEL G.** The archæology of Cuba. Columbus, O., 1898. 4 pp. 8°.
- Reprinted from The American Archæologist, vol. 2, no. 10, Oct., 1898.
- BROOKS, EDWARD P.** Free trade with Cuba. The Cuban question commercially and politically considered. An argument in behalf of the new republic. Washington, D. C., 1889. 20 pp. 8°.
- BROWNE, GEORGE WALDO.** The Far East and the new America; a picturesque and historic account of these lands and peoples . . . Prefaced with a general introduction by Edward S. Ellis. Boston, Dana Estes & company, 1901. 6 vols. Illustrations. Plates (partly colored) Maps. 4°.
- Cuba. Introduction by Leonard Wood, vol. 6, pp. iii-vi; Cuba, pp. 1217—1258. With map.
- [**BROWNSON, ORESTES AUGUSTUS**] Opiniones de un Anglo-Americano acerca de la expedición cubana, y los anexionistas. Traducido del Brownson's Quarterly Review correspondiente al mes de octubre del 1850. Por E. J. G., Nueva Orleans, Impr. de La Patria, 1850. 64 pp. 16°.
- Denounces the Lopez expedition.
- BRUGES, ROGER, graf von.** Reiseskizzen aus West-Indien, Mexico und Nord-Amerika, gesammelt im jahre 1872. Von Roger, graf von Bruges. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1873. x, 405, [1] p. 19½ cm.

- BRYAN, WILLIAM SMITH, *ed.* Our islands and their people as seen with camera and pencil. Introduced by Major-General Joseph Wheeler, United States Army; with special descriptive matter and narratives by José de Olivares. Embracing perfect photographic and descriptive representations of the people and the islands lately acquired from Spain, including Hawaii and the Philippines . . . The N. D. Thompson publishing co., St. Louis [etc., 1899-1900] 24 pts. in 1 vol. Illustrations. Colored plates. Photographs. Maps. F°. (Educational art series, vol. 13)
- BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, 1794-1873. Letters of a traveller; or, Notes of things seen in Europe and America. By William Cullen Bryant. 2d ed. New York, G. P. Putnam; London, R. Bentley, 1850. 442 pp. 19½ cm.
- 3d ed. New York, G. P. Putnam; London, R. Bentley, 1851. 1 p. l., 442 pp. front., plates. 22 cm.
- Added t.-p., engr.: The picturesque souvenir.
- [BUECHLER, JOHANN ULRICH] Land- und seereisen eines st. gallischen kantonsbürgers nach Nordamerika und Westindien, über Amsterdam nach Baltimore, Pitzburg, Gallipoli, Sensanetta, Neu-Vevay, die gegend Wabasch am Ohio, Natschet, Battourouge und Neu-Orleans am Mississippi etc., und wieder zurück nach Amsterdam, in den jahren 1816, 1817 und 1818 . . . St. Gallen, Zollikofer & Zühlin, 1819. 228 pp. 16°.
- Lotgevallen van een' Zwitserschen landverhuizer, op zijne reize naar Noord-Amerika en de West-Indiën en van daar terug, in 1816, 1817 en 1818. Vertaald door den uitgever van H. D. Kats dagboek. Haarlem, A. Loosjes, 1819. 1 p. l., x, 221 pp. 8°.
- [WHA [Brau, J. D.] Herinneringen eener reize naar Nieuw York . . . Leiden, 1838] Engr. t.-p.
- Translator's preface signed "M. M."
- BUELL, CHARLES E. Industrial liberty. Our duty to rescue the people of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands from that greatest of all evils—Poverty. Plainfield, New Jersey, 1900. 116 pp. 24°.
- BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Bulletin No. 10, July, 1891. Import duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Washington, 1891. v, (1), 114 pp. 8°.
- Commercial directory of Cuba and Puerto Rico. [Washington, Gov't print. off., 1892] 1 p. l., 50 pp. 8°.
- (Its Bulletin, no. 38. March, 1892)
- BURGUETE, RICARDO. ¡La guerra! Cuba. (Diario de un testigo) Por Ricardo Burguete, del ejército español. Barcelona, Maucci; Buenos Ayres, Maucci herms.; [etc., etc.] 1902. vii, [9]-204 pp., 1 l. illus. 18 cm.
- BUTLER, CHARLES HENRY. The responsibility of Spain for the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, and the assumption by the United States, under the treaty of 1898, of Spain's pecuniary liability for the injuries to, and deaths of, her officers and crew. Argument of Charles Henry Butler, before the Spanish treaty claims commission, December 18-21, 1901. New York, The Evening Post job printing house, 1902. vi, 94 pp. 4°.
- There is something in the air. Cuba must be free. Why do we hesitate? [New York], 1898. 157 pp. 12°.
- The voice of the nation. The President is right. A series of papers on our past and present relations with Spain. New York, George Munro's sons. [1898] 124 pp. 16° (Cuba must be free series, no. 1)
- Contents.*—The voice of the nation: The capture of the Virginius; How Spain has defied us; Intervention the proper course. A cloud of witnesses; What the Presidents have said; Cuba must be free.

- BUTTERFIELD, CARLOS. Value of Spanish America to the United States. The promotion of American commerce; how to make the Monroe doctrine effective; the extinguishment of the national debt in a few years, etc., etc. New York, Metropolitan job printing and engraving establishment, 1868. 26 pp. 8°.
- BUTTERWORTH, HEZEKIAH, 1839— South America; a popular illustrated history of the struggle for liberty in the Andean republics and Cuba, by Hezekiah Butterworth . . . New York, Doubleday & McClure co., 1898. xxi, 266 pp. front, plates, maps. 23½ cm.
- C., M. J. Breves reflexiones, acerca de los decretos de nombramiento de una comisión régia, para informar sobre el estado de la administración de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Por D. M. J. C. Madrid, Impr. de Yenes, 1839. 16 pp. 19½ cm.
- CABRERA, R[AIMUNDO] . . . Cuba y sus jueces (rectificaciones oportunas). Habana, Impr. "El Retiro," 1887. 281, 31 pp., 1 l. 20 cm.
A reply to F. Moreno's "Cuba y su gente."
First edition.
- . . . Cuba y sus jueces (rectificaciones oportunas). 4. ed. Habana, Impr. "El Retiro," 1887. 229, 39 pp., 1 l. 20 cm.
Prologue by Rafael Montoro.
Documents appended.
MS. notes. A reply to F. Moreno's "Cuba y su gente."
First edition, Havana, 1887.
- . . . Cuba y sus jueces (rectificaciones oportunas). 7. ed., ilustrada y aumentada con notas y un apéndice. Filadelfia, La Compañía Lévytype, 1891. 335 pp., 1 l. illus., 16 port. 22½ cm.
A reply to F. Moreno's Cuba y su gente."
Prologue by Rafael Montoro.
First edition, Havana, 1887.
- Cuba and the Cubans, by Raimundo Cabrera . . . Tr. from the eighth Spanish edition of "Cuba y sus jueces" by Laura Guitéras; rev. and ed. by Louis Edward Levy and completed with a supplementary appendix by the editor . . . Philadelphia, The Levytype company, 1896. xvi, 17-442 p. illus., plates, ports., fold. map. 20 cm.
A reply to F. Moreno's "Cuba y su gente."
Prologue by R. Montoro.
First Spanish edition, Havana, 1887.
- Mineral resources of Cuba. Translated by L. E. Levy.
(In Journal of the Franklin Institute, vol. 146, July, 1896, pp. 26-45.)
- CAILLOT, SÉVERIN. Cuba libre. Chez Paillet et Godefroid à Reims [1896] (6), 121, (4) pp. 8°.
- CALCAGNO, FRANCISCO. Poetas de color por Francisco Calcagno. Plácido, Manzano, Rodríguez, Echemendia, Silveira, Medina. Habana, Imp. militar de la v. de Soler y compañía, 1878. 54 pp. 8°.
- CALLAHAN, JAMES MORTON, 1864— Cuba and Anglo-American relations. From the Annual report of the American historical association, for 1897. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. (2), 195-215 pp. 8°.
- Cuba and international relations; a historical study in American diplomacy. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1899. 503 pp. 8°. (Johns Hopkins university studies in historical and political science. Extra volume)
- CÁLVO, JOSÉ MARIA. Representación dirigida á S. M. la reina gobernadora, sobre reformas en la administración de justicia en la Isla de Cuba. Abril de 1835, Madrid. Imprenta de Don Lázaro Fernandez de Angulo. 16 pp. 12°.

- CAMBIO DE LA HABANA con Londres, París, Hamburgo, Amsterdam y Lisboa, y números fúgos ó multiplicadores para los negocios de dinero á premio desde cinco á diez y ocho por ciento al año de 365 días. Por F. de M. Habana, Imprenta de Pedro N. Palmer, 1824. (16), 338 pp. 8°.
- CAMPBELL, REAU. Around the corner to Cuba, by Reau Campbell . . . New York, C. G. Crawford, 1889. front., illus., fold. maps, plan. 8°.
- CAMPS Y FELIÚ, FRANCISCO DE. Españoles é insurrectos. Recuerdos de la guerra de Cuba, por . . . D. Francisco de Camps y Feliú. Habana, Estab. tip. de A. Álvarez y compañía, 1890. 424 p. 25 cm.
Works consulted: pp. [9]-10.
Library of Congress, no. F1785.C19.
- 2 ed. Habana, Estab. tip. de A. Álvarez y compañía, 1890. 424 p. 26 cm.
"Bibliografía": p. 9-10
- CANINI, ITALO EMILIO. Four centuries of Spanish rule in Cuba; or, Why we went to war with Spain. A historical sketch. With illustrations from old and modern authorities and the latest official statistics about Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Chicago, Laird & Lee, 1898. (2), 220 pp. pl. port. 12°.
- CANTAR, *pseud.* Cuba; a six weeks' tour in 1889. "Nemesis," a poem. By "Cantar." Liverpool, E. Howell; London, Simpkin, Marshall, Ltd., 1898. 2 p. l., 54 p. nar. 12°.
- CANTERO, JUSTO (J[ERMÁN]). Los ingenios; colección de vistas de los principales ingenios de azúcar de la Isla de Cuba. Edición de lujo. El texto redactado por Justo G. Cantero . . . las láminas dibujadas del natural y litografiadas por Eduardo Laplante . . . Habana, Impreso en la litografía de L. Marquier, 1857. [76] pp. 28 col. pl., 8 plans. 5½ cm.
- THE CAPTURE OF HAVANA in 1762 by the forces of George III. Being two authentic reports of the siege and capture of Havana by the combined forces of Great Britain and the American colonies . . . Reprinted from the original, with introduction by E. E. Hale, for the Boston office of Lend-a-hand . . . [Cambridge, Co-operative printing society] 1898. cover title, 40, 35, [2] pp. incl. front. (map) 12°.
Contents.—An authentic journal of the siege of the Havana. London, 1762.—Mackellar, P. A correct journal of the landing His Majesty's forces on the Island of Cuba London, 1762.
- CARBONELL Y RUIZ, JOSÉ MARÍA. El juicio oral y público. Discurso leído en la sesión público, celebrada por el Círculo de abonados de la Habana el día 19 de enero de 1889. Habana, Estab. tip. O. Reilly, 1889. 15 pp. 8°.
- CÁRDENAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, JOSÉ M. DE. Colección de artículos satíricos y de costumbres. Habana, Imprenta del Faro Industrial, 1847. (4), x, 257, (1) pp. 8°.
- CARLETON, GEORGE W. Our artist in Cuba. Fifty drawings on wood. Leaves from the sketch-book of a traveler, during the winter of 1864-65, by George W. Carleton. New York, Carleton; London, S. Low, Son & co., 1865 [i. e. 1865] viii pp. 50 pl. 17 cm.
Letterpress on plates.
- CARRANDI, ENESTA AMADOR Y. La guerra hispano-americana ante el derecho internacional. Madrid, Imp. de la viuda de M. Minuesa de los Ríos, 1900. xv, 218 pp. 8°.

- CARTAS, FRANCISCO. *Cartera de la Habana* . . . Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1856. 140 pp. 16°.
- *Recopilación histórica y estadística de la jurisdicción de la Habana por distritos, hallándose en cada barrio las noticias de historia que le correspondan como asimismo el censo de población, según las publicaciones hechas hasta la fecha. Por Francisco Cartas. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general por S. M., 1856. 1 p. l., 184 pp. 16 cm.*
- CARTERA CUBANA, LA. *Director Vicente Antonio de Castro. t. 1-5. Julio, 1838-sept., 1840. Habana, 1838-1840. 5 vols. sm. 4°.*
- [CASANOVA, INOCENCIO] *Memorandum of the wrongs and acts of violence which, since 1868, the Spanish Government in the Island of Cuba have done to the person, family, and property of Inocencio Casanova, a naturalized citizen of the United States of America. New York, MacDonald & Palmer. 1871. cover-title, 23 pp. 22½ cm.*
- CASAS, BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS. *Tercer memorial que se supone de Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas, refiriendo los abusos hechos en las islas Española, Fernandina, San Juan y Jamaica. (Acad. d. l. Hist. colec. Muñoz, t. LXXVI, fol. 1. Extracto de la parte de Cuba.)*
In Documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones Españolas de ultramar. 2ª serie, t. 6. III. pp. 11-12. Madrid, 1891.
- CASAS, JUAN BAUTISTA. *Estudios acerca del régimen y administración de España en ultramar seguidos de una disertación sobre los caracteres de la civilización hispano-americana. La guerra separatista de Cuba: sus causas, medios de terminarla y de evitar otras. Por el doctor D. Juan Bautista Casas . . . Madrid, Estab. tip. de San Francisco de Sales, 1896. xviii, 490, [1] p. 21½ cm.*
- CASTILLO, CÁRLOS DEL. *Carta de Cárlos de Castillo al director de "La Independencia" (de Nueva York), con motivo de su artículo editorial de 12 de agosto de 1875, titulado "¡La tea! ¡y siempre la tea!" Londres, Wertheimer, Lea y cia., 1875. 86 pp. 16°.*
- CASTILLO, RAFAEL DE. *Gran diccionario geográfico, estadístico e histórico de España y sus provincias de Cuba, Puerto Rico, Filipinas y posesiones de África. Acompañan al diccionario el mapa general de España . . . el postal telegráfico de Cuba y Puerto y el de Filipinas. Barcelona, Heurich y compañía, 1889-1891. 3 vols. F°.*
- CASTONNET DES FOSSES, H. *Cuba and Puerto-Rico; conférence faite à Roubaix le 15 février 1889, par M. H. Castonnet des Fosses . . . Lille, Impr. Danel, 1889. 24 pp. 8°.*
- [CASTRO, JUAN DE] *Poems by a slave in the Island of Cuba, recently liberated; translated from the Spanish by R. R. Madden, M. D. With the history of the early life of the negro poet, written by himself, to which are prefixed two pieces descriptive of Cuban slavery and the slave traffic, by R. R. Madden. London, Thomas Ward & company. (2), v, (1), 188 pp. 8°.*
- CASTRO, MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ DE. *Pruebas paleontológicas de que la Isla de Cuba ha estado unida al continente Americano y breve idea de su constitución geológica. Discurso pronunciado en el cuarto Congreso internacional de Americanistas celebrado en Madrid en setiembre de 1881.*
(In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 8, pp. 367-372. Madrid, 1881. 8°.
- [CATTELL, ALEXANDER GILMORE, jr.] *To Cuba and back in twenty-two days. A. G. C., jr. Philadelphia, The Times printing house, 1874. 47 pp. 12°.*

[CAZNEAU, MRS. WILLIAM LESLIE] The queen of islands and the king of rivers. By Cora Montgomery [pseud.] New York, C. Wood, 1850. 50 pp.) map. 18½ cm.

An advance publication of part of a work entitled "Our mother land."

CERVERA Y TOPETE, PASCUAL. Guerra hispano-americana; colección de documentos referentes á la escuadra de operaciones de las Antillas . . . El Ferrol, Impr. de "El Correo gallego," 1899. 218 pp. 24 cm.

CESPEDES, JOSÉ MARÍA. La doctrina de Monroe. Habana, Imprenta La Moderna de A. Miranda y comp., 1893. (2), vi, 5-511 (1), v, (1) pp. 8°. 824.

CHADENAT, CH. . . . Collection . . . d'ouvrages, cartes et plans sur Cuba, Puerto-Rico et les Philippines . . . (*In his Bibliophile américain*. Paris, 1898-99. 21½ cm. nos. 22-23.)

CHESTER, GREVILLE JOHN. Transatlantic sketches in the West Indies, South America, Canada, and the United States. London, Smith, Elder & co., 1869. xvi, 405 pp. 8°.

Pages 172-190 describe Cuba.

[CHURCH, A. M., ed.] Picturesque Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; a photographic panorama of our new possessions . . . Springfield, O., Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, 1898. 121 pp. illus. 4°. (Farm and fireside library. no. 168.)

CISNEROS, EVANGELINA BETANCOURT COSIO Y. The story of Evangelina Cisneros, told by herself; her rescue, by K. Decker; introduction by Julian Hawthorne. Illustrated . . . New York, Continental publishing co. [1898] (7), 253 pp. Portrait. 12°.

CISNEROS, FRANCISCO JAVIER. Relación documentada de cinco expediciones, por Francisco Javier Cisneros. Nueva York, Impr. de Hallet y Breen, 1870. 120 pp. 23 cm.

Cover-title: Cinco expediciones á Cuba.

— La verdad histórica sobre sucesos de Cuba, por F. Javier Cisneros . . . Nueva York, M. M. Zarzamendi, 1871. 78 pp., 1 l. 23 cm.

Folleto no. 1.

CLAIRAC, JOSÉ. Estadística general de enfermos asistidos en los hospitales y enfermerías militares de la isla de Cuba durante la campaña, 1° nov. 1868 á fin de junio 1878.

(*In Pan-American Medical Congress*. Trans. Pt. 1, pp. 767-769, Washington, 1895. 8°.)

[CLARK, BENJAMIN C.] A geographical sketch of St. Domingo, Cuba, and Nicaragua, with remarks on the past and present policy of Great Britain, affecting those countries. By a traveller. Boston, Eastburn's press, 1850. 35 pp. nar. 8°.

CLARK, JAMES HYDE. Cuba and the fight for freedom. A powerful and thrilling history of the "Queen of the Antilles," the oppression of the Spanish government, the insurrection of 1868 and the compromise of 1878, and a full and vivid account of the present struggle of the people for liberty and independence. Profusely illustrated. Philadelphia, Globe publishing co., [1896]. 512 pp. plates, portraits, folded map. 8°.

CLARK, VICTOR S. Labor conditions in Cuba.

(*In U. S. Department of labor. Bulletins*, vol. 7, July, 1902, pp. 663-793. Washington, 1902. 8°.)

CLARK, WILLIAM J[ARED] Commercial Cuba; a book for business men . . . with an introduction by E. S. Gould . . . New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. xvii, 514 pp. pl., front., fold. maps, plans. 8°.

COLLAZO, ENRIQUE. Cuba independiente, por Enrique Collazo. Habana, "La Moderna poesía," 1900. 287, [1] p. 20½ cm.

COLOMA Y GARCES, EUGENIO DE. Catecismo de agricultura cubana, que contiene todos los conocimientos necesarios que debe tener un labrador para el cultivo del campo y lograr buenas cosechas y arreglado en lecciones para la enseñanza en las escuelas de las poblaciones rurales de la isla de Cuba, por D. Eugenio de Coloma y Garces . . . Habana, impr. "La Antilla," 1863. 194, [3] pp. pl. 14½ cm.

COMISIÓN DE PROPAGANDA del fomento del trabajo nacional. La cuestión Cubana. Contestación á las exposiciones que han elevado diversas corporaciones de la isla de Cuba . . . por la Comisión de propaganda del fomento del trabajo nacional. Barcelona, Tipografía Hispano-Americana, 1890, 98 pp. 8°.

(Suplemento al núm. 6 de "El Economista español.")

COMMENTS ON THE BLISS-PALMA PROTOCOL for a Cuban-American reciprocity treaty. [Cuban-American reciprocity bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1903.] 52 pp. Illustrations. 8°.

COMMERCIAL CUBA IN 1903. Area, population, production, transportation systems, revenues, industries, foreign commerce, and outline of recent tariff and reciprocity arrangements.

(In U. S. Department of commerce and labor. Bureau of statistics. Monthly summary of commerce and finance, Oct., 1908, no. 4, series 1903-1904, pp. 1145-1277. Washington, 1903. 4°.)

—— With map.

(In U. S. Department of commerce and labor. Bureau of statistics. Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States. August, 1903. No. 2. Series 1903-1904, pp. 357-489. Washington, 1903. 4°.)

COMPAÑÍA DE CAMINOS DE HIERRO DE LA HABANA. Informe presentado por la junta directiva de la Compañía de caminos de hierro de La Habana á la general de accionistas, en 31 de octubre de 1858, relativo á los años sociales finalizados en 30 de setiembre de 1857 y 1858. Habana, Impr. del Tiempo, 1858. 36 p. tab. 22 cm.

[With Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861]

COMPAÑÍA DEL FERRO-CARRIL DE NUEVITAS Á PUERTO PRÍNCIPE. Informe del presidente de la Compañía del camino de hierro entre Puerto Príncipe y Nuevitas y del ingeniero . . . Puerto Príncipe, Gobierno y Real hacienda, 18. v. 8°.

CONCAS Y PALAU, VÍCTOR M. La escuadra del Almirante Cervera, por el capitán de navío . . . comandante que fué del crucero acorazado Infanta Maria Teresa . . . en el combate naval de Santiago de Cuba. 2a edición corregida y aumentada. Madrid, Librería de San Martín (1899). 248 pp. 2 folded maps. 8°.

CONCHA, JOSÉ GUTIERREZ DE LA, Marqués de la Habana. Memorias sobre el estado político, gobierno y administracion de la isla de Cuba. Por el teniente General Don José de la Concha. Madrid, Tip. de D. José Trujillo, 1853. ix, (1), 362, 41, (2) pp. Folded map. 8°.

—— Memoria sobre la guerra de la isla de Cuba y sobre su estado político y económico desde abril de 1874 hasta marzo de 1875. Por . . . Marqués de la Habana. Madrid, Tip. de R. Labajos, 1875. 178 pp. Folded map. 8°.

CONFERENCIA NACIONAL de beneficencia y corrección de la isla de Cuba. 1st, Habana, 1902.

Programa de la primera conferencia nacional de beneficencia y correccion de la isla de Cuba. Habana, Marzo 19-22, 1902. [Havana, 1902.] 24 pp. 12°.

CONTESTACIÓN al opúsculo titulado "Cuba, su porvenir," por J. M. Zayas. [N.-York, Tip. de F. W. Rollins, 1861-] 15 pp. 24 cm.

Caption title.

Signed "El Condor."

- CORRAL, MANUEL.** El desastre. Memorias de un voluntario en la campaña de Cuba. Barcelona, 1899. sm. 8°.
- CORREA, DIEGO.** El ciudadano Don Diego Correa al excmo. sr. Capitan General, gefe superior político, &c. Cuarta edición. Habana, T. Campe, 1822. 13 pp. 8°.
- CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, etc.,** in relation to the Cuba expedition and William Frent, late collector. New Orleans, printed by Alex. Levy & Co. 1851. 467 pp. 12°.
- CORRESPONDENCE ON THE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE CONVENTION** relative to Cuba. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1853. 64 pp. 8°.
- Contains message from the President, Millard Fillmore, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, Edward Everett, with the following papers:
 Letter of the Count de Sartiges to Mr. Webster, April 23, 1852; M. de Turgot au Comte de Sartiges (letter of instructions), Mar. 31, 1852; Project of the proposed convention; Letter from John F. Crampton to Mr. Webster, April 23, 1852; Letter of instructions of the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Crampton, April 8, 1852; Draught of convention; Mr. Webster to the Count de Sartiges, April 29, 1852; The Count de Sartiges to Mr. Webster, July 8, 1852; Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster, July 8, 1852; Mr. Everett to the Count de Sartiges, Dec. 1, 1852.
 Appendix.—Answer of Lord Russell to Mr. Everett's letter on the proposed tripartite treaty, Feb. 16, 1853; John F. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon, April 18, 1853; Letters from Edward Everett to Lord John Russell, Sept. 17, 1853.
- * * * * *
- NOTE.**—Wharton, in his Digest of International Law, referring to the writings of Mr. Everett, here printed, says "that for wisdom and eloquence they are unexcelled by any papers that have ever issued from the State Department; and that they maintain an exposition of our true policy as to territorial accretion, which for its statesmanlike power, its nonpartisan broadness of base, as well as for its attractiveness of style, peculiarly fit it to be one of the standards to which political authorities of the future should appeal."
- CORTON, ANTONIO.** Las Antillas . . . [Barcelona, A. J. Bastinos, 1898] 2 p. l., 80 pp. illus., port. 8°.
 Cuba, pp. 50-68.
 Puerto Rico, pp. 19-40.
- CORZO, ISIDORO.** Cervera y su escuadra; consideraciones sobre el desastre de Santiago de Cuba de 3 de julio de 1898, por Isidoro Corzo, director de "La Unión española" de la Habana. Habana, Tip. "La Unión," 1901. 170 pp., 2 l. pl., port. 16½ cm.
- COSTALES, MANUEL.** Elogio del Dr. D. Tomás Romay, médico honorario de la Real cámara . . . Habana, Impr. del gobierno, 1850. 14 pp. Portrait. 8°.
 [Real sociedad económica de amigos del país, Havana]
- COTTEAN, M. G.** Descripción de los equinoides fósiles de la Isla de Cuba. Adicionada por D. Justo Egozcue y cia.
 In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 2 (2d series), pp. (1-99. Madrid, 1897. 8°.
- COWLEY, RAFAEL, ed.** . . . Los tres primeros historiadores de la Isla de Cuba. Reproducción de las historias de D. José Martín Félix de Arrate y D. Antonio José Valdés y publicación de la inédita del dr. D. Ignacio Urrutia y Montoya, adicionadas con multitud de notas y aumentadas con descripciones históricas de la mayor parte de las ciudades, villas y pueblos de esta isla que en ellas se mencionan . . . Habana, Impr. y librería de A. Pego, 1876-77. 3 v. 25½ cm.
- CRAFTS, WILBUR F., and others.** Protection of native races against intoxicants and opium, based on testimony of one hundred missionaries and travelers. Fleming H. Revell Company, Chicago [etc.], [1900] 288 pp. Portraits. Table. Map. 8°.
 Cuba, pp. 220-225.

- CRESSENT, A. *L'île de Cuba; étude physique, économique, historique et politique.* (*In Société de géographie de Lyon. Bulletin*, vol. 14, Oct., 1897, pp. 454-512)
- CRESPO DE LA SERNA, LEÓN. Informe sobre las reformas políticas, sociales y económicas que deben introducirse en la Isla de Cuba . . . Paris, Imprenta hispano-americana, 1879. 31 pp. 21 cm.
- CRUGER, ALFRED. Informe general del ingeniero director del ferrocarril del Júcaro . . . presentado á la Junta directiva de la empresa el 17 de mayo de 1841. Habana, R. Oliva, 1841. 36 pp. 12°.
- Informe presentado á la Comisión directiva del camino de hierro de Güines, por el ingeniero principal director del mismo . . . Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía-general, 1836. 26 pp. 12°.
- [———] Informe presentado al esmo. señor presidente de la Real junta de fomento, de agricultura y comercio de la Isla de Cuba, por el ingeniero director del camino de Güines . . . [anon.] Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía-general por S. M., 1839. 61 pp. 12°.
- CUBA. Aduanas y aranceles de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, Impr. del tiempo, 1858. (4), 337, (2) pp. 4°.
- An appeal from the board of planters and the merchants of Havana, addressed to Alfonso XII. New York, 1879. 15 pp. 8°.
- Balanza general del comercio de la Isla de Cuba, 1826-31, 34. Habana, Imprenta de la Real hacienda. 1827-35. 7 pphs. f°.
- Bound with Balanza mercantil.
- *Same*, 1854, 1855. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno . . . 1857. 2 vols. f°.
- *Same*, 1857. Formada de orden superior por el oficial de la administración general de rentas marítimas José Maria Morro. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno, capitanía general y real hacienda por S. M. 1854. 121, 44 ph. Folded sheets. f°.
- *Same*, 1862. Habana, 1863. 215 pp. Folded sheets. f°.
- *Same*, 1860. 215 (2) pp. Folded sheets. f°.
- Balanza mercantil de la Habana correspondiente al año de 1825, 34. Habana, Oficina del gobierno, capitanía general . . . 1826. 2 pphs. 4°.
- The Cuban-American reciprocity protocol. El protocolo del tratado cubano-americano de reciprocidad comercial. Washington, D. C., Cuban-American reciprocity bureau, 1903. cover-title, 16 p. 23 cm.
- Spanish and English.
Reprinted from *La Discusión*, Havana, Dec. 19, 1902; and from the *Washington Post*, Dec. 26, 1902.
Political caricatures on covers.
- Catalogue spécial officiel de Cuba (Palais du Trocadéro) Paris, Prieur et Dubois [1900] 1 p. l., 193 pp., 21. front. (map) pl., tab. 8°. (Exposition universelle internationale de 1900 à Paris)
- Comp by Gonzalo de Quesada.
- Fragments of a letter addressed to a distinguished party in May, 1869, with notes and appendix. Also, Report of Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre [present regent of Spain], on the interrogatories submitted to him by the Spanish government in the matter of reform in the régime of the Antilles. Tr. from the Spanish. New York, 1869. cover-title, 24 pp., 1 l., 25 p. 23 cm.
- Plan general de instrucción pública para las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía-general, 1846. 57 pp. 8°.
- Special report of the secretary of finance, island of Cuba, to Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, governor general of Cuba. Habana, Rambla y Bouza, 1899. 74 pp. 8°. cover-title.

- CUBA. Administración general de correos. Revista general de comunicaciones. Año 1-11. Habana, La propaganda literaria, 1879-1880. 19 nos. 4°.
- *Capitanía general*. Bando de gobernación y policía de la isla de Cuba, expedido por el Excmo. Sr. D. Geronimo Valdes . . . Segunda edición. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno por S. M., 1843. 121, vii, 33, (1) pp. Folded table. 8°.
(Index in manuscript.)
- Central republican junta of Cuba and Porto-Rico. Cuba before the United States. Remarks on the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech, delivered at the republican convention of Massachusetts, Sept. 22, 1869. New York, Styles & Cash, 1869. 39 pp. 8°.
- Centro de estadística. Noticias estadísticas de la isla de Cuba, en 1862. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno, capitanía general y real hacienda por S. M., 1864. (207) pp. f°.
- Comisión de estadística. Cuadro estadístico de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba, correspondiente al año de 1846, formado bajo la dirección y protección del Excmo. Sr. gobernador y capitán general Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, por una comisión de oficiales y empleados particulares. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general, 1847. vii p., 1 l., 266, 44 pp., 1 l. 3 fold. tab. 27½ cm.
- Comisión científica sobre las aguas termales de San Diego. Informe de la Comisión científica nombrada por el capitán general de la isla, F. Serrano, sobre las aguas termales de San Diego. Habana, "El Iris," 1862. 14, 10, 12 pp. fold. plan. 8°.
Contents.—Informe sobre las obras ejecutadas en los baños termales de San Diego, por Julio Sagebien y Delgado. Informe químico sobre las aguas de San Diego, por Joaquín F. de Aenlle.—Informe médico, por Gonzalo Jorrián.
- Constitution, 1869. Constitution of the Republic of Cuba. Adopted by the constitutional convention, and unanimously approved by the Cuban Congress assembled at Guimaro, the provisional capital of the Republic, on the 10th day of april, 1869, and the first of the independence of Cuba. New York, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, [1869.] (3) pp. 4°.
- 1897. Constitución autonómica, político administrativo de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. [Puerto-Rico]: Sucesión de J. J. Acosta, 1897. 67, (2) pp. 8°.
- 1901. . . . Constitución de la República de Cuba. [Habana, 1902] 36 pp. 20½ cm.
Caption title. Begins, "No. 100. Cuartel general, Departamento de Cuba, Habana, 14 de abril de 1902. Leonard Wood, gobernador militar, al pueblo de Cuba: Certifico: que la siguiente es copia fiel de la constitución . . . que me fué presentada por la Convención constituyente."
- Convención constituyente, 1900-1901. Diario de sesiones de la Convención constituyente de la isla de Cuba. No. 1-52, 6 de noviembre de 1900-10 de septiembree 1901. Habana, 1900-1. 651 pp. 32 cm
"Proyectos de bases para la constitución de la República de Cuba, apéndice especial al número 15" inserted between p. 158 and 159.
- Department and military governorship of Havana. Annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, from December 22, 1898. William Ludlow, brigadier general, commanding department of Havana and military governor of the city of Havana, Cuba. 282 pp. Plates. Folded tables. Folded maps. 8°.
- Remarks on the industrial, economic, and social conditions in the Department of Havana. Made pursuant to instructions of August 18, 1899, from the division commander, William Ludlow, military governor of the city of Havana. Havana, Cuba, September 15, 1899. 19 pp. 8°.

- CUBA. Department of Western Cuba. Annual report of Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of Western Cuba. Adjutant-general's office, Quemados, Cuba, August 23, 1900. 61 + pp. Plates. Folded sheets and plates. 8°.
- "Accompanying this report are the reports of staff officers at the head of the various departments and commanding officers of the different posts."
- Departamento de estado. . . . Documentos internacionales referentes al reconocimiento de la República de Cuba. 1904. Habana, La Moderna poesia, 1904. 1 p. l., 152 p., 1 l. 2 front. (1 port.) facsim. 31 cm.
- Pages [55] and [93] are folded.
- "217" is stamped on the preliminary and last leaves, beneath the seal of the department.
- At head of title: Secretaría de estado y justicia. Departamento de estado.
- Letters from various rulers, in facsimile, and Spanish translation, together with telegrams of congratulation, etc., addressed to Tomás Estrada Palma, the first president of the republic of Cuba.
- Departamento de Hacienda. Special report of the Secretary of finance, island of Cuba, to Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army: Habana, imprenta de Rambla y Bouza. 1899. 74 pp. 8°.
- Gobierno y capitanía general. Bando de gobernación y policía de la isla de Cuba, expedido por el escmo. Sr. Don Gerónimo Valdés, presidente, gobernador y capitán general. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general por S. M., 1842. 121, 33 p., 1 l. 1 tab. 8°.
- "Apéndice al Bando de gobernación y policía de la isla de Cuba, comprensivo de diversos reglamentos, aranceles y disposiciones. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno, 1842 : " 33 p., 1 l., at end.
- Same. 2a edition. Habana, 1844. 124, vii, (2), 34, (1) pp. 8°.
- — Reglamento para la dirección y gobierno de la real junta superior gubernativa de la facultad de farmacia establecida en la siempre fiel isla de Cuba . . . Habana, P. Martinez, 1834. (6), 36 pp. 12°.
- — Reglamento para el gobierno del cuerpo de serenatos de esta ciudad. Habana, Reimpreso en la Oficina fraternal, 1839. 12 pp. 15 cm.
- Signed: Miguel Tacón.
- — Regulations for the execution of the police law of railroads of the island of Cuba. [Translation, U. S.] War department, Sept., 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 27 pp. 8°.
- — Translation of the municipal and provincial laws in force in the island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 71 pp. 8°.
- Intendencia de ejército y hacienda. Estados relativos á la producción azucarera de la isla de Cuba, formados competentemente y con autorización de la Intendencia de ejército y hacienda. Por Carlos Rebello. Habana, 1860. 1 p. l., 106 pp., 2 l. 24°.
- Junta nacional de defensa de Pto.-Principe. Manifiesto. [Puerto-Principe. Imprenta "La Victoria." 1896.] broadside.

- CUBA. Military governor. John R. Brooke, 1899. Civil report of Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. army, military governor island of Cuba. Havana, 1899. 3 v. front., pl., port., map, tab. 24 cm.

Cover-title.

Continued in his "Final report, 1899."

Contents.—I. Reports: Military governor. Chief of staff. Judge advocate, Division of Cuba.—II. Reports: Secretary of state and government. Secretary of finance. Secretary of justice and public instruction. Secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce and public works.—III. Reports: Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding the Department Province Havana and Pinar del Rio. Brigadier-General William Ludlow, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Havana. Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Chief of customs. Treasurer. Director general of posts.

- Final report of major general John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, military governor, on civil matters concerning the island of Cuba. Havana, 1899. 142 pp. 2 folded sheets. 8°.

- Military governor, Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. . . . Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs [Dec. 20, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900] Washington, Gov't print. off., 1901 [1902] 2 v. in 6. pl., port., maps, plans, tab. 24 cm. (Annual reports of the [U. S.] War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. vol. 1, pt. 11-12)

56th Cong., 2d sess. House. Doc. no. 2.

Published in 8 pts.

Included are "reports of the civil secretaries of the government of the island, together with the reports of various civil and military officials."

Abridged from the edition printed in Havana, 1901, by omission of the Spanish text.

- [Civil report, 1899-1900. Havana, 1901] 12 v. pl., port., maps, plans, tab. 24 cm.

With few exceptions, the reports and papers of the various officials and departments are printed in English and in Spanish. Unless otherwise noted, they cover the period from July 1899, to Dec. 1900.

Report of William H. Carlson, special commissioner of railroads, printed in Baltimore, Md., by Guggenheimer, Well & co.

Contents.—I. Civil report of Major-General Leonard Wood, military governor . . . Dec. 20, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900. Report of Lieut. McCoy, aide-de-camp. Financial exhibits.—II. Civil orders and circulars issued during 1900.—III. Report of the secretary of state and government. Reports of the various civil governors.—IV. Report of the chief sanitary officer of the city of Havana. Sanitation and yellow fever in Havana [1890-1900] Report of Major V. Havard, chief surgeon. Report of the superintendent department of charities.—V. Reports: Secretary of finance. Treasurer of Cuba. Auditor for Cuba. Chief of customs service. Director general of posts.—VI. Reports: Secretary of justice. Fiscal of the Supreme court. Judge-advocate on civil affairs, calendar year 1900.—VII. Report of the secretary of agriculture, commerce and industry.—VIII. Reports: Secretary of public instruction. Commissioner of public schools, Sept.-Dec. 1900. Charter of the school city. Superintendent of schools, Jan. 1-Sept. 14, 1900.—IX. Report of the secretary of public works, July 1899-June 1900.—X. Reports: Secretary of public works, July-Dec. 1900. Special commissioner of railroads [Feb. 28, 1901] Supplemental report [March 23, 1901] Chief of the Light house board, Feb.-June 1900. Captain of the port, Division of Cuba, July 1899-June 1900.—XI-XII. Report of the chief engineer.

- . . . Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs [Dec. 20, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900] Washington, Gov't print. off., 1901 [1902] 2 v. in 6. pl., port., maps, plans, tab. 24 cm. (Annual reports of the [U. S.] War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. vol. 1, pt. 11-12)

56th Cong., 2d sess. House. Doc. no. 2.

Published in 8 pts.

Included are "reports of the civil secretaries of the government of the island, together with the reports of various civil and military officials."

Abridged from the edition printed in Havana, 1901, by omission of the Spanish text.

CUBA. [Civil report of the military governor, 1901. Havana? 1902] 15 v. plates, ports., maps, plans, tables. 24-26 cm.

English and Spanish: "Report on a geological reconnaissance" and "Report of . . . chief engineer of the city of Havana for the six months ending June 30, 1901," in English only.

Reports cover the calendar year unless otherwise noted.

Contents.—v. 1. Civil report of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood. Report of Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, aide-de-camp. Report on a geological reconnaissance of Cuba, by C. Willard Hayes, T. Wayland Vaughan and Arthur C. Spencer [of the U. S. Geological survey].—v. 2. Civil orders and circulars.—v. 3. Reports of Dr. Diego Tamayo, secretary of state and government. Report of Dr. F. F. Falco, official delegate of Cuba at the 5th congress of criminal anthropology in Amsterdam, December 1901.—v. 4. Report of W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer.—v. 5. Reports of Maj. J. R. Kean, superintendent Department of charities. Reports of A. H. Glennan, chief quarantine officer, July 1900-Dec. 1901. Report of operations, department of immigration, July-Dec., 1901.—v. 6. Annual report of Capt. Lucien Young, captain of the port of Havana, July 1900-June 1901. Report of Capt. F. S. Foltz, captain of the port of Havana, July-Dec. 1901. Reports of Maj. Louis V. Caziarc, supervisor of police and provost marshal city of Havana, July 1900-Dec. 1901. Report of the rural guard.—v. 7. Report of the chief quartermaster, pertaining to insular affairs, July 1900-June 1901. Report of the auditor, Jan.-June 1901. Reports of Carlos Roloff, treasurer. Reports of the secretary of finance. Reports of the department of posts, July 1900-Dec. 1901. v. 8. Customs service July 1900-Dec. 1901.—v. 9. Reports of the secretary of public instruction. Annual report of the commissioner of public schools, Sept. 1900-Aug. 1901.—v. 10-11. Reports of the secretary of justice.—v. 12. Reports of the department of agriculture, commerce and industries. Report of the secretary of public works, Jan.-June 1901. Reports of E. J. Balbin, chief of the Light-house board.—v. 12. Reports of Maj. H. F. Hodges, Corps of engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Department of Cuba.—v. 14-15. Reports of W. J. Barden, Corps of engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, city of Havana.

— [Civil report of the military governor, 1902. Havana? 1903] 6 v. plates, maps, plans, tables. 24 cm.

Reports cover period from January 1 to May 20, 1902, unless otherwise noted.

Contents.—v. 1. pt. 1. Reports of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor; Lieut. F. R. McCoy, aide-de-camp. pt. 2. Reports of Señor Perfecto Lacoste, secretary of agriculture, commerce and industry, Jan.-April, 1902; Señor Enrique José Varona, secretary of public instruction, Jan.-April 1902; Lieut. M. E. Hanna, commissioner of public schools, Sept. 1, 1901-May 20, 1902. pt. 3. Reports of Maj. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer; Maj. A. H. Glennan, chief quarantine officer; Maj. J. R. Kean, superintendent of charities and hospitals; Dr. Frank P. Menocal, superintendent of department of immigration.—v. 2. Civil orders and circulars issued from January 1st 1902 to May 28th 1902 . . . Guggenheimer, Weil & co., printers, Baltimore, Md.—v. 3. pt. 1. Reports of Dr. Diego Tamayo, secretary of state and government; Capt. H. J. Slocum, superintendent of rural guard; Capt. F. S. Foltz, superintendent of Havana police; Mr. M. C. Fosnes, director general of posts. pt. 2. Reports of Señor Leopoldo Cancio, secretary of finance; Gen. Carlos Roloff, treasurer; Maj. J. D. Terrill, auditor; Col. G. H. Burton, inspector general, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902; Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, chief of customs . . . Guggenheimer, Weil & co., printers, Baltimore, Md.; Capt. C. B. Baker, chief quartermaster, Department of Cuba, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902.—v. 4. Report of Señor A. Arostegui, secretary of justice; Report of Señor R. C. Perez, chief justice of Supreme court; Reports of the presidents of the audiencias of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio.—v. 5. pt. 1. Report of Lieut. W. J. Barden, chief engineer of the city of Havana. [pt. 2] Report on the mineral resources of Cuba in 1901. Prepared by Harriet Connor Brown . . . under the direction of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological survey . . . Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & co., Baltimore, Md. pt. 3. Report of Capt. F. S. Foltz, captain of the port of Havana.—v. 6. pt. 1. Report of Maj. H. F. Hodges, chief engineer, Department of Cuba. pt. 2. Report of Señor J. R. Villalon, secretary of public works, July 1901-May 20, 1902; Annual report of J. S. A. Mercer, state architect, July 1, 1901-May 19, 1902; Reports of E. J. Balbin, chief of the Light-house board, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902. pt. 3. Report of Capt. O. A. NeSmith, chief signal officer, Department of Cuba, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902.

- CUBA. Real junta de fomento, de agricultura y comercio. Informe presentado á la real junta de fomento, de agricultura y comercio de esta isla, 1833. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1834. iv, 153 pp. 4°.
- Secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio. La república de Cuba: breve reseña para la Exposición universal de St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A. Publicación especial de la Secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio, á cargo interinamente del secretario de obras públicas Manuel Luciano Díaz. Habana, Impr. de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. (2), 158 pp. 8°.
- Special commissioner of railroads. Report of William H. Carlson, special commissioner of railroads, to Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., military governor of Cuba. Baltimore, Md., printed for the secretary of war by Guggenheimer, Weil & co. [1901] 348 p. front., pl. 24 cm.
- (Reissued in Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899–[Civil report 1899–1900. Havana, 1901] v. x)
- Superintendencia general delegada de real hacienda. Cuba, ses ressources, son administration, sa population, au point de vue de la colonisation européenne et de l'emancipation progressive des esclaves. Rapport du procureur fiscal D. V^{te} Vázquez Queipo, tr. de l'espagnol, avec notes, par Arthur d'Avrainville, attaché á l'Administration centrale des colonies. Paris, Impr. nationale, 1851. 2 p. l., xx, 594 p. 1 fold. tab. 24 cm.
- “Avis de l'éditeur espagnol” signed: Manuel María Yañez Rivadeneyra.
- The notes to the French edition are translated from José Antonio Saco's critique of the work, published at Seville in 1847 under title: Carta de un Cubano á un amigo suyo. . . .
- Original Spanish edition appeared at Madrid in 1845, with title: Informe fiscal sobre fomento de la población blanca en la isla de Cuba y emancipación progresiva de la esclava . . .
- Informe fiscal sobre fomento de la población blanca en la Isla de Cuba y emancipación progresiva de la esclava con una breve reseña de las reformas y modificaciones que para conseguirlo convendría establecer en la legislación y constitución coloniales: presentado á la Superintendencia general delegada de Real hacienda en diciembre de 1844, por el fiscal de la misma [V. Vázquez Queipo] Madrid, Imp. de J. M. Alegria, 1845. 2 p. l., xviii, 195, 328, [4] p. 2 fold. tables. 26 cm.
- Editor's preface signed: Manuel María Yañez Rivadeneyra.
- Superintendente de las escuelas. Isla de Cuba. Manual para maestros por Alexis Everett Frye . . . Habana, Oficina [de las escuelas] [1900?] 165, [1] pp. 1 illustration. 16°.
- CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES. Some pertinent facts concerning the struggle for independence. By the Cuban delegation in Atlanta. Atlanta, C. P. Byrd, 1897. 24 pp. 8°.
- CUBA BEFORE THE UNITED STATES. Remarks on the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech, delivered at the Republican convention of Massachusetts, the 22d September, 1869. New York, Styles & Cash, 1869. 39 pp. 8°.
- CUBA MEXICANA. Colección de artículos, seguida de la constitución política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Imprenta y encuadernación de F. P. Hoeck, 1896. 139, (2) pp. 8°.
- CUBA; a monthly periodical devoted to the business and social interests of the island. v. 1, no. 2, Nov., 1902. New York, 1902. 1 no. illustrations. 4°.
- CUBA: pamphlets 1822–85. (Binder's title) Washington [etc.] 1822–1885. 1 vol. 8°.
- CUBA Y AMÉRICA. Periódico quincenal. Nos. 10–18. Agosto 15–Dec. 15, 1897. New York, 1897. 8 nos.
- Revista mensual ilustrada. vol. 7. Habana, 1901. vols. illustrations. 8°.

- CUBAN ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE**, New York. Slavery in Cuba. A report of the proceedings of the meeting held at Cooper institute, New York city, December 13, 1872. Newspaper extracts, official correspondence . . . New York [Powers, MacGowan and Slipper, printers, 1872] 42 pp. 8°.
- CUBAN COMMITTEE IN LONDON**. The revolution in Cuba. Issued by the Cuban committee in London. [London, 1895?] 109 p. front. (fold. map). 24 cm.
Contents.—Introduction.—Merchán, R. M. The Cuban question; tr. from *El Correo nacional* [Bogotá, 1896]—Roches [read Rochas], V. de. Cuba under Spanish rule; [tr.] from the *Revue contemporaine* [1869]
- CUBAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES**. The present condition of affairs in Cuba. A report of a special committee of the Cuban league of the United States. Submitted and adopted by the Executive Committee of the league. August 23, 1877. New York, Douglas Taylor, 1877. 16 pp. 8°.
- CUBAN QUESTION, THE**, and American policy in the light of common sense. New York, 1869. 39 pp. Folded map. 8°.
- THE CUBAN QUESTION IN ITS TRUE LIGHT**; a dispassionate and truthful review of the situation in the island of Cuba, and the position of the United States toward the insurrection. By an American. New York, 1895. 48 pp. 2½ cm.
- THE CUBAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND**. Extracts from opinions of the press. London, Head, Hole & co., [1871] 19 pp. 8°.
- CUGLE, FRANCES**, *comp.* A brief history of the Spanish-American war; February, 1895, August, 1898. [Harrisburg, Pa., Kurzenknabe press, 1898] 91 pp. 8°.
- CUNHA REIS, MANUEL BASILIO DA**. Memoria general ó sea Resumen de las razones justificativas del proyecto de inmigración de brazos libres africanos, que para la sustentación de la riqueza agrícola de la isla de Cuba han presentado al supremo gobierno Don Manuel Basilio da Cunha Reis, Don José Suarez Aryudin y Don Luciano Fernandez Perdones . . . Madrid, M. de Rojas, 1861. 93 pp. 2½ cm.
 [Wiza Bona, Félix de. Cuba, Santo Domingo y Puerto Rico. Madrid, 1861]
- CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR**. The case of the Virginius, considered with reference to the law of self-defence. New York, Baker, Voorhis & co., 1874. 40 pp. 8°.
- CUYAS, ARTURO**, and others. The new constitutional laws for Cuba. Text of the recent measures for the self-government of the island, with comments thereon. Also a brief review of the evolution of Spanish colonization, and a statistical comparison of the progress of Cuba under Spanish rule with that of independent Spanish-American countries. New York, Associated Spanish and Cuban press, 1897. 168 pp. 8°.
 Consists of three articles: By Arturo Cuyas, Antonia Cuyas, L. V. Abad de Las Casas, presenting the text of the reform law of 1895, with expository comments, constituting a justification of the Spanish policy.
- DALLAS, R. C.** The history of the Maroons . . . including the expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of procuring Spanish chasseurs; and the state of the island of Jamaica . . . In two volumes. London, A. Strahan, 1803. Frontispieces (engravings). Folded map. 8°.
- DANA, RICHARD HENRY, JR.** To Cuba and back. A vacation voyage. Boston, 1859. Ticknor and Fields. 288 pp. 12°.
- Same. London, Smith, Elder and co., 1859. 256 pp. 8°.
- Same. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and company, [1887] 288 pp. 12°.
- DAVEY, RICHARD** [PATRICK BOYLE] Cuba past and present. With illustrations and map. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1898. vi, (2), 284 pp. 8°.
- DAVID**. Description du quartier de Sainte-Catherine et de ses environs. (Ile de Cuba.)
 (In Société de géographie. Bulletin, vol. 2, 2e série, pp. 385-389. Paris, Dec., 1834. 8°)

- DAVIS, CUSHMAN K. Lectures on international law before the faculty and students of the University of Minnesota. October, 1897. [St. Paul, 1897] 80 pp. 8°. Contains discussions of the Cuban question, the Monroe doctrine, etc.
- DAVIS, REUBEN. Speech on his resolutions for the acquisition of Cuba. Delivered in the House of Representatives January 31, 1859. Washington, printed by Lemuel Towers, 1859. 15 pp. 8°.
- DAVIS, RICHARD HARDING, 1864— The Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns . . . New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. xiii, 360 pp., illus., maps. 8°.
- Cuba in war time. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. New York, R. H. Russell, 1897. 143 pp. Plates. 12°.
- A year from a correspondent's note-book. Illustrated. London and New York, Harper & bros., 1898 (1897). 305 pp., pl., por. 8°. Pages 97-133 contain "Cuba in war time."
- DAWSON, G. M. Geological notes on some of the coasts and islands of Bering sea and vicinity. (*In Bulletin of the Geological Society of America*, vol. 5, Feb., 1894.)
- DECKERT, E[MIL] Cuba, von dr. E. Deckert . . . Bielefeld und Leipzig, Velhagen & Klasing, 1899. 2 p. l., 116 pp. incl. illus., pl. map. 4°. (Land und leute, II.)
- DECKERT, E. Die Kolonialreiche und Kolonisationsobjecte der Gegenwart. Kolonialpolitische und kolonialgeographische Skizzen. Zweite Ausgabe. Leipzig, Eduard Baldamus, 1888. (4), 240 pp. 12°. Cuba, pp. 174-176.
- DECKERT, EMIL. Politisch-geographische Betrachtungen über Westindien, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Cuba. Leipzig, 1896, Geographische Zeitschrift, 2, 1-6, 65-81, 129-142.
- DELORME SALTO, RAFAEL. Cuba y la reforma colonial en España, por Rafael Delorme Salto. Madrid, Impr. D. P. Latorre, 1895. 61 pp. 1 l. 23 cm.
- DEMOTICUS PHILALETES, pseud. Yankee travels through the island of Cuba; or, the men and government, the laws and customs of Cuba, as seen by American eyes. By Demoticus Philaletes. New York, D. Appleton & co., 1856. xii, ix, 412 pp. 12°.
- DERROTERO DE LAS ISLAS ANTILLAS, de las costas de tierra firme, y de las del seno mejicano. Formado en la Dirección de trabajos hidrográficos para inteligencia y uso de las cartas que ha publicado. Segunda edición corregida y aumentada con noticias muy recientes, y con un apéndice sobre las corrientes del océano Atlántico. Madrid, en la imprenta real, año de 1820, viii, (4), 591 pp. 8°.
- Same. México, año de 1825. 599 pp. 8°.
- Bogotá, año de 1826. 578 pp. 8°.
- DESCOURTILZ, M[ICHEL] É[TIENNE] Voyages d'un naturaliste, et ses observations. Faites sur les trois règnes de la nature, dans plusieurs ports de mer français, en Espagne, au continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale, à Saint Yago de Cuba, et à St.-Domingue, où l'auteur devenu le prisonnier de 40,000 noirs révoltés, et par suite mis en liberté par une colonne de l'armée française, donne des détails circonstanciés sur l'expédition du général Leclerc . . . Paris, Dufart, père, 1809. 3 v. front., 17 col. pl., fold. tab. 8°. Sabín describes a copy having 20 pl.; Leclerc, 22; Quéraud, 45. Personal impressions of Toussaint L'Ouverture.
- DESSALLES, ADRIEN. Histoire générale des Antilles. Paris, France. Librairie-éditeur, 1847-1848. 5 vols. 8°. Vol. 1, pp. 291-304. îles de Cuba et de Porto-Rico.

[DOMÍNGUEZ, FERMÍN VALDES] Los voluntarios de la Habana en el acontecimiento de los estudiantes de medicina, por uno de ellos condenado á seis años de presidio. Madrid, Imp. de Segundo Martínez, 1873. 148, (1) pp., port., pl. 8°.

First edition of "El 27 de noviembre de 1871."

Bound with [Betancourt, José R.] "Las dos banderas."

—— El 27 de Noviembre de 1871. 2ª edición. Habana, Imprenta "La Correspondencia de Cuba," 1887. 270, (1) pp. 8°.

An enlarged edition of the preceding.

DRAPER, WILLIAM FRANCIS. Against the recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba under present conditions. Speech in the House, March 2, 1896. Washington, 1896. 7 pp. 8°.

DU FIEF, J. Île de Cuba.

(In Société royale belge de géographie. Bulletin, vol. 21, Mars-avril, 1897, pp. 93-112)

DUMONT, H. D. . . . Report on Cuba, by H. D. Dumont, delegated to visit that island for the purpose of investigating the economic and commercial conditions now prevailing. 2d ed., May, 1903. [New York] 1903. 40 pp. 23 cm.

At head of title: The Merchants' association of New York.

[DURANT, THOMAS JEFFERSON] United States and Spanish commission. A reply to the pamphlet entitled "Views of the advocate of Spain as to the rightfulness of the embargo of the property of American citizens in Cuba." [Washington? 1881] 57 pp. 8°.

Caption title.

ECHEVERRÍA, JOSÉ ANTONIO. Oda al nacimiento de la serenísima infanta Doña María Isabela Luisa. Compuesta por D. José Antonio Echeverría, y premiada en concurso por la Comisión de literatura de la Real Sociedad patriótica de amigos del país, Habana, Imprenta del gobierno por S. M., 1831. (4), 6 pp. 12°.

EXAMEN DE LA CUESTIÓN DE CUBA. [Habana, 1837] 12 pp. 19½ cm.

Caption title.

EDO Y LLOP, D. ENRIQUE. Memoria histórica de Cienfuegos y su jurisdicción. Segunda edición corregida y aumentada. Cienfuegos, Imprenta Nueva de J. Andrea y Cp., 1888. 1067, (4), 65 pp., port. 12°.

EMERSON, W. RALPH. The architecture and furniture of the Spanish colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Boston, G. H. Polley & Co., 1902. (4), 70 pl. f°.

ENTICK, JOHN. The general history of the late war, containing its rise, progress, and event, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Illustrated with a variety of heads, plans, maps, and charts. London, Printed for Edward Dilly and John Millan. MDCCLXIII. 5 vols. 8°.

Expedition against Havanna, vol. 5, pp. 363-396.

ERÉNCUN FÉLIX. Aduanas y aranceles de la Isla de Cuba, comprende la instrucción de 1847, reformada en 1852, el arancel de 1853, los reglamentos de carabineros y sanidad y las órdenes que completan ó modifican aquellas disposiciones reglamentarias, publicadas hasta fin de 1857. Habana, Imp. del Tiempo, 1858. (1) + 337 pp. 4°.

—— Anales de la Isla de Cuba. Diccionario administrativo, económico, estadístico y legislativo. Por Don Félix Erénchun . . . Año de 1856 . . . Habana, Impr. La Habanera, 1857-61. 3 v. 4°.

Imprint of v. 2: Madrid, Impr. de Tejado, 1861.

ESLAVA, RAFAEL G. Juicio crítico de Cuba en 1887, por Rafael G. Eslava. Habana, Establecimiento tipográfico, 1887. 200 pp. 20½ cm.

L'ESPAGNE ET L'INSURRECTION CUBAINE.

(*La Revue militaire de l'étranger*, vol. 49, Feb., 1896, pp. 114-128; Mar., 1896, pp. 220-239; Apr., 1896, pp. 284-306)

ESPAÑA Y CUBA. [Paris, Tip. Labure, 1876] 37 pp. 8°.

Caption title.

ESTUDIOS SOBRE LAS CUESTIONES CUBANAS. Octubre de 1879. Paris, Imprenta Hispano-Americana, 1879. 51 pp. 8°.

EVERETT, ALEXANDER HILL. Critical and miscellaneous essays. Boston, 1845-46. 2 vols. 12°.

Vol. 2, pp. 325-331, contains an article on Habana reprinted in the *Southern Quarterly Review*, January, 1845.

— and EDWARD EVERETT. Cuba. The Everett letters on Cuba. Boston, G. H. Ellis, 1897. 22 pp. 16°.

Consists of a reprint of letter from A. H. Everett to the President of the U. S. on "Cuba without war," Nov. 30, 1825 (from *Scribner's monthly*, Apr., 1876); and of Edward Everett's letter to the Count de Sartiges, Dec. 1, 1852, with a prefatory note by E. E. Hale.

EXQUEMELIN, A[LEXANDRE] O[LIVIER] De Americaensche zee-roovers. Behelsende een pertinente en waerachtige beschrijving van alle de voornaemste roveryen, en onmenschelijke wredeheden, die de Engelse en Franse rovers, tegens de Spanjaerden in America, gepleeght hebben . . . Hier achter is bygevoeght, een korte verhandeling van de macht en rijkdommen, die de koninck van Spanje, Karel de Tweede, in America heeft, nevens des selfs inkomsten en regering aldaer. Als mede een kort begriip van alle de voornaemste plaetsen in het selve gewest, onder Christenen potentaten behoorende. Beschreven door A. O. Exquemelin. Die self alle deese roveryen, door noodt, bygewoont heeft . . . t'Amsterdam, J. ten Hoorn, 1678. 4 p. l., 186 pp., 6 pl., 4 port., 2 maps. 20½ x 16 cm.

Added t.-p., engr.

First ed. of the original, of which but few copies are known. Translated into Spanish in 1681, and thence into English, 1684 (where the name appears as Esquemeling) and into French, 1686 (with the name written Oexmelin). The work went through numerous editions in its various versions and formed the foundation for many of the histories and romances of the buccaneers published during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Contents.—1. deel verhandelt hoe de Fransen op Hispanjola gekomen zijn, de aerdt van't landt, inwoonders, en hun manier van leven aldaer.—2. deel, de opkomst van de rovers, hun regel en leven onder malkander, nevens verscheide roveryen aen de Spanjaerden gepleeght.—3. [deel] 't verbranden van de stadt Panama, door d'Engelsche en Franse rovers gedaen, nevens het geen de schrijver op stijn reys voorgevallen is.

— Bucaniers of America; or, A true account of the most remarkable assaults committed of late years upon the coasts of the West-Indies, by the bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, the unparallel'd exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, &c. Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the bucaniers who was present at those tragedies; and thence translated into Spanish,

by Alonso de Bonne-Maison . . . Now faithfully rendred into English. London, Printed for W. Crooke, 1684. 3 pts. in 1 v. illus., pl., port., map. 24 cm.

This copy is imperfect.

Collation according to Sabin: "Title, 1 l., 'To the reader,' 5 l., pt. i., p. 115; pt. ii., p. 151; pt. iii., p. 124, Table, 6 l. Plates at pp. 95 and 102 of pt. i., at pp. 1, 38, 60, 80, and 134 of pt. ii., and at pp. 31 and 54 of pt. iii."

"The translator to the reader [anon.]:" 5 pp. 1.

First English translation. The original Dutch "De Americaensche zeeoovers" was pub. at Amsterdam, 1678.

Bucaniers of America: or, A true account of the most remarkable assaults committed of late years upon the coasts of the West-Indies, by the bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, the unparallel'd exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, &c. Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the bucaniers, who was present at those tragedies, and translated into Spanish by Alonso de Bonne-Maison, m. d. &c. The 2d ed., cor. and enlarged with two additional relations, viz. the one of Captain Cook, and the other of Captain Sharp. Now faithfully rendred into English. London, Printed for W. Crooke, 1684-85. 2 v. in 1. illus., 4 pl. (partly fold.) 4 port., 3 fold. maps. 22 cm.

Title of v. 2: *Bucaniers of America*. The second volume. Containing The dangerous voyage and bold attempts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp, and others; performed upon the coasts of the South sea, for the space of two years, &c. From the original Journal of the said voyage. Written by Mr. Basil Ringrose, gent. . . . London, 1685. Collation: pt. 1, 6 p. l., 47 (i. e. 55) p.; pt. 2, 80 p.; pt. 3, 84, [12] p.; pt. 4 (vol. 2) 8 p. l., 212 (i. e. 216), [17] p.

Paging irregular: pt. 1, p. 50-51 numbered 42-43, 54-55 numbered 46-47; vol. 2, p. 140 numbered 144; p. 144-216 numbered 140-212.

The first ed., 1684, antedates v. 1 by only three months. In the "advertisement to the reader, concerning this second edition" the publisher states that he has compressed the matter into less space by the use of smaller characters and closer typesetting, and has added "some relations which have been imparted . . . from good and authentic hands; wherein are contained several other bold exploits . . . performed of late years by the same bucaniers . . . especially since the time that the author . . . published his book in Holland. These are comprehended in two or three chapters at the latter end of this second edition, and do chiefly relate unto the adventures of Captain Cook in the year 1678, and . . . of Captain Sharp and others."

Sir Henry Morgan obtained judgment against Crooke for statements in the 1st ed. of his publication regarded as libelous, but withdrew his charge on condition that the publisher print an apology. cf. citation from London gazette, June 8, 1685, in Sabin, and the description of a copy of the 1684-85 ed. of Esquemeling in Sotheby's sale catalogue of the M. C. Lefferts collection of Americana, June, 1902, p. 17, which has bound up with v. 1 four leaves, entitled: "An amendment, or correction of the History of the bucaniers in relation to the actions of Sir Henry Morgan, knight." Morgan's suit was the occasion for Crooke's lengthy "preface to the reader" in v. 2.

This ed. was reprinted, with introduction by Henry Powell, London, Sonnenschein, 1893.

The buccaneers of America; a true account of the most remarkable assaults committed of late years upon the coasts of the West Indies by the buccaneers of Jamaica and Tortuga (both English and French) Wherein are contained more especially the unparalleled exploits of Sir Henry Morgan . . . By John Esquemeling, one of the buccaneers who was present at those tragedies. Now faithfully rendered into English. With facsimiles of all the original engravings, etc. London, S. Sonnenschein &

co.; New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1893. 2 p. l., xxxv, 508 pp. front., illus., pl., port., maps. 25½ cm.

"Reprinted from the edition of 1684, to which is added a reprint of the very scarce fourth part, by Basil Ringrose (1685), containing the 'Dangerous voyage and bold attempts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp and others.' Edited, with an introduction, by Henry Powell."—Verso of t.-p.

- Histoire des aventuriers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes, contenant ce qu'ils ont fait de plus remarquable depuis vingt années. Avec la vie, les mœurs, les coutumes des habitans de Saint Domingue & de la Tortue, & une description exacte de ces lieux; où l'on voit l'établissement d'une chambre des comptes dans les Indes, & un état, tiré de cette chambre, des offices tant ecclésiastiques que séculiers, où le roy d'Espagne pourvoit, les revenus qu'il tire de l'Amerique, & ce que les plus grands princes de l'Europe y possèdent . . . Par Alexandre Olivier Oexmelin. Paris, J. le Febvre, 1686. 2 v. 4 p. l., 3 maps. 17½ cm.

Collation: v. 1, 16 p. l., 342, [34] pp., 3 pl., 2 maps; v. 2, 3 p. l., 384, [22] pp., 1 pl., map. Added t.-p., engr., in v. 1.

"First French edition, of extreme rarity, translated from the Spanish. The author's name is rather singularly changed. The translation was made by M. de Frontignières. In 1689 the Journal of Ravenau de Lussan first appeared, and was republished in 1692, and is afterwards generally added to the work. Editions of Oexmelin, with this addition, appeared in 3 vols., 12 mo., in 1699."—Sabin, v. 6, pp. 312.

The dedicatory letter is signed by the translator, who while utilizing the Spanish version by Bonne-Maison practically rewrote the work, rearranging it as to details and giving it a more literary form. cf. Barros Arana, Notas, pp. 72.

- Paris, J. le Febvre, 1688. 2 v. 3 maps. 16 cm.

Collation: v. 1, 12 p. l., 448 (l. e. 248), [16] pp., 2 maps; v. 2, 3 p. l., 285, [16] pp., map. Added t.-p., engr., in v. 1.

- Histoire des aventuriers fibustiers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes. Contenant ce qu'ils y ont fait de remarquable . . . Par Alexandre Olivier Oexmelin. Nouv. ed. corrigée & augmentée de l'Histoire des pirates anglois depuis leur établissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à présent . . . Trevoux, Par la Compagnie, 1744. 4 v. illus., 3 pl., 2 maps, 2 plans. 17 cm.

Collation: v. 1, 7 p. l., 394, [1] pp., illus., 3 fold. pl., fold. map. fold. plan; v. 2, 1 p. l., 428 pp., fold. map, fold. plan; v. 3, 1 p. l., 346 pp.; v. 4, 1 p. l., lvi, 360 [7] pp. Added t.-p., engr., in v. 1.

The collation of this edition differs from that of the edition of the same place and date described by Sabin, v. 6. no. 23477.

The translation of Exquemelin is by de Frontignières.

Vol. 3 has title: Histoire des aventuriers fibustiers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes. Contenant le journal du voyage fait à la mer du Sud. Par le sieur Ravenau de Lussan.

Vol. 4: Histoire des pirates anglois depuis leur établissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à présent . . . Avec la vie et les aventures de deux femmes pirates Marie Read & Anne Bonny . . . Traduite de l'anglois. Du capitaine Charles Johnson.

- Histoire des aventuriers fibustiers qui se sont signalés dans les Indes. Contenant ce qu'ils y ont fait de remarquable . . . Par Alexandre Olivier Oexmelin. Nouv. ed. corrigée & augmentée de l'Histoire des pirates anglois, depuis leur établissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à

present . . . Trevoux, Par la Compagnie, 1775. 4 v. 3 pl., 4 maps. 16½ cm.

Added t.-p., engr., in v. 1.

The translation of Exquemelin is by de Frontignières.

Vol. 3 has title: *Histoire des aventuriers flibustiers qui se sont signalés dans les Indes; contenant le journal du voyage fait à la mer du Sud . . . Par le sieur Raveneau de Lussan.*

Vol. 4: *Histoire des pirates anglois depuis leur etablissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à présent . . . Avec la vie et les aventures de deux femmes pirates, Marie Read et Anne Bonny. Traduite de l'anglois du capitaine Charles Johnson* [!]

- [—] The history of the bucaniers of America . . . Exhibiting a particular account and description of Porto Bello, Chagre, Panama, Cuba, Havanna, and most of the Spanish possessions on the coasts of the West-Indies, and also all along the coasts of the South sea; with the manner in which they have been invaded, attempted, or taken by these adventurers. The whole written in several languages by persons present at the transactions. Tr. into English, and illus. with copper-plates . . . 4th ed. London, Printed for D. Midwinter [etc.] 1741. 2 v. front., 3 pl. (part. fold.) 3 port., 2 fold maps. 17 cm.

Collation: v. I, 2 p. l., 364 pp., front., 3 port., 3 pl.; v. II, 1 p. l., 406, [21] pp.

The original of Exquemelin, "*De americaensche zee-roovers*," Amsterdam, 1678, was translated into Spanish in 1681 and thence by an anon. translator into English, London, W. Crooke, 1684. The translation of Exquemelin contained in this "Fourth edition" of 1741 differs from that of 1684 and subsequent editions, as do also the portraits and plates.

Contents.—I. [Exquemelin, A. O.] The exploits and adventures of Le Grand, Lolonois, Roche Brasiliano, Bat the Portuguese, Sir Henry Morgan, &c.—II. [Ringrose, B.] The dangerous voyage and bold attempts of Capt. Sharp, Watlin, Sawkins, Coxon, and others, in the South-sea.—III. [Ravenau de Lussan] A journal of a voyage into the South-sea by the freebooters of America, from 1684 to 1689.—IV. Montauban, de. A relation of a voyage of the Sieur de Montauban, captain of the freebooters in Guinea in the year 1695.

- [—] The history of the bucaniers of America: being an entertaining narrative of the exploits, cruelties and sufferings of the following noted commanders. Viz. Joseph Esquemeling, Pierre le Grand, Lolonois, Roche Brasiliano, Bat the Portuguese, Capt. Sharp, Capt. Watling, Capt. Cook, &c. &c. . . Together with a curious description of the manners, customs, dress, and ceremonies of the Indians inhabiting near cape Gracias a Dios. Published for the improvement and entertainment of the British youth of both sexes. Glasgow, Printed for J. Knox, 1762. 132 pp. 15 cm.

An abridgment.

- [—] The history of the bucaniers of America . . . Exhibiting a particular account and description of Porto Bello, Chagre, Panama, Cuba, Havanna, and most of the Spanish possessions on the coasts of the West Indies, and also all along the coasts of the South sea; with the manner in which they have been invaded, attempted, or taken by these adventurers. The whole written in several languages by persons present at the transactions . . . 5th ed. London, Printed for T. Evans, and Richardson and Urquhart, 1771. 2 v. 17½ cm.

Reprint (without illus.) of the "The fourth edition," London, D. Midwinter, 1741, in which the translation of Exquemelin differed from that of the earlier editions, 1684 et seq.

- 5th ed. London, Printed for T. Evans and W. Otridge, 1774. 2 v. 17½ cm.

"This second fifth edition is that of 1771, with another date."—Sabin.

[EXQUEMELIN, A[LEXANDER] O[LIVIER]] The history of the bucaniers of America. London, Printed for J. Walker [etc.] 1810. 1 p. l., xxiii, 660 pp. front. 14 cm.

Added t.-p., engr.

Reprint of the "The fourth edition," London, D. Midwinter, 1741, 2 v.

Contents.—pt. I. [Exquemelin, A. O.] The history of the bucaniers of America.—pt. II. [Ringrose, B.] The dangerous voyage and bold adventures of Captain Sharp, Coxon, Sawkins, and others in the South sea.—pt. III. Ravenau de Lussan. A journal of a voyage made into the South sea, by the bucaniers or freebooters of America, from the year 1684 to 1689.—pt. IV. Montauban, de. A relation of a voyage made by the Sieur de Montauban, captain of the freebooters, on the coast of Guinca, in the year 1696. With a description of the kingdom of Cape Lopez, the manners, customs, and religion of the country.

[—] Piratas de la America, y luz á la defensa de las costas de Indias Occidentales. Dedicado a Don Bernardino Antonio de Pardiñas Villar-de Francos . . . Por el zelo y cuydado de Don Antonio Freyre . . . Traducido de la lengua flamenca en española, por el D^{er}. Alonso de Buena-Maison. Impresso en Colonia Agrippina, en casa de L. Struickman, 1681. 19 p. l., xvi, 328, [4] pp. illus., 4 [incl. 2 fold.] pl., 4 port., 1 map. 19½ x 15 cm.

3 pts. In 1 v. Paged continuously.

Title in red and black; on verso of t.-p., the arms of Pardiñas Villar de Francos; vignette, p. 20.

"Descripcion de las islas del mar Athlantico y de America, por el capitán D. Miguel de Barrios," in verse, pp. i-xvi.

First ed. of the Spanish translation, made from the original Dutch ed. of 1678. This Spanish version is the source of the English translation first printed in 1684, and of the French translation first printed in 1686. The authors of these translations at secondhand were unfamiliar with the Dutch original and made rather free use of the Spanish version, "incorporating into their respective versions considerable additional matter, chiefly to bring into prominence the special merits of their compatriots, e.g., the French version embodying many exploits of the French filibusters not referred to by the Dutch author, while the English edition makes Morgan the principal hero of the story." (H. Powell, introd. to ed. of 1893)

[—] Piratas de la América, y luz a la defensa de las costas de Indias Occidentales, en que se tratan las cosas notables de los viages, descripcion de las islas Española, Tortuga, Jamayca, de sus frutos y producciones, política de sus habitantes, guerras y encuentros entre Españoles y Franceses, origen de los piratas, y su modo de vivir, la toma é incendio de la ciudad de Panamá, invasion de varias plazas de la América por los robadores franceses, Lolo-nois y Morgan. Traducido del flamenco en español por el doctor de Buena-Maison. Dala á luz esta tercera edicion D. M. G. R. Madrid, R. Ruiz, 1793. xxiv, 228, [4] p. 21 cm.

"Descripcion de las islas del mar Athlantico y de America, por el capitán Don Miguel de Barrios," in verse, pp. xi-xxiv.

F., C. M. B. Isla de Cuba. Opúsculo 2º. Documentos relativos á la supresion de conventos y venta de alhajas de las iglesias en dicha isla. Su exámen y refutacion, consideraciones político-económicas. Madrid, Imprenta de I. Sancha, 1837. 29, (2) pp. 12º.

Bound with "Isla de Cuba. Supresion de conventos."

— — — Supresion de conventos; contribucion extraordinaria de guerra; inconvenientes de estas medidas allí. Ideas sobre la que podría substituirse. Madrid, Imprenta de I. Sancha, 1837. 27 pp. 12º.

FACTS ABOUT CUBA. Published under authority of the New York Cuban Junta. New York, Sun job printing office, 1870. 31 pp. 8º.

FELICIANGELI, ALFREDO. . . . La guerra cubana. Roma, E. Voghera, 1898. 98 pp. 24½ cm.

"Estratto dalla Rivista militare italiana, 1898."

- FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO, MANUEL.** Estudio sobre las minas de oro de la isla de Cuba, y muy particularmente sobre la de San Blas de las Meloneras en el Partido de Guaracabuya, jurisdiccion de Remedios. Habana, Imprenta "el Iris," 1864. 104 pp. 8°.
- **Ferro-carril central de la isla de Cuba.** Artículos insertos en el Diario de la Marina, para demostrar su conveniencia y la posibilidad de construirlo en 5 ó 6 años. Habana, Imprenta del Tiempo, 1862. 106 pp. 8°.
- ¿Puede deducirse de la historia y del estudio de los fenómenos geológicos que ofrece la isla de Cuba que ésta haya estado unida ó no al continente de América en los tiempos precolombianos?
(In Congreso Internacional de Americanistas. Actas de la cuarta reunión. Madrid, 1881. v. 1, pp. 74-94; Discussion, pp. 169-173. Madrid, 1882)
- **Pruebas paleontológicas de que la Isla de Cuba ha estado unida al continente Americano y breve idea de su constitucion geológica.**
(In Boletín de la Comisión geológica de España. t. 8, pp. 357-372. Madrid, 1881)
- **Noticia del estado que se hallan los trabajos del mapa geológico de España en 1° de julio de 1874.**
(In Boletín de la Comisión del mapa geológico de España, v. 3, pp. 1-89. Madrid, 1876.)
"Isla de Cuba," pp. 62-70.
- [**FERNÁNDEZ DURO, CESÁREO**] 1830- *ed.* Isla de Cuba. [Documentos inéditos] Madrid, Estab. tip. "sucesores de Rivadeneyra," 1885-91. 3 v. 23½ cm. (Colección de documentos inéditos . . . de ultramar. 2 ser. Madrid, 1885- t. 1, 4, 6)
"Prólogo," t. 1, signed C. F. D.; "Introducción," t. 2 and t. 3, signed Cesáreo Fernández Duro.
Contents.—t. 1, 1511-1528; t. 2, 1528-1537; t. 3, 1509-1556.
- FERNÁNDEZ JUNCOS MANUEL.** De Puerto-Rico á Madrid por la Habana y Nueva-York. Estudios de viaje, par Manuel Fernández Juncos. 2. ed. Puerto Rico, Tip. de J. G. Font, 1887. 2 p. l., [vii]-xiv p., 1 l., 125 p. 18 cm.
Contents.—A bordo.—Habana.—El sol de las Antillas.—La tempestad.—Nueva-York.
- FERRER, MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ.** Los nuevos peligros de Cuba entre sus cinco crisis actuales, por Miguel Rodríguez Ferrer, jefe de administración y propietario en Cuba. Madrid, Imprenta de Manuel Galiano, 1862. 197 pp. 16°.
- FERRER DE COUTO, JOSÉ.** Cuba may become independent. A political pamphlet bearing upon current events. Translated from the Spanish by Charles Kirchhoff. New York, "El Cronista" printing office, 1872. 142 pp. 8°.
Presentation copy to Caleb Cushing, with author's autograph on fly-leaf.
- THE FIELD OF MARS.** Being an alphabetical digest of the principal naval and military engagements in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Embellished with maps, charts, plans, and views of battles. London. Printed for J. Macgovern, MDCCLXXXI. 2 vols. 4°.
Vol. 1, under Havannah are given "Engagement of Havannah in 1748; A letter from Sir George Pococke, July 14th, 1762, giving an account of the Siege of Havannah. In 1762; "Journal of the siege of Havannah, 1762. Published by authority;" Letter from the Earl of Albemarle, dated, near the Havannah, August 21, 1762;" Articles of capitulation agreed upon between Sir George Pococke, and the Earl of Albemarle, and the Marquis of Real Transporte, commander in chief of the squadron of his Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan de Prado, governor of the Havannah, for the surrender of the city, 12th of August, 1762."
The above are reprinted from the London Gazette of Sept. 11, 30, 1762.
- FIGUEROA, PEDRO PABLO, 1857-** Problemas americanos; fronteras americanas.—Cuba redimida. Libertad escrita, por Pedro Pablo Figueroa . . . Santiago de Chile, Imp. Portaña, 1895. 101 p., 1 l. 19½ cm.

- FISHER, HORACE N. Principles of colonial government adapted to the present needs of Cuba and Porto Rico and of the Philippines. Boston, L. C. Page and company, 1899. 56 pp. 8°. Cuba and Porto Rico. pp. 7-29.
- FISHER, RICHARD SWAINSON, *ed.* The Spanish West Indies, Cuba and Porto Rico; geographical, political, and industrial Cuba. From the Spanish of Don J. M. de la Torre. Porto Rico: by J. T. O'Neil. New York, J. H. Colton, 1861. 190 pp., folded map. 12°.
- FISKE, AMOS KIDDER, 1842- The West Indies; a history of the islands of the West Indian archipelago, together with an account of their physical characteristics, natural resources, and present condition. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. 1 p. l., xii p., 1 l., 414 pp., pl., maps. 12°. (The story of the nations)
- FLINT, GROVER, 1867- Marching with Gomez; a war correspondent's field notebook, kept during four months with the Cuban army, by Grover Flint; illustrated by the author, with an historical introduction by John Fiske. Boston, New York [etc.] Lamson, Wolfe and company, 1898. xxix, 290 p. incl. front. (map) illus., pl., port. 20½ cm.
- FLORES, EUGENIO ANTONIO. La guerra de Cuba (apuntes para la historia) por Eugenio Antonio Flores . . . Madrid, Tip. de los hijos de M. G. Hernández, 1895. 555 p. 19 cm.
The author served on the staff of General Campos in 1877-78; and again in 1895.
- [FONT, JUAN PRIETO] *ed.* Cuba: souvenir de la proclamación de la república en 20 de mayo de 1902. [Habana, Impr. de V. L. Veiga, 1902] cover-title, [26] p. illus. (incl. port., facsim.) 36 cm.
Illustrated cover.
Caption title: Cuba: obra ilustrada con fotografados y biografías de meritisimos Cubanos, publicada durante las fiestas de la proclamación de la república. Por Juan Prieto Font.
Contains music.
- FORD, ISAAC N. Tropical America. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1893. x, (4), 409 pp., photogravures, folded map. 8°. Pages 260-290 contain "The last Spanish stronghold."
- FORT Y ROLDÁN, NICOLÁS. Cuba indígena. Madrid, Imprenta de R. Moreno y R. Rojas, 1881. viii, 200 pp. 12°.
- [FRAGUA CALVO, LADÓN DE] Reply to a pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the annexation of Cuba to the United States, by Don Antonio Saco," addressed to him by one of his friends.
(In [Kimball, Richard B.] Cuba, and the Cubans . . . New York, 1850. 18½ cm. pp. 214-251)
- [FRÍAS, FRANCISCO DE, conde de Pozos Dulces] *ed.* Recuerdo de la despedida del excmo. Sr. teniente general Don Domingo Dulce, marqués de Castell-Florite, después de haber desempeñado el mando superior, político y militar de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, Impr. del "Mencey," 1866. 32 pp. 20½ cm.
Ed. by F. de Frías, conde de Pozos Dulces, and J. R. O'Farrill y O'Farrill.
- [—] Refutación de varios artículos concernientes á ese país publicados en el diario de Barcelona en los meses de junio y julio 1859. Por un Cubano. París, D'Aubusson y Kugelman, 1859. (4), 56 pp. 8°.
- FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY. The English in the West Indies; or, The bow of Ulysses. With illustrations engraved on wood by G. Pearson, after drawings by the author. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1888. x, (2), 373 pp., pls., map. 8°. Pages 288-349 deal with Cuba.
- GALIANO, DIONISO ALCALÁ. Cuba en 1858. Madrid, Imprenta de Beltran y Viñas, 1859. 254 pp. 8°.

- GALLEGO, TESIFONTE. *La insurrección Cubana. Crónicas de la campaña.* Madrid, Imprenta de los ferrocarriles, 1897.
- GALLENGA ANTONIO CARLO. *The Pearl of the Antilles.* London, Chapman and Hall, 1873. (4), 202 pp. 8°. Favorable to Spain.
- GALLOIS, L. *Le recensement de Cuba.*
(*In Annales de géographie*, vol. 10, Jan. 15, 1901, pp. 75-79)
- GANNETT, HENRY, 1846- . . . *A gazetteer of Cuba*, by Henry Gannett. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1902. 112 pp. maps. 23 cm. (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 192. ser. F, Geography, 29)
57th Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc. no. 474.
- The results of Cuban census.
(*In American geographical society. Bulletin*, vol. 32, 1900, pp. 281-286)
- GARCÍA, BELISARIO. *Caractéres de la guerra Hispano-Americana. Folleto de actualidad internacional. Segunda edición precedida de los juicios de la prensa. Hecha con autorización del autor por Alberto Prado Martínez.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta de "La Lei," 1898. 42 pp., port. 8°.
- GARCÍA DE ARBOLEYA, JOSÉ. *Manual de la Isla de Cuba. Compendio de su historia, geografía estadística y administración. Su autor D. José García de Arboleya . . . 2. ed. cor. y aumentada.* Habana, Impr. del Tiempo, 1859. 418 pp. pl., maps, plans. 16 cm.
- GARCÍA VERDUGO, VICENTE. *Cuba contra España. Apuntes de un año para la historia de la rebelión de la Isla de Cuba, que principió el 10 de octubre de 1868. Por de Vicente García Verdugo . . .* Madrid, Crespo Martin y c^a., 1869. 422 pp. 20 cm.
- GARDINER, ASA BIRD. *The Havana expedition in the war with Spain.*
(*In Rhode Island historical society. Publications, new series*, vol. 6, Oct. 1898, pp. 167-189)
- GELPI Y FERRO, GIL. *Estudios sobre la América. Conquista, colonización, gobiernos coloniales y gobiernos independientes. Por D. Gil Gelpi y Ferro.* Habana, Librería é impr. "El Iris," 1864-66. 2 v. port. (v. 2) 24½ cm. Title vignettes.
- *Historia de la revolución y guerra de Cuba, por Gil Gelpi y Ferro . . .* Habana, Tip. de la Gaceta oficial, 1887-89. 2 v. 25½ cm.
- GEORGE, MARIAN M. *A little journey to Cuba. For intermediate and upper grades.* Chicago, A. Flanagan company, [1900+]: 93 pp. Illustrations. Colored plate. map. 8°. (The plan book series. Teacher's edition. vol. iv, no. 1, Sept. 1900)
- GIBBES, ROBERT WILSON. *Cuba for invalids.* New York, W. A. Townsend and company, 1860. xii, 214 pp. 12°.
- GOESSMANN, CHARLES A. *Notes on the manufacture of sugar in the island of Cuba.* Syracuse [N. Y.]: Journal book and job office, 1865. 76 pp. 8°.
- GÓMEZ DE LA MAZA, MANUEL. *Diccionario botánico de los nombres vulgares cubanos y puerto-riqueños; por Manuel Gómez de la Maza . . .* Habana, Impr. "La Antilla" de G. Cacho-Negrete, 1889. 115 p. 25½ cm.
"Obras locales consultadas": p. [7]
- *Flora habanera. Fanerógamas; por el Dr. Manuel Gómez de la Maza . . .* Habana, Lib., imp. y fábrica de sellos de goma, "La Moderna poesía," 1897. 597 pp. 19 cm.
"Trabajos botánicos del autor": p. [576]-576.
- GONZALES CARRANZA, DOMINGO. *A geographical description of the coasts, harbours, and sea ports of the Spanish West-Indies; particularly of Porto Bello, Cartagena, and the island of Cuba. With observations of the currents, and the variations of the compass in the Bay of Mexico, and the north sea*

- of America. Tr. from a curious and authentic manuscript, written in Spanish by Domingo Gonzales Carranza, His Catholic Majesty's principal pilot of the flota in New Spain, anno 1718. To which is added, an appendix, containing Capt. Parker's own account of his taking the town of Porto Bello, in the year 1601. With an index, and a new and correct chart of the whole; as also plans of the Havannah, Porto-Bello, Cartagena, and La Vera Cruz . . . London, Printed for the editor, C. Smith, 1740. xi, 13-136, [8] pp. front. (fold. map) 1 fold. pl., 4 fold. plans. 22½ cm.
- GONZALEZ DE LA PORTILLA, BRUNO. Discurso . . . con motivo de la apertura del tribunal de la Real audiencia en 2 de Enero del presente año de 1836. Puerto Principe, Año de 1836. Imprenta de gobierno y real hacienda. (2), 9 pp. 12°.
- GONZALEZ DE LOS RIOS, PELAYO. Ensayo histórico-estadístico de la instrucción pública de la isla de Cuba. O breve reseña de sus adelantos, de su estado actual y de su reforma, particularmente de la instrucción primaria, precedido de varios estudios sobre enseñanza. [Habana, 1865] L. 8°.
- Extract from *Memorias de la Real Sociedad económica y anales de fomento*.
- GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE, M. La poesía lírica en Cuba. Barcelona, 1900.
- GONZÁLEZ PARRADO, JULIÁN. Divagaciones militares. Colección de artículos. 3. ed., corregida y aumentada. Habana, Imp. de la S. de Infantería, 1898. 281 pp. 16°.
- "Episodios de la insurrección de Cuba," pp. 1-139; "Estudios históricos-militares." pp. 142-181.
- GONZÁLEZ PONCE DE LLORENTE, ANTONIO. Reflexiones políticas sobre las actuales circunstancias de la Isla de Cuba. Trinidad, Impr. del Correo, 1851. 30 pp. 8°.
- GOODMAN, WALTER. The Pearl of the Antilles, or, An artist in Cuba. London, Henry S. King & co., 1873. xiv, 304 pp. 8°.
- GORDON Y DE ACOSTA, ANTONIO DE. Crítica médica de nuestra obstétrica legal en cuanto á los partos precoces y tardios . . . Habana, J. Huguet, 1900. 30 pp. 8°.
- Datos históricos acerca de los cementerios de la ciudad de la Habana . . . Habana, Impr. de J. Huguet, 1901. 40 pp. 8°.
- Higiene colonial en Cuba, trabajo leído en las sesiones celebradas los días 24 de febrero y 10 de marzo de 1895. (Real academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana) Habana, Sarachaga y H. Miyares, 1895. 57 pp. 8°.
- Higiene del ciclismo en Cuba, discurso leído en la sesión celebrada el día 19 de febrero de 1894. (Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana) Habana, A. Miranda, 1894. 16 pp. 8°.
- La Iglesia y la cremación. Habana, Imprenta la moderna, 1893. 19 pp. 8°.
- An address before the Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana, Dec. 11, 1893.
- Los incendios, los bomberos y la higiene, trabajo leído en la sesión celebrada el día 5 de julio de 1894. (Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana) Habana, "La moderna," 1894. 73 pp. 8°.
- Una responsabilidad de nuestros cafés, trabajo leído en las sesiones celebradas los días 8 de noviembre y 8 de diciembre de 1895. Habana, Imprenta "El Figaro," 1896. 42 pp. 8°. [Real academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana]
- El tabaco en Cuba. Apuntes para su historia. Habana, Tipografía La Propaganda literaria librería 1897. 85 pp. 8°.
- La tuberculosis en la Habana desde el punto de vista social y económico . . . Habana, Imprenta militar, 1899. 32 pp. 8°. S.

- GRAHAM, JOHN, 1722-1796. Extracts from the Journal of the Reverend John Graham, chaplain of the First Connecticut regiment, Colonel Lyman. From September 25th to October 19th, 1762, at the siege of Havana. Printed by order of the fourth General court of the Society of colonial wars in the state of New York . . . New York, 1896. 18 p. incl. facsim. 24 cm.
- GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, [BERNARD] A[DOLPHE] Voyage aux Antilles, françaises, anglaises, danoises, espagnoles; à Saint-Domingue et aux États-Unis d'Amérique . . . Par A. Granier de Cassagnac. Paris, Dauvin et Fontaine, 1842-44. 2 v. 8°.
- Imprint of v. 2: Paris, Au comptoir des imprimeurs-unis.
Contents.—1 ptie. Les Antilles françaises.—2 ptie. Les Antilles anglaises, danoises, et espagnoles, Saint-Domingue et les États-Unis.
- GREAT BRITAIN. Admiralty. The West India pilot. vol. II. The Caribbean sea, from Barbados to Cuba; with Florida strait, Bahama and Bermuda islands. Originally compiled by E. Barnett. London, printed for the Hydrographic office, Admiralty, 1887. 8°.
- Pages 192-221 describe the coast of Porto Rico and the Mona passage; pp. 367-469 the coast of Cuba.
- Foreign Office. Consuls. Commercial reports, 1869-70. Report on the trade and commerce of Cuba in March, 1870. pp. 658-663.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1871. vol. 65.)
- Same, 1871. Report on trade and shipping in the island of Cuba for the year 1870-71. pp. 741-748.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1870. vol. 66.)
- Same (1872). Report on trade and shipping at Havana, and some other ports in Cuba, for 1871-72. pp. 512-536.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1872. vol. 67.)
- Same. Havana: Supplemental report . . . on the exports from . . . Cuba for . . . 1872. pp. 1048-1051.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1873. vol. 65.)
- Same (1874), no. 22. Report on the trade and commerce of Cuba for 1873. pp. 1473-1488.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1874. vol. 67.)
- Same (1878), no. 1. Report on the trade, commerce, agriculture, etc., of the island of Cuba, to the end of the crop, 1876-77. pp. 213-245.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878. vol. 78.)
- Same. Report on the trade and commerce of St. Jago de Cuba for 1876. pp. 280-281.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878. vol. 78.)
- Same (1878), no. 24. Cuba. Reports on the trade and commerce for 1877 of Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas, Remedios, Sagua St. Jago, Trinidad de Cuba. pp. 1717-1733.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878. vol. 75.)
- Same (1879), no. 13. Report on the trade and commerce of Havana for 1878. pp. 546-560.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878-9. vol. 70.)
- Same (1879), no. 13. Report on the trade and commerce of St. Jago de Cuba for 1878. pp. 591-2.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878-79. vol. 70.)
- Same (1879), no. 6. Report on the trade, commerce, and agriculture of the island of Cuba for the financial year 1877-78 (Havana). pp. 245-269.
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878-9. vol. 70.)

- GREAT BRITAIN. Foreign Office. Consuls. (1880), Part VII. Havana, 1879. pp. 1781-1833. St. Jago de Cuba, 1879. pp. 1859-1861.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1880. vol. 75.*)
- Same (1883), no. 14. Part III. Report on the commerce and navigation of the island of Cuba for 1880, 1881, and 1882. pp. 430-442.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1883. vol. 73.*)
- Same (1884), no. 10. Correspondence respecting the commercial convention concluded between Spain and the United States relative to the West India trade. London, 1884. 13 pp.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1884. vol. 83.*)
"For improving the trade relations between the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the United States of America."
- Same (1884), no. 40. Reports on manufactures, commerce, etc. . . . Part IV. Cuba: Report by Arthur Hardinge on a scheme recently adopted by the Spanish Government for introducing reforms into Cuba. pp. 469-480.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1884-85. vol. 76.*)
- Same (1885), no. 17. Report on the commerce and agriculture of the island of Cuba for 1883 and 1884. pp. 632-671.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1884-85. vol. 78.*)
- Diplomatic and consular reports. Annual series, 1886, no. 10. Report on the trade of Cuba for the year 1885. London, 1886. (2), 10 pp. F°.
(*In Parl. sessional papers. 1887. vol. 86.*)
- Same, 1887, no. 205. Report for the year 1886 on the trade, etc., of the island of Cuba. London, 1887. (2), 11 pp. F°.
(*In Parl. sessional papers. 1887. vol. 86.*)
- Same, 1888, no. 327. Report for the year 1887 on the trade of Havana (Cuba). London, 1888. 18 pp.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1888. vol. 103.*)
- Same, 1892, no. 1132. Report for the year 1891 on the trade, agriculture, mining, &c., of St. Jago de Cuba. London, 1892. (2), 32 pp. Folded map. 8°.
- Same, 1895, no. 1643. Report for the year 1894. London, 1895. (2), 19 pp. Folded map. 8°.
- Same, 1893, no. 1213. Report for the year 1892 on the trade of the consulate-general at Havana. London, 1893. (2), 27 pp. 8°.
- Same, 1894. Report for the year 1893. London, 1894. (2), 30 pp. 8°.
- Same, 1894, no. 1356. Report for the year 1893 on the trade, etc., of the district of the consulate-general at Havana. London, 1894. (2), 30 pp.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1894. vol. 88.*)
- Same, 1895, no. 1643. Report for the year 1894 on the trade, etc., of St. Jago de Cuba. London, 1895. (2), 19 pp. Folded coloured map.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1895. vol. 88.*)
- Same, 1895, no. 1524. Report for the year 1894 on the trade of district of the consulate-general at Havana. London, 1895. (2), 23 pp.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1895. vol. 100.*)
- Report for the year 1895 on the trade, etc., of the consular district of Havana. London, 1896. (2), 18 pp.
(*In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1896. vol. 88.*)

GREAT BRITAIN. Foreign Office. Consuls. Annual series, 1897, no. 1880. Report for the year 1896 on the trade of the consular district of Havana. London, 1897. (2), 18 pp.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1897. vol. 93.)

Same, 1897, no. 1940. Report for the year 1896 on the trade of the consular district of Santiago de Cuba. London, 1897. (2), 18 pp.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1897. vol. 93.)

Santiago: pp. 1-12; Baracoa: pp. 13-14; Manzanillo: pp. 15-16; Gibara: pp. 17; Banes: pp. 18.

Same, no. 2361. Report for the year 1898 on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Havana. London, 1899. 14 pp. 8°.

Same, no. 2473. Report for the year 1899 on the trade and commerce of the island of Cuba. London, 1900. 27 pp. 8°.

Same, no. 2674. United States. Report for the year 1900 on the trade and commerce of the island of Cuba. London, 1901. 37 pp. 8°.

Same, no. 2909. United States. Report for the year 1901 on the trade and commerce of the island of Cuba. London, 1902. 30 pp. 8°.

Same, no. 3076. Cuba. Report for the year 1902 on the trade and commerce of the island of Cuba. London, 1903. 24 pp. 8°.

Miscellaneous series, 1887, no. 59. Report on the mining industry of the District of Santiago de Cuba. London, 1887. (2), 5 pp. F°.

(In Parliamentary sessional papers. 1887. vol. 32.) Continued in no. 177 of 1890.

Same, 1889, no. 115. Report on the tobacco industries of Cuba. London, 1889. (2), 3 pp. 8°.

Same, 1890, no. 177. Further report on the mineral deposits of the island of Cuba. London, 1890. (2), 3 pp. 8°.

Continuation of Report no. 59, 1887.

Parliament. Correspondence respecting slavery in Cuba. London, 1879. 8 pp.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878-79. vol. 66.)

Correspondence between the United States, Spain, and France concerning alleged projects of conquest and annexation of the island of Cuba. London, 1853. 84 pp.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1852-53. vol. cii.)

Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from naval officers relating to the slave trade. London, 1879.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878-9. vol. 66.)

Havana, pp. 88-94.

Correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad, and reports from naval officers relating to the slave trade. London, 1878.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878. vol. 67.)

Spain, pp. 218-221; Havana, pp. 221-230.

Correspondence with the British commissioners at . . . Havana . . . and reports from British vice admiralty courts, and from British naval officers, relating to the slave trade. From April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854. London, 1854.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1854. vol. lxxiii.)

Havana, pp. 5-67.

Report on the labour question in Cuba. London, 1878. 3 pp.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1878. vol. 67.)

Return of the number of negro slaves imported into Brazil and Cuba, respectively, between January and October, 1852. London, 1852-53.

(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1852-53. vol. cii.)

GRONLIER, ENRIQUE. Flores de mi vida. Poesías . . . Habana, Imprenta nacional y extranjera, 1862. 128 pp. 8°.

- GUARDIA, VICENTE DE LA. *Estadística demográfico sanitaria de la ciudad de la Habana, año 1891*. Habana, Tipografía de Alvarez y compañía, 1892. 10 (2) pp. 12 folded sheets. 1. 8°. unbound.
- . *Estadística demográfico-sanitaria de la Habana. Año de 1893 (algunas notas relativas al asunto)*. Sarachaga y H. Miyares, Habana. [1893] 13 (30) pp. 3 folded sheets. 8°. (Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales.)
- GUERRERO, RAFAEL. *Crónica de la guerra de Cuba (1895) escrita por Rafael Guerrero con los datos suministrados por los corresponsales de Habana y New York y documentos adquiridos al efecto . . .* Barcelona, M. Maucchi, 1895-97. 5 v. illus. (incl. ports.) fold. map. 25 cm.
 Added t.-p., illus. (in v.1)
 Vol. 1: 3 ed.
 Title varies; v. 2-3: *Crónica de la guerra de Cuba (1895-96)*— v. 4: *Crónica de la guerra de Cuba y de la rebelión de Filipinas (1895-96)*— v. 5: *Crónica de la guerra de Cuba y de la rebelión de Filipinas (1895-96-97)*—
- GUERRERO, TEODORO. *La Habana por furera. Cuadros de la vida Cubana*. Habana, imprenta y librerías El Iris, 1866. (2), xii, viii (2), 7-521 (1) pp. 8°. Pp. ii-xii, contain an article by José María Céspedes on "La novela en Cuba."
- GUÍA DE FORASTEROS de la isla de Cuba y calendario manual. Habana, [1816-1863] 30 vols. 24°. Library has: 1817, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1828-1830, 1832-1849, 1862, 1863, 1869, 1861, 1864.
- GUIDE TO HAVANA, MEXICO, and NEW YORK. A description of the principal cities of the island of Cuba and of Mexico . . . Also *Guía de Nueva York y los Estados Unidos* . . . New York, W. F. Smith & co., 1885. 1 p. l., 78 pp. 8°. Guide to Cuba and Mexico in English; guide to the United States in Spanish.
- GUITERAS, JOHN, *editor*. *Free Cuba, her oppression, struggle for liberty, history, and present condition, with the Causes and justification of the present war for independence*, by Rafael M. Merchán, one of the leaders of the Cuban patriots. The history of the war, by Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban chargé d'affaires at Washington, and special chapters by F. G. Pierra, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the United States, and by Capt. Ricardo J. Navarro, of the Cuban army. Edited by Dr. John Guiteras, of the University of Pennsylvania. [Philadelphia] Publishers' union, 1896. 617 pp. illustrations. 12°.
- GUITERAS, PEDRO J[osé] *Historia de la conquista de la Habana*. (1762) Escrita por Pedro J. Guiteras. Filadelfia, Parry and McMillan, 1856. 188 pp. 20 cm.
- . *Historia de la isla de Cuba; con notas é ilustraciones*. Nueva York, Jorje R. Lockwood [etc.], 1865-1866. 2 v. 8°.
- GUTIERREZ Y SALAZAR, PEDRO. *Reformas de Cuba. Cuestión social. Abolición de la esclavitud, indemnización á los perjudicados con la abolición por medio de la organización del trabajo, de la inmigración y de las reformas económicas y administrativas que deben plantearse inmediatamente, con dos apéndices de interés para los generales y permanentes de la isla de Cuba*. Madrid, Imprenta de Manuel G. Hernandez, 1879. 85 (2), pp. 8°.
- GUNDLACH JUAN. *Contribución á la mamalogía cubana*. Habana, Imprenta de G. Montiel y comp^a., 1877. pp. 1-16, 25-53. 8°. Unbound, Smithsonian.
- . *Contribución á la entomología cubana*. Habana, Imprenta de Montiel, 1881. 8°. Imperfect. pp. 1-220; 325-412. Lacks pp. 221-324; 418 *et seq.* Unbound, Smithsonian.

- GUNDLACH JUAN. Contribución á la erpetología cubana. Havana, G. Monteil & co., 1880, 99 p. 8°.
Reprinted from the *Anales de la Real Academia*, Havana, Oct. 15, 1880.
- Contribución á ornitología cubana. Habana, Imp. "La Antilla," 1876. 8°.
Imperfect. pp. 113-364 only.
Unbound, Smithsonian.
- Contribución á la mamalogía cubana. Habana, 1877. 8°.
- Contribución á la fauna malacología cubana. Habana, 1878. 8°.
- Contribución á la entomología cubana. Habana, 1881. 8°.
- Contribución á la erpetología cubana. Habana, 1880. 8°.
- GURNEY, JOSEPH JOHN. A winter in the West Indies, described in familiar letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky. London, John Gurney [etc.], 1840. xvi, 282 pp. Plates. 8°.
Cuba, pp. 153-169.
- HABANA [José Gutiérrez de la Concha y de Irigoyen] marqués DE LA, 1809-1895. Memoria sobre la guerra de la isla de Cuba y sobre su estado político y económico desde abril de 1874 hasta marzo de 1875, por el capitán general de ejército, marqués de la Habana. Madrid, Establecimiento tipográfico de R. Labajos, 1875. xv, [17]-178, [177]-179 p. fold. map. 23 cm.
- Memorias sobre el estado político, gobierno y administración de la isla de Cuba. Por el teniente general Don José de la Concha. Madrid, J. Trujillo, 1853. ix p., 1 l., 362, 41 [2] p. fold. map. 25½ cm.
- HABANA. Carta de un patriota; ó sea Clamor de los Cubanos dirigido á sus procuradores á Cortes. [Cadiz, 1835] 15 p. 19½ cm.
Caption title.
- HALL, A. D. Cuba: its past, present, and future. New York, Street & Smith, [1898.] 178 pp. 12°. (Historical series, no. 1).
- HALLAM, G[EO]RGE Narratives of a voyage from Montego Bay, in the island of Jamaica, to England . . . across the island of Cuba to Havanna [!]: from thence to Charles Town, South Carolina, Newcastle on the Delaware, and Baltimore, Maryland; and by land to Washington and back; thence to Philadelphia, and through the Jerseys, to New York, where he embarked . . . and made the voyage to Havre-de-Grace, in France . . . Performed in the autumn, 1809. Also of a voyage from England to Barbadoes by Cadiz, Tenerife, and Guadaloupe, in 1810. By G. Hallam . . . London, Printed for C. J. G. & F. Rivington, 1831. iv, 112 p. front. (fold. map) 12°.
"The following narrative was hastily committed to paper at the moment the voyage and journey were executing, with a view to recollect the scenes that presented themselves, and such information as the author, an old military officer, could collect, especially relative to the Havanna, the capture of which had, in the year 1761-2, cost England the lives of so many brave British officers, seamen, and soldiers; to say nothing of the money expended in carrying it into effect; and to record such observations, if permitted to obtain them, as should point out the way, on any future occasion, of effecting the same glorious purpose without any of the fatal and expensive effects that attended that expedition before mentioned under Lord Albemarle."—*Preface*.
- HALSTEAD, MURAT, 1829- Our new possessions. Natural riches, industrial resources . . . of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Ladrones and the Philippine islands, with episodes of their early history . . . Chicago, The Dominion co., 1898. 400 pp., illus., pl., port., map. 8°.
Issued simultaneously also under the title "The story of the Philippines."
- Pictorial history of America's new possessions, the Isthmian canals, and the problem of expansion . . . with chapters on the policy of American expansion, contributed by President William McKinley, ex-Pres. Grover

- Cleveland . . . [and others] By Murat Halstead . . . Chicago, The Dominion company [1898] 681 pp. incl. illus., pl., maps. 25½ cm.
- The story of Cuba. Her struggles for liberty; the cause, crisis and destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles. Graphically illustrated with numerous typical photographic reproductions and original drawings. Chicago, The Werner company, 1896. 503 pp., pl., map. 8°.
- The story of Cuba: her struggles for liberty; the cause, crisis and destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles, by Murat Halstead . . . 6th ed.—rev. to date. Akron, O., The Werner co. [1898] 649 pp. incl. front., pl., port., map. pl., port. 8°.
- HANN, J. Klima von Cuba.
(In *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, vol. 16, Nov., 1899, pp. 505-508)
- HANNAFORD, E. Map and history of Cuba from the latest and best authorities, including a clear and graphic account of the war of 1895-1897. Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio, 1897. 32 pp., folded map. 32°.
- War map and history of Cuba . . . also including the opening of the American-Spanish war from the latest official and most authentic sources. Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio, 1898. 64 pp., 2 fold. maps. 24°.
- HARDY, [RICHARDSON] - The history and adventures of the Cuban expedition, from the first movements down to the dispersion of the army at Key West, and the arrest of General Lopez, also: An account of the ten deserters at Isla de Mujeres. By Lieutenant Hardy, of the Kentucky battalion. Cincinnati, L. Stratton, 1850. 94 pp. 13½ cm.
- HARRISON, JAMES A. Spain in history. Introduction by G. Mercer Adam. Revised and enlarged. The Werner company, New York [1898] xxviii, 603 pp. plates (photogravures) maps. 8°.
Pp. 567-588, "Cuba, and war with the United States."
- HAVANA. Arancel provisional de los derechos en las actuaciones de los relatores, escribanos de cámara y demás dependientes de la audiencia pretorial de la fidelísima ciudad de la Habana. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general por S. M., 1839. 15 pp. 12°.
- Ayuntamiento. Acuerdos hechos por el Ayuntamiento de la Havana, en cumplimiento del real decreto de 14 de febrero de 1810, convocando á las Américas á las próximas Córtes nacionales. Havana, P. N. Palmer [1810] 4 p. l., 18 p. 19 cm.
- Caja de ahorros, descuentos y depósitos. Caja de ahorros, descuentos y depósitos. Año de 1840 á 1841. Informe del secretario sobre los trabajos del primer año económico de la caja . . . Habana, Impr. de R. Oliva, 1841. 15 pp. 22 cm.
(With Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861)
- Reglamento directivo y económico de la caja de ahorros . . . creada por la indicación y bajo los auspicios del . . . Señor Príncipe de Anglona, marqués de Javalquinto. Habana, Oficina del gobierno, 1840. 12 pp. 19½ cm.
(With Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861. 22 cm.)
- Colegio de Belén. . . . Album conmemorativo del quincuagésimo aniversario de la fundación en la Habana del Colegio de Belén de la Compañía de Jesus. Habana, Impr. Avisador comercial, 1904. [iii]-viii, 435 pp., 1 l., pls., ports. 25 cm.
At head of title: I. H. S.

- HAVANA.** Comisión encargada del estudio para abastecer de aguas potables á la Habana. Memoria sobre el proyecto de conducción á la Habana de las aguas de los manantiales de Vento. Formado de orden del . . . gobernador capitán general de la isla de Cuba, D. José Gutiérrez de la Concha. Por la Comisión encargada del estudio para abastecer de aguas potables á la Habana. Redactada por el presidente de la misma coronel . . . D. Francisco de Alvear y Lara. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general por S. M., 1856. 2 p. l., x pp., 1 l., 149, 47 pp. fold. plans. 32 cm.
- Compañía de almacenes de depósito del puerto de la Habana. Reglamento de la Compañía de almacenes de depósito del puerto de la Habana establecida en esta ciudad. Habana, Soler y cía., 1842. 19 pp. 20 cm.
(*With* Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861. 22 cm.)
- Liceo artístico y literario de la Habana. Informe de las tareas artísticas y literarias del Liceo de la Habana, en los trece meses corridos desde su instalación hasta el 1° de noviembre de 1845: y resumen general de las cuentas de gastos é ingresos en el mismo período. Habana, Impr. del gobierno, 1845. 35 pp. 8°.
Append: Nomina de los socios existentes en el Liceo . . . 1845.
- Nomina de los socios existentes en el Liceo artístico y literario de la Habana el día 1° de noviembre de 1845. Habana, Impr. del gobierno, 1845. 30 pp. 8°.
(*With its* Informe de las tareas artísticas y literarias . . . Habana, 1845)
- Real sociedad de la económica. Acto solemne de la distribución de los premios obtenidos por la isla de Cuba en la exposición universal de Paris. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general por S. M., 1857. 12 pp. 8°.
- Expedition of 1762. Rhode Island contingent. Correspondence.
(*In* Rhode Island historical society. Publications, new series, vol. 6, Jan., 1899, pp. 219-224)
- HAZARD, SAMUEL, 1834-1876.** . . . Cuba with pen and pencil. By Samuel Hazard . . . Hartford, Conn., Hartford publishing co.; New York, Meeks brothers; [etc., etc.] 1871. xvi, [17]-584 pp., front., illus., pl. 8°.
At head of title: "La siempre fiel isla."
- [**HERNÁNDEZ, JACINTO**] Cuba por dentro. [n. p. 187-] 54 pp. 8°.
Bound with [Betancourt, J. R.] "Las dos banderas."
Caption-title.
- HERRERO, MIGUEL BLANCO.** Isla de Cuba. Su situación actual y reformas que reclama. Madrid, 1876. 86, (1) pp. 8°.
- Política de España en ultramar. 2ª ed. Madrid, Imprenta de F. G. Pérez, 1890. 674 pp. 8°.
- HERRINGS, J.** Kuba und der krieg. Eine darstellung der ereignisse während des spanisch-amerikanischen krieges nach eigener anschauung des verfassers, sowie ein leitfaden für "Kuba-lustige." New York, C. Wildermann, 1899. 209, [1] p. illus., map. 8°.
- HESPEL D'HARPONVILLE, GUSTAVE, vicomte d'.** La reine des Antilles; ou, Situation actuelle de l'île de Cuba, précis topographique et statistique, histoire, géographie, agriculture, commerce, administration et mœurs, par le vte Gustave d'Hespel d'Harponville . . . Paris, Gide et Baudry, 1850. 2 p. l., ii, 494, [2] pp., fold. maps, tab. 8°.

HILL, ROBERT THOMAS, 1858— Cuba.

(In *National geographic magazine*, vol. 9, May, 1896, pp. 198-242. Washington, 1896. 8°)

——— Cuba and Porto Rico, with the other islands of the West Indies; their topography, climate, flora, products, industries, cities, people, political conditions, etc. New York, The Century co., 1898. xxviii, 429 pp., pl., maps. 8°.

——— London, T. F. Unwin, 1898. xxviii, 429 pp., pl., maps. 8°.

——— Notes on the forest conditions of Porto Rico. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 48 pp., pls. 8°. (U. S. Dept. of agric., Div. of forestry, Bulletin no. 25)

——— Notes on the Tertiary and later history of the Island of Cuba.

(In *American journal of science*, 3rd series, vol. 48 (1894), 196-212)

HILLS, ELIJAH CLARENCE. *Barlos cubanos; antología de las mejores poesías líricas de Heredia, "Plácido," Avellaneda, Milanés, Mendive, Luaces, y Zenea.* Boston, D. C. Heath y cía., 1901. iv, 162 pp. 18½ cm.

"Bibliografía:" pp. 155-159.

HOADLEY, EDGAR R. His baptism of war among Spaniards and Cuban insurgents . . . London & New York, F. T. Neely [1898] vi, 5-253 pp., pl. 12°.

HOJAS LITERARIAS; por Manuel Sanguily; año 1-2; t. 1-5, marzo 31, 1893-dic. 31, 1894. Habana, A. del Monte [1893; M. Sanguily, 1894] 5 v. 12°.

vol. 4-5 paged continuously.

HOWE, JULIA WARD (Mrs.) A trip to Cuba. Boston, Ticknor and Fields, 1860. iv, 251 pp. 12°.

A reprint of articles published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, May-Nov., 1859.

HUBER, B. *Aperçu statistique de l'île de Cuba, précédé de quelques lettres sur la Havane, et suivi de tableaux synoptiques, d'une carte de l'île, et du tracé des côtes depuis la Havane jusqu'à Matanzas.* Par B. Huber . . . Paris, P. Dufart, 1826. 331, [1] pp. fold. map, 6 fold. tab. 23 cm.

——— *Considérations géographiques et statistiques sur l'île de Cuba.*

(In *Société de géographie. Bulletin*, vol. 12, pp. 267-279. Paris, 1829. 8°)

——— *Observations sur les progrès de la population, de l'agriculture et du commerce de Matanzas.*

(In *Société de géographie. Bulletin*, vol. 10, pp. 272-290. Paris, 1828. 8°)

HULST, J[OHN] B. *Het verdrukte Cuba en zijne verlossing, of De geschiedenis van Cuba, vanaf zijne ontlekking tot aan zijne bevrijding van Spanje's juk, alsook van den Spaansch-Amerikaanschen oorlog, op eenvoudige wijze verteld aan het Nederlandsch volk.* Grand Rapids, Mich., J. B. Hulst [1898] 263, [1] pp. 12°.

HUMBOLDT, ALEXANDER, i. e. Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander, freiherr von. *Ensayo político sobre la isla de Cuba, por el barón A. de Humboldt . . . obra traducida al castellano por D. J. B. de V. y M.* París, J. Renouard, 1827. 1 p. l., xxxii, 361, [3] pp., map. 21 cm.

In the Paris edition of 1840, which corresponds with this, word for word, José López de Bustamante is given as translator.

——— *Ensayo político sobre la Isla de Cuba, por el baron A. de Humboldt . . . obra traducida al castellano por D. José López de Bustamante.* Nueva ed. París, Lecointe y Lasserre, 1840. 2 p. l., xxxii, 361, [3] pp., fold. map. 8°.

——— *Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba; par Alexandre de Humboldt. Avec une carte et un supplément qui renferme des considérations sur la population, la richesse territoriale et le commerce de l'archipel des Antilles et de Colombia.* Paris, J. Smith [etc.] 1820. 2 v. map. 8°.

Extract from "Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent."

HUMBOLDT, ALEXANDER. Des Freiherrn Alexander von Humboldt und Aimé Bonpland Reise in die Aequinoctial-Gegenden des neuen Continents, für die reifere Jugend zur belehrenden unterhaltung bearbeitet von G. A. Wimmer. Mit Kupfern und charten. Wien, 1830. 4 vols. 16°.

Vol. 4, pp. 279-388 on Cuba.

—— The island of Cuba. Translated from the Spanish, with notes and preliminary essay. New York, Derby & Jackson, 1856. 397 pp., folded map. 12°.

—— The travels and researches of Alexander von Humboldt; being a condensed narrative of his journeys in the equinoctial regions of America . . . with analyses of his more important investigations. By W. Macgillivray. 2d ed. Edinburgh, 1832. 424 pp. 16°.

—— Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of the new continent, during the years 1799-1804 . . . Translated by Helen Maria Williams. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1822-1829. 7 vols. 8°.

Vol. 7, pp. 1-376 contain "Political essay on the Island of Cuba," translated from the following work.

—— Voyage de Humboldt et Bonpland. 6^e partie, botanique. Plantes équinoxiales recueillies au Mexique dans l'île de Cuba. Paris, 1808-1809. 2 vols. pls. F°.

—— Voyages aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent, fait en 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, et 1804, par Al. de Humboldt et A. Bonpland; rédigé par Alexandre de Humboldt. Avec deux atlas (Relation historique) Paris, J. Smith, 1825. 4 vols. 4°; atlas, 2 vols. F°.

Vol. 3, pp. 345-483 contain Humboldt's *Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba*.

HURACÁN de 1846. Reseña de sus estragos en la Isla de Cuba, y relación ordenada de las pérdidas y desgracias sufridas en las poblaciones y puertos que visitó, el memorable día 11 de octubre . . . Habana, Oficina del Faro industrial, 1846. 72 pp. 16 cm.

"Escrito é impreso para los suscritores del Faro."

[**HURLBUT, WILLIAM HENRY**] 1827-1895. Gan-Eden: or pictures of Cuba . . .

[anon.] Boston, J. P. Jewett and co.; New York, Sheldon, Lamport, and Blakeman, [etc., etc.] 1854. viii pp., 2 l., 235, [1] pp. 12°.

Added t.-p., illus.

ÎLE DE CUBA. Tableau de la population des villes et bourgs de cette île en 1842.

(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, vol. 20, 2^e série, pp. 124-128. Paris, 1843. 8°.)

ILLUSTRATED (THE) BUFFALO EXPRESS. Souvenir of the war with Spain. The complete pictorial story of naval and military operations. Buffalo, N. Y., The Express, 1898. 10 pts. obl. 4°.

Library has v. 1, pts. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7-12.

INSUA, WALDO A. FINIS. Últimos días de España en Cuba. Madrid, Impr. de Romero, 1901. 394 pp. 8°.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, Washington, D. C. Import duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Derechos de importación en Cuba y Puerto Rico . . . [Washington, Gov't print. off., 1891] v, 114 pp. 22½ cm. (In Bulletin no. 10, July, 1891)

English and Spanish.

ISLA DE CUBA. Refutación de varios artículos concernientes á ese país publicados en el Diario de Barcelona en los meses de junio y julio 1859, por un Cubano. París, D'Aubusson y Kugelman, 1859. 2 p. l., 56 pp. 21 cm.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. Magazine. Science and industry applied to civilization, health and wealth in hot climates. vol. 1, nos. 1, 2, 3. Havana, The Island of Cuba publishing co. [1899] 8°.

Publication discontinued.

Arthur Codezo Vinageras, ed.

- JACKSON, JULIA NEWELL. A winter holiday in summer lands. Chicago, A. C. McClurg and company, 1890. (2), 221 pp. plates. woodcuts) 12°.
- JASME-VALCOURT É IZNAARDI, D. JOSÉ G. Memoria relativa á la empresa de la carta geográfico-topográfica de la Isla de Cuba. Dada á luz en Barcelona el año 1835. Barcelona, Viuda é Hijos de D. Antonio Brusi, marzo 1837. 56 pp. 8°.
- JESÚS MARQUEZ, JOSÉ DE. Plácido y los conspiradores de 1844 por José de Jesús Marquez . . . Habana, Imp. la Constancia, 1894. 62 pp. 22½ cm.
"Publicado en la 'Revista cubana.'"
- JIMÉNEZ DE LA ROMERA, WALDO. Cuba, Puerto-Rico y Filipinas. Barcelona, Daniel Cortezo y c^a, 1887. 944 pp. illus. pls. (photogravures.) 8°. (España: sus monumentos y artes—su naturaleza é historia)
Cuba, pp. 7-371, 906-926.
- JONES, ALEXANDER, 1802-1863. Cuba in 1851; containing authentic statistics of the population, agriculture, and commerce of the island for a series of years, with official and other documents in relation to the revolutionary movements of 1850 and 1851. By Alexander Jones. New York, Stringer & Townsend, 1851. vi, [7]-80 p. incl. 2 maps. 14 cm.
- JÚCARO, FERRO-CARRIL DEL. Junta directiva. Informe que presenta la Junta directiva del ferro-carril del Júcaro, á la general de los accionistas de esta empresa, que ha de tener lugar el 3 de junio de 1841. Habana, Impr. de Palmer, 1841. 11 pp. 12°.
- JUNTA NACIONAL DE DEFENSA DE PUERTO-PRINCIPE. . . . Manifiesto. [26 de noviembre de 1896. Puerto Principe] Impr. "La Victoria" [1896] 1 sheet. 36x23 cm.
- JUST, RAMÓN. Las aspiraciones de Cuba, por D. Ramon Just . . . Paris, C. de Mourgues hermanos, 1859. 64 p. 24½ cm.
- KENNAN, GEORGE. Campaigning in Cuba. New York, The Century co., 1899. v, (3), 269 pp. 8°.
- [KENNEY, EDWARD] Report of our mission in Cuba. October, 1874-October, 1877. Detroit, 1878. 15 pp. 8°.
On the work of a mission organized by the House of Bishops of the United States.
- KEPPEL, THOMAS. The life of Augustus viscount Keppel, admiral of the White, and first lord of the Admiralty in 1782-3. In 2 volumes, London; Henry Colburn, 1842. portrait. 8°.
"The siege of the Havannah, 1762-3." vol. 1. pp. 339-37.
- KIMBALL, JAMES P. Geological relations and genesis of the specular iron ores of Santiago de Cuba. In American Journal of Science. 3d ser. vol. 28. Dec., 1884, pp. 416-429.
- [KIMBALL, RICHARD BURLEIGH] Cuba and the Cubans; comprising a history of the island of Cuba, its present social, political, and domestic condition; also, its relation to England and the United States. By the author of "Letters from Cuba." With an appendix, containing important statistics and a reply to Señor Saco on annexation. Translated from the Spanish [of L. de Frague Calvo]. New York: Samuel Hueston, 1850. 255 pp. front. maps. 12°.
- [KINGSLEY, VINE WRIGHT.] Spain, Cuba, and the United States. Recognition and the Monroe doctrine. By Americus [pseud.] . . . New York, printed by C. A. Alvord, 1870. 34 p. 23 cm.
- KIRCHNER, ADELAIDE ROSALIND. A flag for Cuba. Pen sketches of a recent trip across the Gulf of Mexico to the island of Cuba. Illustrated with snapshot views. New York: The Mershon company, [1897]. x, 177 pp. illus. pls. map. 12°.

[LABORDE Y NAVARRO, ANGEL] Nueva división de la isla de Cuba, en provincias marítimas, y subdivisión de estas en distritos, para el mejor régimen y gobierno de las matrículas de ella, cuidado y vigilancia de sus costas, calas, enseadas y surgideros. Habana, J. Boloña, 1829. 1 p. l., 24 pp. map. 20½ cm.

Signed: Ángel Laborde.

LABRA, RAFAEL MARIA DE. A los electores de Sábana Grande (Puerto-Rico). Madrid, M. G. Hernandez, 1873. 39 pp. 8°. Unbound.

——— La cuestión de ultramar. Discurso pronunciado en el Congreso de los diputados, 1º de julio de 1871. Madrid, Imprenta de J. Noguera, 1871. 55 pp. 8°.

On the war in Cuba.

——— La reforma electoral en las antillas españolas. Madrid, 1891. Imprenta y esterreotipia. CXLVII (1), 319 pp. 16°.

LABRA [Y CADRANA], RAFAEL M[ARÍA] DE, 1841— La reforma política de Ultramar. Discursos y folletos de Rafael M. de Labra, 1868-1900, Madrid, Tip. de A. Alonso, 1901. viii, 1116 pp. 21 cm.

"Obra formada por varios discursos y algunos folletos, con que solicité la atención pública de España en el agitado período histórico comprendido entre la gloriosa [!] revolución de septiembre y los afrentosos desastres de 1898."—Pref.

Contents.—Al lector—Sanromá (1860-95)—La república y las libertades de Ultramar—La cuestión de Ultramar en 1871—La cuestión de Cuba en 1898—Los problemas de Ultramar en 1898—Aspecto internacional de la cuestión de Cuba—El tratado de París de 1898.

LAGOMASINO, A. LUIS. La guerra de Cuba. Cronología histórica de los sucesos más culminantes, acaecidos durante la campaña comenzada en 24 de febrero de 1895, con la relación del fracaso del movimiento en mayo de 1893, escrita en presencia de documentos y datos auténticos. v. 1. Veracruz, Imp. de "Las Selvas," 1897. 1 vol. illus. portraits. 12°.

LAMAR, JOSÉ DE. Los treinta y tres; última empresa militar del general cubano Domingo de Goicouría. Dedicada á la emigración cubana. Key West, Fla., Impr. "El Cubano," 1887. 47 pp. 8°.

LANDEYRA, FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ. Estudio sobre la geografía de la Isla de Cuba. Zaragoza, "La Derecha," 1896. 266 pp. 12°.

LARRINAGA, FRANZ G. DE. Die wirtschaftliche lage Cuba's anknüpfend an die entwicklung der insel . . . Von Franz G. De Larrinaga. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1881. viii, 158 pp. 22 cm.

LATANÉ, JOHN H[OLLADAY] . . . The diplomatic relations of the United States and Spanish America . . . Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1900. 294 pp. 8°. (The Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history, 1899.)
The diplomacy of the United States in regard to Cuba, pp. 89-175.

——— The diplomacy of the United States in regard to Cuba.
(In American Historical Association annual report, 1897, pp. 219-277. Washington, 1898.)

LATIMER, ELIZABETH WORMLEY. Spain in the nineteenth century. Chicago, 1897. 441 pp. portrait. 8°.

Pages 391-422 contain some observations on the Cuban question.

[LATORRE, JUSTO DE]. Observaciones á un opúsculo sobre los asuntos de la isla de Cuba y gobierno del que fué su capitán-general Don Miguel Tacón, impreso en Madrid, y firmado J. J. M. T. [Madrid, N. Sanchiz, 1838.] 8 pp. 19½ cm.

Catlon title.

Signed J. de Latorre.

——— Una ojeada al manifiesto que publicó el escmo. Sr. D. Miguel Tacón al dejar el mando de la isla de Cuba. Cádiz, Domingo Feros, 1838. 33 pp. 19½ cm.
Signed J. de Latorre.

[LATORRE, MANUEL DE.] El procónsul de la Habana y los deportados de la isla de Cuba. Manifiesto al magnánimo pueblo español. [Cadiz, Impr. de Comercio, 1836.] 15 pp. 19½ cm.

Caption title.

Signed M. de Latorre.

LAURA, MISENO DE, *pseud.*? Parte tercera de las revoluciones periódicas de la Habana. Escribirla Miseno de Laura, con licencia de la verdad, de la razon, y de la justicia. En la Habana á 4 diciembre del año de 1795. Havana, En la impr. de la Capitanía-general, 1796. 3 p. l., 31, [8] pp. 20 cm.

A political pamphlet defending the official actions of Pablo Esteves, the probable author.

"Yo doy fin á la historia de la tercera, y ofrezco á mis lectores continuar historiando las sucesivas, y aun tambien la primera y segunda."—p. 30-31.

LAVALLÉE, F. Mémoire historique, géographique, et statistique sur l'île de Cuba.

(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, 2e série, vol. 5, pp. 91-117, 317-353. Paris, 1836. 8°.)

—— Notice géographique sur l'île de Pinos.

(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, 2e série, vol. 7, pp. 166-172. Paris, 1837. 8°)

—— Notice pour servir à la géographie de l'île de Cuba. Matanzas.

(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, 2e série, vol. 14, pp. 34-41, 77-84. Paris, 1840. 8°)

—— Notice statistique sur la ville de Matanzas (Ile de Cuba).

(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, 2e série, vol. 6, pp. 107-109. Paris, 1836. 8°)

—— Notices historiques et géographiques sur les villes de Trinidad, Sancto-Espiritu, San-Juan-de-los-Remedios et leurs juridictions.

(In Société de géographie. Bulletin, 3e série, vol. 2, pp. 244-267. Paris, 1844. 8°)

—— Questions géologiques sur l'origine des Antilles.

(In Bulletin de la Société de géographie, 3e série, tome 6, pp. 366-377. Paris, 1846)

LE FUR, L. Étude sur la guerre hispano-américaine de 1898, envisagée au point de vue du droit international public. Paris, A. Pedone, 1899. 2 p. l., 316, xlii pp. 24½ cm.

LE MOYNE, A[UGUSTE] La Nouvelle-Grenade, Santiago de Cuba, la Jamaïque et l'isthme de Panama. Paris, A. Quantin, 1880. 2 v. 12°. (Voyages et séjours dans l'Amérique du Sud)

LEON, JOSÉ RUIZ. Los filibusteros en Madrid y el apresamiento del "Virginus." Madrid, 1874. 97 pp. 8°.

[L'ÉPINE, ERNEST LOUIS VICTOR JULES] . . . Un Parisien dans les Antilles: Saint Thomas—Puerto-Rico—La Havane: la vie de province sous les tropiques . . . Ouvrage illustré de dessins de Riou. Paris, E. Plon, Nourrit et cie., 1883. 2 p. l., 349 pp., pl. 12°.

Author's pseud. "Quatreilles" at head of title.

Reprinted from the Revue bleue, 3e série, vol. 1 (avril 2, 9, mai 28, juin 4, 18, 1881), pp. 428, 461, 683, 732, 782.

LEROY-BEAULIEU P. De la colonisation chez les peuples modernes. Paris, Guillaumin, 1874. (2), vii, 616 pp. 8°.

—— Same. 4e édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. Paris, Guillaumin, 1898. (2), xix, 868 pp. 8°.

Contents.—De la colonisation antérieure au XIX^e siècle: De la colonisation espagnole; De la colonisation portugaise; De la colonisation hollandaise; De la colonisation anglaise; De la colonisation française; De la colonisation danoise et suédoise; Résumé de la colonisation antérieure au XIX^e siècle; De la colonisation au XIX^e siècle: Les colonies d'exploitation ou de plantations; Colonies à plantations de l'Angleterre; Colonies françaises; Colonies espagnoles; Colonies hollandaises; Les anciennes îles danoises et suédoises; Colonies scandinaves; Colonies allemandes; La colonisation italienne; Un mode spécial de colonisation anonyme; L'état indépendant du Congo; Conditions générales de la colonisation dans l'Afrique tropicale et équatoriale; L'Algérie et la colonisation française au XIX^e siècle; La Tunisie; De la colonisation anglaise au XIX^e siècle; De la colonisation russe; De l'influence des colonies sur les métropoles; De l'émigration humaine; De l'émigration des capitaux; Du commerce colonial et de son utilité pour la métropole; De l'entretien des colonies.

- LESTER, REV. GEORGE. The pearl of the Antilles. Concerning Cuba and the Cubans. By the Rev. George Lester. London, C. H. Kelly, 1898. 32 pp. illus. 16 cm.
Title vignette.
- LETTERS FROM THE HAVANA, during the year 1820; containing an account of the present state of the island of Cuba, and observations on the slave trade. London, John Miller, 1821. viii, (2), 135 pp., map. 8°.
- LEVY, VICTOR. Die Insel Cuba.
(In Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik, vol. 19, Oct., 1896, pp. 32-38)
- Die wirthschaftlichen Verhältnisse der Insel Cuba.
(In Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik, vol. 18, Aug., 1896, pp. 481-489)
- LLORÉNS TORRES, LUIS. América (estudios históricos y filológicos) . . . Colección de artículos escritos y ordenados por D. Luis Lloréns Torres, con una cartaprólogo de D. Antonio Cortón. Madrid, V. Suárez; Barcelona, A. J. Bastinos [1898] 204 pp. 21 cm.
Contents.—Las Antillas—Descripción de la isla de Puerto Rico—Los héroes del descubrimiento—Primer viaje de Colón—Martín Alonso Pinzón y el descubrimiento de Puerto Rico—Nombre indiano de esta isla—Estudios filológicos—Bibliografía.
- LOBÉ, GUILLAUME. Cuba et les grandes puissances occidentales de l'Europe ou identité qui existe entre les intérêts et l'importance actuels et futurs de l'île de Cuba, à l'égard du nouveau monde, et en particulier des États-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionale. Collection de brochures et de lettres adressées à Madrid sur ces objets vitaux. Paris, 1856. 220 pp. 8°.
- LOBO, MIGUEL. Historia general de las antiguas colonias Hispano-Americanas desde su descubrimiento hasta el año mil ochocientos ocho. Madrid, Imp. de Miguel Guijarro, 1875. 3 vols. 8°.
Havana, vol. 1, pp. 228.
- LÖWENSTERN, ISIDORE. Les États-Unis et la Havane; souvenirs d'un voyageur par M. Isidore Löwenstern . . . Paris [etc.] A. Bertrand [etc.] 1842. xii, 372 pp. 21 cm.
- LÓPEZ, AMBROSIO V. De la Habana á Chafarinas (Los Cubanos deportados en el vapor Santiago) por Ambrosio V. López. Matanzas, Impr. y librería galería literaria, 1900. xvi, 70 pp., 1 l. front., 1 pl., ports. 22 cm.
At end: "Fin de la 1ª parte," the part to succeed being his "De Chafarinas á la Habana."
- LÓPEZ DE VELASCO, JUAN. Geografía y descripción universal de las Indias, recopilada por el cosmógrafo-cronista Juan López de Velasco desde el año de 1571 al de 1574, publicada por primera vez en el Boletín de la Sociedad geográfica de Madrid, con adiciones é ilustraciones, por Justo Zaragoza. Madrid, Establecimiento tipográfico de Fortanet, 1894. xiii, (3), 808 pp. folded map. 8°.
Contains: Chorografía de la isla de Cuba, pp. 110-119.
- LORD, WALTER FREWEN. The lost possessions of England. Essays in imperial history. London, Richard Bentley and son, 1896. vii, (3), 326 pp. 12°.
"Cuba," pp. 159-168.
- LORENZO, MANUEL. Manifiesto del general Don Manuel Lorenzo á la nación española. Cadiz, Campe, 1837. 136 pp. 18½ cm.
- LUPERON, GREGORIO. Notas autobiográficas y apuntes históricos sobre la república dominicana desde la restauración á nuestros días. Ponce, Tip. de M. López, 1896. v. 2. 8°.
- LUZ HERNÁNDEZ, DR. JOSÉ DE LA. Consideraciones acerca de la topografía médica en general, y en particular sobre las de la villa de Guanabacoá isla de Pinos. Sesiones del 23 de diciembre de 1877, 13 y 27 de enero de 1878.—Véase Anales, t. xiv, páginas 499, 519 y 529.
[Reprint, Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana] 27 pp. No imprint.

- Luz, JOSÉ DE LA. Informe presentado á la Real junta de fomento de agricultura . . . de esta isla, 11 de diciembre de 1833 en el expediente sobre traslación, reforma y ampliación de la escuela náutica en el pueblo de Regla. Habana, 1834. (4), iii, (1), 151, (3) pp. 4°.
- M., D. F. DE. Intereses y descuentos. Habana, Imprenta fraternal, 1843. 10, (156) pp. 8°.
- MACARTHUR, D. Foreign railways of the world. vol. i. 1894. Printed by the Railway Register. 8°.
Pp. 92-106, "Cuban railways."
- MACGREGOR, JOHN. Hayti and the foreign West Indies. (Commercial tariffs . . . of the several States of Europe and America . . . Part xx)
(In Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers. 1847. vol. 61. London, 1847) Cuba, pp. 67-118.
- [MACHUCA, T.] . . . Indicaciones preliminares sobre el juicio de residencia del exmo. sr. teniente general D. Miguel Tacón, exonerado de la capitanía general de la isla Cuba, y electo senador por la provincia de Cadiz en las actuales cortes. [Cadiz, 1839] 3 pts. in 1 v. 19½ cm.
Contenido.—1. Algunas indicaciones preliminares sobre el juicio de residencia del exmo. Sr. teniente general D. Miguel Tacón—2. Otras indicaciones preliminares sobre el juicio que en la ciudad de la Habana se ha abierto al exmo. sr. teniente general D. Miguel Tacón—3. Continuación de las noticias preliminares é indispensables para conocer la justicia ó injusticia que haya en el resultado del juicio de residencia. Intentado para examinar la conducta de S. F. Don Miguel Tacón y Rosique.
- [MACIAS, JUAN MANUEL] Cuba in revolution: a statement of facts . . . London, Printed by Head, Hole & co., 1871. 40, [1] p. 21½ cm.
"The undersigned, acting in the name of the Republican government of that island [Cuba] presents to the public the following . . . statement."—Preface (signed by Juan Manuel Macias)
Introduction, by F. W. Chesson, p. [5]-10.
- *ed.* The Cuban question in the Spanish parliament. (Debate in the Cortes) Extracts from speeches made by Señores Diaz Quintero, Benot, Salmeron . . . and others. London, "Anglo-American times" press, 1872. 1 p. l., 32 pp. 21 cm.
Preface signed: Juan Manuel Macias.
- McINTOSH, BURR [WILLIAM] The little I saw of Cuba . . . London and New York, F. T. Neely [1899] 2 p. l., 173 pp., illus., port. obl. 24°. (Neely's educational library, no. 3)
- MACKELLAR, PATRICK. A correct journal of the landing His Majesty's forces on the island of Cuba; and of the siege and surrender of the Havannah, August 13, 1762 . . . Published by authority. 2d ed. London printed; Boston, reprinted by Green & Russell, 1762. 19 pp. 8°.
(In The capture of Habana in 1762 by the forces of George III . . . [Cambridge] 1896. 12°. [ii])
This journal was first printed in the London Gazette, Sept. 11th and 30th, 1762; reprinted in "The Gentleman's magazine," vol. 32, Sept., 1762, pp. 409-411, Oct., 1762, pp. 463-466; and in "The Field of Mars," London, 1781.
- [MADAN, CRISTÓBAL] Llamamiento de la Isla de Cuba á la nación española, dirigido al excmo. é illmo. Señor Don Baldomero Espartero, duque de la Victoria, presidente del consejo de ministros, por un hacendado, en diciembre de 1854. New York [1856] iv, 230, v, (1) pp. 8°.
Examines into the character and workings of the Spanish Colonial system from a Cuban standpoint.
Reviewed by A. W. Ely in Bow's Review, vol. 18 (Feb., Mar., 1856), pp. 163-167, 305-311.

- MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT.** The island of Cuba: its resources, progress, and prospects considered in relation especially to the influence of its prosperity on the interest of the British West India colonies. London, Partridge & Oakley, 1853. xxiv, 252 pp. 12°.
- A letter to W. E. Channing, D. D., on the subject of the abuse of the flag of the United States in the island of Cuba, and the advantage taken of its protection in promoting the slave trade. Boston, W. D. Ticknor, 1839. 32 pp. 8°.
- MAHAN, ALFRED THAYER.** The interest of America in sea power, present and future. Boston, 1897. vi, (4), 304 pp. 8°.
Treats of the naval importance of Cuba.
- "MAINE" DISASTER;** pictures and a bird's-eye view of the Cuban situation. 32 pages of superb illustrations. New York, Arkell publishing company, 1898. 32 pp. 4°. (Leslie's illustrated weekly extra, New York, April 16, 1898)
- MALLAD, LUCAS.** Descripción de un nuevo equinodermo de la Isla de Cuba, Eucopie cie n. sp. pls.
(In Boletín de la Comisión del mapa geológico, vol. 7, pp. 227-256. Madrid, 1880)
- MALLORY, STEPHEN RUSSELL.** Speech on the Cuba bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States February [24], 1859. Baltimore, Printed by John Murphy, 1859. 32 pp. 8°.
- MARBURG, THEODORE.** Political papers. 1, The war with Spain. 2, The Venezuelan dispute. Baltimore, 1898. pp. 50. 16°.
Reprinted from the Baltimore American.
- MARIGNY, BERNARD.** Réflexions sur la politique des États-Unis depuis, 1784, jusqu'à l'avènement de Franklin Pierce au pouvoir, statistique de l'Espagne; statistique de l'Île de Cuba, etc. Nouvelle-Orléans, De l'imprimerie de de J. L. Sollé, 1854. 95, (1) pp. 8°.
- MARK, JOHN.** Diary of my trip to America and Havana. By John Mark. Printed for private circulation. [Manchester, Eng., A. Ireland & co., printers, 1885] vi p., 1 l., 105 pp. 18½ cm.
- MARMIER, XAVIER.** Lettres sur l'Amérique. Canada—États-Unis—Havane—Rio de La Plata. Paris, [1851] 2 vols. 16°.
Vol. 2, pp. 1-96, treat of Cuba, its political and social condition.
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM.** Die Thierwelt Cubas.
(In Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaften, vol. 71, Nov., 1898, pp. 219-236)
- MARTENS, EDWARD CARL VON.** Ueber Cubanische Crustaceen, nach den Sammlungen Dr. Gundlachs. [Berlin, 1872] 77-147 pp., 2 pls. 8°.
(Reprint from Archiv für Naturgeschichte)
- MARTI, [JOSÉ]** Cuba. Washington, Gonzalo de Quesada, 1900. (8), 261 pp. 12°.
- Ismaelillo. Nueva York, Imprenta de Thompson y Moreau. 1882. 50 pp. sq. 16°.
- MARTÍN, EMILIO.** La poesía lírica en Cuba (Apuntes para un libro de biografía y de crítica. 1ª serie. Oviedo, Imprenta de Vallina y compañía, 1882. xii, 110 pp. 8°.
- MASSÉ, ÉTIENNE MICHEL.** L'île de Cuba et la Havane, ou histoire, topographie, statistique, mœurs, usages, commerce et situation politique de cette colonie, d'après un journal écrit sur les lieux. Par E. M. Massé. Paris, Lebégue, 1825. (2), 410 pp. 8°.
- MATANZAS.** Memoria que presentan el Presidente y diputados secretarios de la excma. diputación provincial de Matanzas en la sesión inaugural del primer período semestral del año económico de 1881 á 1882. Matanzas, Imprenta y litografía "El Nacional," 1882. sm. 4°.
- Provincia de Matanzas. Excma. diputación provincial. Sección de fomento y estadística. Censo agrícola. Fincas azucareras. Año de 1881. Matanzas, Imp. "Aurora del Yumusi," 1883. 11 pp., 2 folded sheets. 8°.

MATTHEWS, [CLAUDE] 1845-1898. "The Cuban patriots' cause is just, the right shall prevail, and in God's own time Cuba shall be free."—Governor Matthews' address. Philadelphia, C. F. Simmons, printer, 1895. cover-title, 16 pp. incl. front. (port.) 23 cm.

Delivered in Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1895.

MATTHEWS, FRANKLIN. The new-born Cuba. New York and London, Harper brothers, 1899. xii, (2), 391 pp., pls. 8°.

"Nach dem Elend, welches durch das Zusammen wirken von spanischer Miswirtschaft und amerikanischer Machination in den letzten Jahrzehnten auf Kuba geherrscht hat, und welches während der letzten Erhebung seinen Gipfel erreichte, war selbstverständlich auf der Insel reichliche Gelegenheit geboten, zu reformieren und neues Leben aus den Ruinen herauszuzaubern. In welcher Weise die betreffende Arbeit in den letzten Monaten der amerikanischen Occupation begonnen worden ist, schildert das vorliegende Buch nun gewandt und aussprechend in Wort und Bild und wir zweifeln nicht, dass die dabei beteiligten Persönlichkeiten das Lob, das Ihnen von dem Verfasser gespendet wird, im Allgemeinen wohl verdienen. Die Strassen von Havana dürften in der That zur Stunde wohl viel reiner gefegt sein als die von New York, und auch in dem Kampfe mit dem Gelbfieber hat man wohl bereits einigermassen ermutigende Erfolge zu verzeichnen gehabt. Dass das gesammte Kulturproblem, welches sich an die Perle der Antillen knüpft, damit entgültig gelöst sei, wird man aber schwerlich behaupten dürfen. Die Frage betreffend der zukünftigen staatsrechtlichen Stellung Kubas berührt der Verfasser nur in sehr behutsamer Weise, doch scheint er geneigt, ein dauerndes Abhängigkeitsverhältnis zur Union zu befürworten."

MELDRUM, T[OMAS] M[ILLAR] The Cuban campaign of the First infantry Illinois volunteers April 25-September 9, 1898. Illustrated with a series of views taken by . . . C. S. Wagar . . . Chicago? 1899. 2 p. l., 2 pp., 1 l., 108 pl. 18½x26 cm.

MEMORIA DE LOS TRABAJOS realizados por la sección Puerto Rico del Partido Revolucionario Cubano. 1895 á 1898. Imprenta de A. W. Howes, New York, [1898] 250 pp., pl. 8°.

MEMORIA SOBRE EL PROYECTO de un camino de hierro desde el pueblo de Seiba-Mocha hasta el de Bemba en la Isla de Cuba. Madrid, Impr. de Tejado, 1860. 23 pp., fold. map. 21½ cm.

[With Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861. 22 cm.]

MEN WE ARE PROUD OF: a collection of steel-plate portraits of the Chief actors in our conflict with Spain, with brief biographical sketches. Philadelphia, A. E. Francis & R. P. Strine, 1899.

[MERCIÁN, RAFAEL M.] La honra de España en Cuba. Por un Cubano. New York, Imprenta de la Revolución, 1871. 126, (4) pp. 16°.

— Cuba, justificación de su guerra de independencia. Bogotá, Impr. La Luz, 1896. 251 pp. 8°.

— See Guitéras, John, *editor*. Free Cuba.

MERLIN, [María de las Mercedes (Jaruco)] comtesse DE. La Havane par Madame la comtesse Merlin. Paris, Librairie d'Amyot, 1844. 3 v. 8°.

"Intéressant tableau, sous forme de lettres, de la civilisation de l'île de Cuba."—Larousse.

"Réunion d'articles qui ont paru dans le journal 'La Presse.'"—Lorenz.

"Ouvrage intéressant pour connaître les mœurs et coutumes de la société et du peuple à Cuba."

— Viaje á la Habana por la condesa de Merlin, precedido de una biografía de esta ilustre Cubana por la Señorita D.^a Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda. Madrid, Impr. de la Sociedad literaria y tipográfica, 1844. xvi, 109, [2] pp. 22½ cm.

Translated from the French.

MESTRE AMABILE, V. La question cubaine et le conflit hispano-américain; conférence faite à l'Hôtel des sociétés savantes, le 5 juin 1896, par V. Mestre Amabile . . . accompagnée de différents portraits, d'un résumé historique et géographique de l'île et d'une carte générale de Cuba indiquant la marche de l'armée révolutionnaire. Paris [En vente chez l'auteur] 6, chaussée d'Antin, 1896. 126 pp. incl. front. (port.) illus. fold. map. 24½ cm.

1 l. of errata inserted before front.

MESTRE, JOSÉ MANUEL. De la filosofía en la Habana. Discurso por D. J. M. Mestre . . . Seguido de una carta inédita del pbro. D. Félix Varela, y un artículo del dr. D. José Z. Gonzalez del Valle. Habana, Impr. "La Antilla," 1862. 1 p. l., 146, [3] pp. 12°.

"Elogio del doctor D. J. Z. Gonzalez del Valle . . . por . . . J. M. Mestre" has separate t.-p.

MICHEL, J. Cuba aux Cubains. Paris, chez l'auteur. 18 pp. 5 pl. du Calvaire de Montmartre. 8°.

MIERS, ROBERT W. Cuba—Pensions. Speeches . . . in the House of representatives, Dec. 9, 1897, and Jan. 29, 1898. Washington [Gov't print. off.] 1898. 8 pp. 8°.

MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS, Boston. Naval actions and operations against Cuba and Porto Rico, 1593-1815. Boston, Pub. for the Military historical society of Massachusetts, by E. B. Stillings & co., 1901. 3 p. l., 205 pp. 24 cm. (Half-title: Papers of the Military historical society of Massachusetts, vol. xi)

Contents.—Stockton, C. H. An account of some past military and naval operations directed against Cuba and Puerto Rico, 1596-1762.—Goodrich, C. F. The naval side of the revolutionary war.—Hollis, I. N. The Constitution at Tripoli.—Mahan, A. T. The battle of Trafalgar.—Soley, J. C. The fight between the Constitution and the Java.—Eaton, J. G. The Chesapeake and the Shannon.—Eaton, J. G. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.—Eaton, J. G. The last exploit of Old Ironsides, or The action between the Constitution and the Cyane and Levant.

MILLSFAUGH, C. F. Plantae Utowanae. Plants collected in Bermuda, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Culebras, Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, the Caymans, Cozumel, Yucatan, and the Alcran shoals. Dec. 1898 to March 1899. The Antillean cruise of the yacht "Utowana." Chicago, 1900. 110 pp. Map. 8°. (Field Columbian Museum. Publication 43, Botanical series, vol. II, no. 1)

"Botanical collections made on a yachting trip through the West Indies."

MITJANS, AURELIO . . . Estudio sobre el movimiento científico y literario de Cuba. Obra postuma . . . Habana, A. Alvarez y cia., 1890. xxxi, 395 pp. 12°.

MONFORT, MANUEL. Historia de la guerra de Cuba, por el licenciado Manuel Monfort (el abate Mendo) [t. i.] Puerto-Rico, Tip. del "Boletín mercantil," 1896- 339. portrait. 24 cm.

MONGE, JOSÉ M. Poesía y prosa. Prólogo de Bolet Peraza. Nueva York [1897] xi, (3), 423, (3) pp. portrait. 8°.

MONTAOS Y ROBILLARD, FRANCISCO. Proyecto de emancipación de la esclavitud en la Isla de Cuba, por el Coronel de caballería. Madrid, 1865. 49 pp. 4°.

MONTANUS, A. De nieuwe en onbekende waereld: of beschryving van America en 't zuid-land vervaetende d'oorsprong der Aufricaenen en Zuidlanders . . . t' Amsterdam, by Jacob Meurs. 1671. plates. f°.
Cuba, pp. 152-157.

MONTE, ENRIQUE DEL. The climatology of Havana, Cuba.

In U. S. Department of Agriculture. Monthly weather review, vol. 28. Apr. 1900. pp. 152-154)

- MOORE, RACHEL WILSON. *Journal kept during a tour to the West Indies and South America in 1863-64.* Philadelphia, 1867. 274 pp. 12°.
Pages 21-58 describe a stay in Havana and the neighborhood.
- MORALES Y MORALES, VIDAL. *Hombres del 68.* Rafael Morales y Gonzalez; contribución al estudio de la historia de la independencia de Cuba por el Dr. Vidal Morales y Morales . . . con un prefacio de Enrique José Varona y una carta del Sr. Tomas Estrada Palma . . . Habana, Impr. y papelería de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. xiii pp., 1 l., 350 pp., 1 l. ports. 22 cm.
- . . . *Iniciadores y primeros mártires de la revolución cubana;* por el dr. Vidal Morales y Morales . . . Prólogo del dr. Nicolas Heredia. Habana, Impr. Avisador comercial, 1901. xv, 680 pp., 1 l. front. (port.) col. pl. 28 cm. (Contribución á la historia de la independencia de Cuba)
- . *Nociones de historia de Cuba,* por el Dr. Vidal Morales y Morales . . . adaptadas a la enseñanza por Carlos de la Torre y Huerta; ilustradas por Francisco Henares. Obra de texto aprobada por la Junta de superintendentes de escuelas el 9 de abril de 1901. Habana, Librería é imp. "La moderna poesía," 1904 [i. e., 1903] 1 p. l., iv, 256 p. front. (port.) illus. (incl. ports., maps) 20½ cm.
- MORELET, ARTHUR, 1809- *Voyage dans l'Amérique Centrale, l'île de Cuba, et le Yucatan,* par Arthur Morelet . . . Paris, Gide et J. Baudry, 1857. 2 v. illus., fold. map. 24 cm.
- MORRIS, CHARLES, 1833- *Our island empire; a hand-book of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands,* by Charles Morris . . . Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott company, 1899. xii, 7-488 pp. map. 19½ cm.
"Cuba," pp. 1-164.
- MOSES, BERNARD. *The establishment of Spanish rule in America. An introduction to the history and politics of Spanish-America.* G. P. Putnam's sons, New York and London, 1898. x, (2), 328 pp. 8°.
- MOYA [Y JIMENEZ], FRANCISCO J[AVIER] DE. . . *Consideraciones militares sobre la campaña de Cuba,* por D. Francisco J. De Moya . . . Madrid, Impr. del Cuerpo de artillería, 1901. 2 p. l., 234 pp. incl. tab. map. 23½ cm.
At head of title: *Publicaciones del "Memorial de artillería."* Map: Habana y su bahía (Memorial de artill. 4. serie, t. iv, l'an. 17)
- MÜLLER, WALDEMAR. *Cuba. Seine Geschichte, wirtschaftliche und handelspolitische Entwicklung.* Berlin, Richard Schröder, 1898. 89 pp. map. 8°.
- MÜLLER Y TEJEIRO, JOSÉ. *Combates y capitulación de Santiago de Cuba.* Madrid, Imprenta de Felipe Marqués, 1898. 280 pp. pl. folded chart and map. 8°.
- . *Battles and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.* Translated from the Spanish. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 165 pp. folded maps. 8°. (Office of naval intelligence. War notes, no. 1. Information from abroad)
- MURO, ERNESTO. *Tourist's guide to Havana, 1904;* by Ernesto Muro . . . Havana [1903] 1 p. l., [7]-98 pp. incl. pls. front. 16 cm.
- MURRAY, HON. AMELIA M[ATILDA] *Letters from the United States, Cuba and Canada.* By the Hon. Amelia M. Murray . . . New York, G. P. Putnam & company, 1856. 410 pp. 19½ cm.
- MURRAY, SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS. *Travels in North America during the years 1834, 1835, & 1836.* Including a summer residence with the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the remote prairies of the Missouri, and a visit to Cuba and the Azore islands. By the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray. London, R. Bentley, 1839. 2 v. front. 22 cm.
- MURRAY, HENRY ANTHONY. *Lands of the slave and the free: or, Cuba, the United States, and Canada.* London, G. Routledge & co., 1857. xxiii, 480 pp. pls. (woodcuts.) maps. 12°.

- MUSGRAVE, GEORGE CLARKE. Under three flags in Cuba. A personal account of the Cuban insurrection and Spanish-American war. Boston, Little, Brown, and company, 1899. xv, 365 pp. pls. portraits. 12°.
- [NABON, DANIEL] A journal of a tour from Boston to Savannah, thence to Havana, in the island of Cuba . . . thence to New Orleans and several western cities . . . by a citizen of Cambridgeport. Cambridge, Printed for the author, 1849. 114 pp. 16°.
- [NAVIDAD, MÁXIMO] Vindicación. Cuestión de Cuba por un Español cubano. Madrid, Impr. de N. Perez Zuloaga, 1871. 85 pp. 21 cm.
(WHA [Betancourt, José R.] Las dos banderas . . . Sevilla, 1870.)
- THE NEW EMPIRE. America as a world power. Reproductions of photographs with introduction and descriptive text. London, Greig & co., limited, 1898. [248] pp. incl. front. (port.) illus. 26 x 35½ cm.
- NEW YORK CUBAN JUNTA. Facts about Cuba. Published under the authority of the New York Cuban junta. New York, Sun job print. off., 1870. 31 pp. 23 cm.
- NICHOLAS, J. LAURENS. The Cuban war. Six months a war correspondent. La Hatte printing co., Atlanta, 1897. Illus. 63 pp. pls. portraits. 16°. Cover-title.
- NICHOLLS, JOHN ASHTON. 1823-1859. In memoriam. A selection from the letters of the late John Ashton Nicholls, F. R. A. S., &c. Ed. by his mother. [Manchester, Eng., Johnson & Rawson, printers] 1862. 5 p. l., [3]-418 pp. 23 cm.
"Printed for private circulation only."
Contents.—Private letters.—Letters from the Continent.—Letters from America.
- NOA, FREDERIC M. The pearl of the Antilles; a view of the past and a glance at the future. New York, [The Knickerbocker press], 1898. xiii, (1), 84 pp. 16°.
- NOMENCLATOR COMERCIAL, agrícola, industrial, artes y oficios, y directorio general para, de la isla de Cuba. 1883-1884. 1ª ser. Habana, Centro-editorial de obras ilustradas de Molinas y Juli. 1883. 336, (3) pp. maps, plans. 4°.
- NORMAN, BENJAMIN MOORE. Rambles by land and water, or, Notes of travel in Cuba and Mexico; including a canoe voyage up the river Panuco, and researches among the ruins of Tamaulipas, etc. New York: Paine & Burgess. 1845. 216 pp. pl. woodcuts in the text. 12°.
- NORTON, ALBERT J. Norton's complete hand-book of Havana and Cuba, containing full information for the tourist, settler, and investor; also an account of the American military occupation . . . Chicago & New York, Rand, McNally & co. [1900] 2 p. l., 324 pp. front., pl., map. 12°.
- [NORTON, FRANCIS L.] Cuba. [New York, 1873] cover-title, 15 pp. 23½ cm.
Letter to Charles Sumner, dated Dec. 16, 1873.
- NUEVITAS, CUBA. Ordenanzas de policía urbana y rural del término municipal de Nuevitas. Puerto-Príncipe, Imprenta de El Fanal, 1882. 61 pp. 12°.
- NÚÑEZ, SEVERO GÓMEZ. La guerra hispano-americana; Santiago de Cuba . . . por Severo Gómez Núñez . . . Madrid, Imp. del Cuerpo de artillería, 1901. 242 pp. pl., port., maps, plans. 19 cm.
- . . . The Spanish-American war. Blockades and coast defense. By Severo Gómez Núñez . . . Translated from the Spanish . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 120 pp. illus., maps, plan. 24½ cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. War notes. no. vi)
"This translation of Captain Núñez's book is complete except where indicated in the first chapter."—Intro.
Appendices.—A. The Spanish-American war. Ships, guns and small-arms. By S. G. Núñez.—B. The capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Decree. [Tr. from El Mundo naval ilustrado, Sept. 15 and Oct. 1, 1899]

- O., O. D. D. The history of the late expedition to Cuba, by O. D. D. O., one of the participants, with an appendix, containing the last speech of the celebrated orator, S. S. Prentiss, in defense of Gen. Lopez. New Orleans. Printed at the job office of the Daily Delta, 1850. (2), 89 pp. 8°.
- O., T. El general Martinez Campos en Cuba; reseña político-militar de la última campaña, por T. O. (Noviembre de 1876 á junio de 1878.) Madrid, Impr. de Fortanet, 1878. 176 pp. 22½ cm.
- OBER, FRED A. Under the Cuban flag, or the Cacique treasure. Illustrated. Boston, [1897] 316 pp. 8°.
- OCHILTREE, THOMAS P. The political status of Cuba. Has the Congress of the United States power to legislate for the island of Cuba: or is the power to govern that island vested exclusively in the president of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy? [Washington, B. S. Adams, 1900] 14 pp. 8°.
- OFFICIAL COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the entire West Indies, with Bermuda, for 1901 . . . New York, The Spanish-American directories co., [1901] 8°.
 Added title: "Directorio comercial y oficial de Cuba, Puerto Rico y las demás Antillas, incluidas las Bermudas . . ."
 English and Spanish.
- O'GABÁN Y GUERRA, JUAN BERNARDO. Observaciones sobre la suerte de los negros del Africa, considerados en su propia patria, y transplantados á las Antillas españolas: y reclamación contra el tratado celebrado con los Ingleses el año de 1817. Madrid, Impr. del Universal, 1821. 24 pp. 12°.
- O'HAGAN, ANNIE, and EMMA B. KAUFMAN. Cuba at a glance. With an introduction by T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban junta. New York, R. H. Russell, 1898. 107 (1) pp. facsimiles. folded map. 12°.
- O'KELLY, JAMES J. The Mambi-land, or, Adventures of a Herald correspondent in Cuba. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & co., 1874. 359 pp. woodcut. 12°.
- OLAFETA, JOSÉ ANTONIO DE. Juicio de residencia del excelentísimo señor Don Miguel Tacón, vizconde del Bayamo, marqués de la Unión de Cuba . . . gobernador y capitán general que fué de la isla de Cuba: 6 sea Colección de varios escritos presentados por su apoderado y defensor el señor Don José Antonio de Olafeta . . . y dados á luz por el Comercio, con un apéndice que contiene las respectivas sentencias. Filadelfia, Impr. de A. Walker, 1839. 201 pp. 25 cm.
- OLLEBO, ANDRÉS F. Teatro de la guerra. Descripción geográfica, histórica, estadística, militar y marítima de las islas de Cabo-Verde, la Martinica, Puerto-Rico, Cuba, Filipinas y los Estados-Unidos. [Madrid, 1898] 45, (2) pp. folded map. 8°.
 Cover-title.
- OLMSTED, MARLIN EDGAR. The war with Spain. Stand by the President. Speech delivered in the House of Representatives, April 27, 1898. Washington, 1898. 147 pp. 8°.
- [O'NEAL, ROBERT] "Serio-comic" history of Cuba; or, In troubled waters, chaff the anchor chain, by "Brother Bill" [*pseud.*] New York, London, F. T. Neely [1902] xii, 133 pp. front. (port.) pl. 19½ cm. ([Neely's choice library, no. 2])
- OPPORTUNITIES in the colonies and Cuba. By Leonard Wood, William H. Taft, Charles H. Allen, Perfecto Lacoste, M. E. Beall. New York, Lewis, Scribner & co., 1902. (4), 369 pp. 12°.
- OPÚSCULO. Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Medios de conservar estas dos Antillas en su estado de esplendor. Por un negrófilo concienzudo. Madrid, J. Cruzado, 1866. 1 p. l., 157 pp., 1 l. 18½ cm.

- OSTEND MANIFESTO, THE.** 1854. New York, 1892. (American history leaflets.)
The text of the Ostend manifesto is printed in Cluskey's political text-book, pp. 435-438; in Macdonald's Select Documents illustrative of the history of the United States; Halstead's Cuba.
- OTTO, EDUARD.** Reiseerinnerungen an Cuba, Nord- und Südamerika, 1838-1841. Von Eduard Otto. Mit zwei lithographirten tafeln. Berlin, Naucksche buchhandlung, 1843. viii, 326, [2] pp. 2 fold. pl. 18 cm.
- PAASCHÉ, H[ERMANN]** Im fluge durch Jamaica und Cuba; vortrag gehalten am 6. februar 1900 im sitzungssaale des Reichstages . . . Stuttgart, J. G. Cotta'sche buchhandlung nachfolger, 1900. 72 pp. 8°.
- PACKARD, R. L.** Education in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.
(In U. S. Commissioner of education. Report 1897-98. vol. 1, pp. 909-967. Washington, 1899.)
- PALMA, TOMÁS ESTRADA.** Address . . . to the American public. [n. p., 1895?] [4 pp.] 8°.
No t.-p.
In behalf of the Cuban insurgents.
- Cuban belligerency, petition of T. E. Palma, statement of the law by H. S. Rubens. [New York?] 1896. 70 pp. 8°.
Cover-title.
- PALMARIO, T.** Isla de Cuba; despertador patriótico, por T. Palmario. Madrid, Impr. de T. Jordan, 1836. 21 pp. 17 cm.
- PALMER, TRUMAN G., comp.** . . . The "deadly parallel" on Cuban tariff reduction. Compiled by Truman G. Palmer. June 27, 1902.—Ordered to be printed. Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 186 pp. tab. 23 cm. ([U. S.] 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 439)
Running title: Cuban tariff reduction.
- . . . The ethics of the fight for Cuban reciprocity . . . Letter from Truman G. Palmer to Hon. Henry M. Teller, member Senate committee on relations with Cuba. June 27, 1902.—Ordered to be printed. [Washington, Government printing office, 1902] 28 pp. 23 cm. (57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 434)
- PASEO pintoresco por la Isla de Cuba.** Obra artística y literaria, en que se pintan y describen los edificios, los monumentos, los campos y los costumbres de este privilegiado suelo, publicada por los empresarios de la litografía del gobierno y capitán general. Habana, Impr. de Soler y comp., 1841-42. 2 v. in 1. pl. obl. 24°.
Text by Antonio Bachiller y Morales and others.
- PELAÉZ [CAMPOMANES], ANTONIO.** Contestación del general D. Antonio Pelaez á las groseras columnias que contiene el manifesto á la nación por los voluntarios de la isla de Cuba. Madrid, C. Frontaura, 1869. 51 pp. 8°.
- PECKHAM, HERBERT E.** On the bituminous deposits situated at the south and east of Cárdenas, Cuba.
(In American journal of science, vol. 162, July 1901, pp. 33-41)
- PELLITERO, D. VALENTÍN.** Apuntes geológicos referentes al itinerario de Sagua de Tánamo á Santa Catalina de Guantánamo en la Isla de Cuba.
(In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 20 (año 1893), pp. 89-98. Madrid, 1895. 8°)
- Apuntes geológicos referentes al itinerario de Sagua de Tánamo á Santa Catalina de Guantánamo en la Isla de Cuba. Map.
(In Boletín de la Comisión del mapa geológico de España. vol. 20, pp. 89-98. Madrid, 1895)
- PEPPER, CHARLES MELVILLE.** To-morrow in Cuba. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1899. viii, 362 pp. folded map. 8°.
Bibliography, pp. 350-355.

- PEROJO, JOSÉ DEL. *Ensayos de política colonial*. Madrid, Imprenta de Miguel Ginesta, 1885. xvi, 384 pp. 16°.
- Pages 1-184 are taken up with a discussion of the political and commercial conditions of Cuba.
- PERPIÑA Y PIBERNAT, ANTONIO. *El Camagüey. Viajes pintorescos por el interior de Cuba y por sus costas, con descripciones del país*. Barcelona, Librería de J. A. Bastinos, 1889. 448 pp. pls. (wood cuts) 8°.
- PÉRIN, HECTOR. *Les États-Unis et la doctrine de Monroe*. Paris, Arthur Rousseau, 1900. (2), 452 pp. 8°.
- Cuba: pp. 238-366. (Hawaii: pp. 375-401. Philippines: pp. 402-423)
- Bibliographie: pp. 437-445.
- PEZUELA [Y LOBO], JACOBO DE LA, 1811-1882. *Crónica de las Antillas, por Don Jacobo de la Pezuela*. Madrid, Rubio, Grilo y Vitturi, 1871. 231, [1] p. illus., porta., maps. 33½ cm. (Added t.-p.: *Crónica general de España, ó sea Historia ilustrada y descriptiva de sus provincias* . . . Obra [dirigida por Don Cayetano Rosell. v. 12, pt. 1])
- "Descripción de la isla de Cuba," pp. 1-214.
- *Diccionario geográfico, estadístico, histórico de la isla de Cuba, por Don Jacobo de la Pezuela*. Madrid, J. Bernat, 1863-66. 4 v. 4°.
- *Ensayo histórico de la Isla de Cuba, por Don Jacobo de la Pezuela*. Nueva York, Impr. española de R. Rafael, 1842. viii, 631 pp. 22 cm.
- *Diccionario geográfico, estadístico, histórico de la isla de Cuba*. Madrid, J. Bernat, 1863-66. 4 vols. 4°.
- "Sous le titre modeste de dictionnaire, c'est certainement un des meilleurs ouvrages historique et géographique sur Cuba."
- *Historia de la isla de Cuba*. Madrid, Carlos Bailly-Baillière, 1868. 2 vols. 8°.
- [PHELPS, MRS. ALMIRA (HART) LINCOLN] 1793-1884. *A plea for Cuba; addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, urging immediate action in aid of the struggle for independence now going on in that island* . . . Baltimore, Press of W. K. Boyle, 1870. 15 p. 22 cm.
- PHILALETHES, DEMOTICUS, pseud. *Yankee travels through the island of Cuba; or, The men and government, the laws and customs of Cuba, as seen by American eyes*. By Demoticus Philalethes . . . New York, D. Appleton & co., 1856. 1 pp. l., xii, ix, 412 p. 12°.
- PHILIPPO, JAMES MURSELL. *The United States and Cuba*. London: Pewtress & co.; New York, Sheldon, Blakeman & co., 1857. xi, (1), 476 pp. 8°.
- [PICHARDO, ESTRÉBAN] ed. *Autos acordados de la real audiencia de la Isla de Cuba*. Matanzas, Imprenta de la Real marina, 1834. 192 pp. 24°.
- *Diccionario provincial de voces cubanas*. Matanzas, Impr. de la Real marina, 1836. 273, [2] pp. 15½ cm.
- Preface signed: Estéban Pichardo.
- *Geografía de la isla de Cuba*. Publicase bajo los auspicios de la Real Junta de fomento. 1^a-3^a parte. Habana: Tip. de D. M. Soler, 1854. 3 vols. in 1. 8°.
- Lacks the fourth part.
- *Itinerario general de los caminos principales de la isla de Cuba*. Habana, Impr. de Palmer, 1828. 2 p. l., 30 pp. 14 cm.
- Introduction signed: E. Pichardo.
- PICTURESQUE CUBA and our navy; reproductions of photographs with graphic descriptive text. Chicago, Belford, Middlebrook & co., 1898. 6 pp. 119 pls. 2 maps. f°.

- PIERRA, FIDEL G. Cuba: Physical features of Cuba, her past, present, and possible future. Published by the Cuban delegation in the United States. S. Figueroa, New York, 1896. (4), 51, (2) pp. Folded map. 8°.
- See Guiteras, John, *editor*. Free Cuba.
- Cuba can not pay an indemnity to Spain. n. p., 1898. Broadside.
- PILLET, ANTOINE. Protestation contre la guerre Hispano-Américaine. (Supplément à la Revue Générale de Droit International Public, No. 1, 1898) Paris, 1898. 8°.
- PIÑA Y PEÑUELA, D. RAMON. Topografía médica de la isla de Cuba. Habana, Impr. y encuadernación del Tiempo, 1855. 321, (3) pp. 8°.
- PIÑEYRO, ENRIQUE. Morales Lemus y la revolución de Cuba; estudio histórico. Nueva York, M. M. Zarzamendi, 1871. 140 pp. facsim. 19 cm.
- Vida y escritos de Juan Clemente Zenea por Enrique Piñeyro. París, Garnier hermanos, 1901. ix, 298 pp. 18 cm.
- PINAR DEL RIO. Informe que la excma. diputación provincial de Pinar del Rio ha producido al gobierno civil de la provincia acerca de la inconveniencia de modificar la actual división territorial de la isla de Cuba. Pinar del Rio, imprenta La Constancia, 1887. 15 pp. folded sheet. 8°.
- Memoria que presentan el presidente y diputados secretarios de la excma. diputación provincial de Pinar del Rio en la Sesión inaugural del primer período semestral del año económico de 1887 á 88. Pina del Rio, Imprenta "La constancia," 1887. 14, iv pp. folded sheet. L. 8°.
- PIRON, HIPPOLYTE. L'île de Cuba—Santiago—Puerto-Principe—Matanzas et la Havane. Ouvrage orné de gravures dessinées par L. Berton d'après des photographies. Paris, E. Plon et cie, 1876. (4), 325, (1) pp. pls. portraits. 12°.
- Same. 2^e édition. Paris, E. Plon, Nourit et cie., (1889), (6), 325, (1) pp. pls. portraits. 12°.
- POÏY, ANDRÉS. Tableau chronologique des tremblements de terre ressentis à l'île de Cuba de 1551 à 1855. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1855. 42 pp. 8°.
- "Extrait des Nouvelles annales des voyages, Juin, 1853."
- Travaux sur la météorologie, la physique du globe en général, et sur la climatologie de l'île de Cuba et des Antilles . . . Versailles, Soc. météorologique de France, 1861. 1 p. l., 24 pp. 8°.
- Cover-title.
- POEY, FELIPE. Geografía física y política de la isla de Cuba. Ed. 17. Habana: Viuda de Barcina, 1857. 44 pp. 8°.
- Same. Ed. 18. Habana: Viuda de Barcina, 1858. 44 pp. 8°.
- Memorias sobre la historia natural de la isla de Cuba, acompañadas de sumarios latinas y extractos en francés. Habana, 1851-58. 2 vols. 8°.
- Repertorió osico-natural de la isla de Cuba. Habana, abril, 1865-juin, 1868, 2 vols. pls. 8°.
- PORCACCHI, T. L'isole più famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padova.
- (In Venetia, Appresso Simon Galligiano & Girolamo Porro, MDLXXII. (22), 117 pp. Plates in the text. f°)
- 1^{ps}. 88-90 contain "Descrittione dell'Isola Cvba."
- PORTER, ROBERT P. Report on the commercial and industrial condition of the island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 54 pp. 8°.
- (U. S. Treasury department, document no. 2072)
- Appendix to the report on the commercial and industrial condition of the Island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 302 pp. 8°.
- (U. S. Treasury department, document no. 2115)
- Industrial Cuba; being a study of present commercial and industrial conditions, with suggestions as to the opportunities presented in the island for

- American capital, enterprise, and labour. By Robert P. Porter . . . New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. xi, 428 pp. front., pl., maps. 23 cm.
- POVEDA, FRANCISCO JOSÉ. El tiple campesino. Glosas del trovador Cubano, Don Francisco José Poveda. Cuaderno primero. Habana, Imprenta de don Lorenzo M. Fernandez de Teran, 1830. 16 pp. 12°.
- PRADIER-FODÉRÉ, PAUL. L'Amérique Espagnole. Chronique des faits internationaux. (Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée, tome XXIX, p. 659.)
- PRADO, JOSEPH GARCIA. Compendio general de las contribuciones, y gastos que ocasionann todos los efectos, frutos, candaes, y demás, que se trafican entre los reynos de Castilla y America. Deducida del real proyecto de 5. de abril de 1720, hasta fines del de 1761. Cadiz, M. E. de los Monteros, 1762. (4), 158 pp. 8°.
- PREISS, EDMUND CARL, *editor*. Cuba unter spanischer Regierung. Landesgesetze und statistische Daten der Insel. Vom königlichen Colonial Bureau in Madrid nach offiziellen Quellen Zusammengestellt und herausgegeben. Autorisirte Uebersetzung. (Vermehrt durch das Reform-Ergänzungsgesetz von 1897, eine unabhängige Politische Original-Studie und viele Randbemerkungen). Von Edmund Carl Preiss, New York, 1897. 125 pp. 8°.
- PRINCE, J[OHN] C., *comp.* Cuba illustrated, with the biography and portrait of Christopher Columbus, containing also general information relating to Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and the island of Cuba . . . together with an Anglo-Spanish vocabulary, comp. by J. C. Prince. 1893-1894. 6th ed. . . . New York, N. Thompson & co. [1894] viii, 260, [2] pp. illus. port., fold. map. 12°.
- PROYECTO de un colegio en esta ciudad con el título de Colegio de Santiago. [Santiago de] Cuba, Impr. de la Real sociedad económica, 1841. 26 pp. 12°.
- PUENTE Y FRANCO, Antonio de, y JOSÉ FRANCISCO DIAZ. Historia de las leyes, plebiscitos y senado con sultos mas notables, desde la fundacion de Roma hasta Justiniano. Madrid, Imprenta de D. Vicente de Lalama, 1840. (2), 215, (1) pp. 12°.
- Puente y Franco was "ministro togado de la audiencia pretorial de la Habana."
- PUERTO PRÍNCIPE. Colegio de abogados de San Ignacio de Loyola. Estatutos del real e ilustre colegio de abogados de San Ignacio de Loyola, establecido en la siempre fiel muy noble y muy leal ciudad de Santa María de Puerto Príncipe formados por la Real audiencia por disposición del Rey Nuestro Señor. Puerto Príncipe, año de 1832, Imprenta de gobierno y real hacienda. 33 pp. 12°.
- Estatutos y reglamento del banco agrícola de Puerto Príncipe. Habana, Imprenta de "Los niños huérfanos, 1887. 51 pp. sm. 4°.
- Memoria que presentan el Presidente y diputados secretarios de la excma. diputación provincial de Puerto Príncipe en la sesión inaugural de segundo período semestral del año de 1887. Puerto Príncipe, Tipografía "El Pueblo," 1887. sm. 4°.
- Ordenanzas de policía urbana y rural del término municipal. Puerto-Príncipe, Imprenta de "El Fanal," 1881. 65, (1), 4 pp. sm. 4°.
- PUJOL Y DE CAMPS, MARCELO. Apuntes para el presente y porvenir de Cuba. Nociones sobre las corrientes políticas de la época en relación con nuestros asuntos antillanos; con algunas breves consideraciones acerca de los conflictos sociales y económico-administrativos que nos aquejan, y plan general de reformas . . . Por Marcelo Pujol y de Camps . . . Habana, Imp. del "Avisador comercial," 1885. xix, 243 pp. 23 cm.

- PUJOLA Y COMPAÑÍA. Guía del cementerio de la Habana, bajo la protección del excmo. e illmo. sr. obispo de esta diócesis Don fray Jacinto María Martínez Saez. Habana, Impr. y librería "El Iris," 1868. 2 p. l., 324 pp. 24 cm.
- PUBALGAS [Y GUERRIS], IGNACIO [MIGUEL]. El sacerdote blanco; 6, La familia de uno de los últimos caciques de la isla de Cuba . . . Barcelona, Impr. de Indar, 1839. 2 v. front. 16°.
- QUESADA, GONZALO DE. Ignacio Mora. Imprenta "América," S. Figueroa, *editor*. New York, 1894. 184 pp., portraits. (Biblioteca de "Patria.") sq. 16°.
- History of the war. See Guitéras, John, *editor*. Free Cuba.
- *translator*. Patriotismo. Cuentos de guerra, traducidos del francés. Imprenta "América," S. Figueroa, *editor*. 1893. 212 (1) pp. Woodcuts in the text. 16°.
- [QUESADA, MANUEL DE] 1830?-1886. Address of Cuba to the United States. New York, Comes, Lawrence & co., printers, 1873. 1 p. l., iv, 41 pp. 24 cm. Signed: M. Quesada.
- QUESADA, RAFAEL DE. Defensa del señor brigadier Don José Coppinger sobre la entrega que hizo por capitulación del castillo de S. Juan de Ulúa, de su mando, á los disidentes de Méjico, leida por su defensor el coronel D. Rafael de Quesada, el día 14 de marzo de 1826, en el Consejo de generales celebrado en esta capital, para purificar la conducta de aquel gefe. Habana, Imprenta fraternal de los Díaz de Castro, 1826. 21 pp. 22 cm.
- QUESADO, ANTONIO MIRÓ. Universidad de Lima. La intervención Americana en Cuba. Tesis presentada para optar el grado de Bachiller en la Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Administrativas. Lima, 1898. 8°.
- LA QUESTION DE CUBA. Paris, E. Dentu, 1859. 63 pp. 22 cm.
- QUESTION CUBAINE. L'esclavage et la traite à Cuba. Paris, Typographie Tolmer . . . 1876. x, 30 pp. 8°.
- Translated by R. E. Bétancés.
- QUINTANA, SEBASTIAN ACOSTA. Planos de comunicaciones de las provincias de la isla de Cuba, con otros datos relativos al ramo de correos. Habana, 10 de mayo de 1884. Copyright, 1884, by José Menendez & brother. 6 folded maps. 5 folded sheets. 32°.
- RAMOS, JOSÉ EDUARDO. Historia del uredo (1) cocfvero.—Informe de la comisión nombrada por la Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana para investigar la causa de la enfermedad de los cocoteros de la isla de Cuba y buscar el remedio oportuno. [no title-page] 33 pp. [Real academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana. Sesión del 8 de enero de 1882]
- RANDOLPH, CARMAN F. The law and policy of annexation. With special reference to the Philippines, together with observations on the status of Cuba. Longmans, Green and co., London and Bombay, 1901. xi, (1), 226 pp. 8°.
- Chapter V. . . . Observations on the status of Cuba. Appendix of documents: A. Joint resolution in regard to Cuba; Declaration of war; Protocol of August 12, 1896; Proclamation of protocol; Treaty of Paris; Act of March 21, 1899.
- Some observations on the status of Cuba.
- Reprinted from Yale law journal for June, 1900. 12 pp. 8°.
- RAWSON, JAMES. Cuba. Edited by D. P. Kidder. New York, Lane & Tippet, 1847. 70 pp. front., illus. 16°.
- REA, GEORGE BRONSON. Facts and fakes about Cuba. A review of the various stories circulated in the United States concerning the present insurrection. By George Bronson Rea (field correspondent of "New York Herald"). Illustrated by William de La M. Cary. New York, George Munro's sons [1897] 336 pp. pls. 12°.

REAL UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA. Oración inaugural pronunciada en la solemne apertura del curso académico de 1890 á 1891 y memoria anuario del de 1888 á 1889 que se publican con arreglo al artículo 106 del reglamento universitario. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general por S. M., 1890. fº.

The inaugural discourse was by Juan Villaró y Díaz.

—— Same. 1894 á 1895. Habana, 1894. fº.

The discourse was delivered by Juan Francisco Albear y Saint-Just.

RECLUS, JEAN JACQUES ÉLISÉE. The earth and its inhabitants. By Elisée Reclus.

Edited by A. H. Keane. London, []

Vol. 17, pp. 354-381 are devoted to an account of Cuba, its physical features, rivers, reefs and cays, climate, flora, fauna, inhabitants, topography, and economic condition.

REFLECTIONES de un Habanero sobre la independencia de esta isla. 2. ed. Cor. y aumentada por su autor. Habana, Arazoza y Soler, 1823. 2 p. l., 37 pp. 19 cm.

Signed "Un Habanero."

REFUTACIÓN al papel anónimo titulado: Estado actual de la isla de Cuba, y medios que han de adoptarse para fomentar su prosperidad con utilidad de la madre patria. Madrid, L. Amarita, 1838. 103 pp., tab. 20½ cm.

REGNAULT, ÉLIAS. Histoire des Antilles et des colonies françaises, espagnoles, anglaises, danoises et suédoises. Saint-Domingue, Cuba et Porto-Rico . . . Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1849. (2), 160 pp. 8º. (L'Univers, vol. 26)

REPARAZ, G[ONZALO] La guerra de Cuba. Estudio militar, por G. Reparaz . . . Madrid, La España editorial, 1896. 216, [1] p. 22 cm.

LA REPÚBLICA CUBANA. Año 1-2; enero 1896-sept. 30, 1897. Paris, 1896-97. 2 vols. in 1. fº.

REVISTA DE CUBA. Periódico mensual de ciencias, derecho, literatura y bellas artes . . . Director: Dr. José Antonio Cortina. Habana, 1877-84. 16 vols. 8º.

REVISTA DE LA HABANA. t. 1-5, 2. ser. t. 1-4; marzo 1853-setiembre 1857. Habana, Impr. del Tiempo, 1853-57. 9 v. illus., pl., port. fº. and 8º.

Editors: R. M. de Mendive and J. de J. Q. García.

REYNOSO, ALVARO. Notas acerca del cultivo en Camellones. Agricultura de los indígenas de Cuba y Haití. Paris, Ernesto Leroux, 1881. (6), 111 pp. 8º.

RICAFORT, MARIANO, and others. Reglamento de la real casa de maternidad, dispuesto por su junta de gobierno . . . Habana, Oficina de D. José Bolofia, año 1833. (2), 66 pp. 12º.

RIES, JULIUS. Schilderungen des triebens im leben und handel in den Vereinigten Staaten und Havana, gesammelt auf reisen in den jahren 1838 und 1839. Von Julius Ries. Berlin, Auf kosten und im selbstverlage des verfassers 1840. x, 236, [2] pp. 20½ cm.

RIPLEY, ELIZA McHATTON- From flag to flag; a woman's adventures and experiences in the South during the war, in Mexico, and in Cuba, by Eliza McHatton-Ripley . . . New York, D. Appleton and co., 1889 [1888] 296 pp. 18½ cm.

ROBERTSON, JAMES. A few months in America; containing remarks on some of the industrial and commercial interests. London, [1855] vii, 230 pp. 12º.

Pages 91-101 contain "Cuba; its annexation a gain or loss to the United States."

ROBINSON, ALBERT G[ARDNER] 1855- Cuba and the intervention, by Albert G. Robinson. New York, London [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1905. 5 p. l., 359 pp. 21½ cm.

—— . . . Facts and figures on the Cuban situation. Prepared at the request of the Cuban Planters' Association by Albert G. Robinson, Washington, January, 1902. [Washington, Press of Byron S. Adams, 1902] 27 pp. 12º.

Cover-title.

ROCHAS, V[ICTOR] DE. Cuba under Spanish rule. By Dr. V. de Roches[!] (From the "Revue contemporaine.") New York, Great American engraving and printing company [1869?] 57 pp. 23 cm.

(In Cuban committee in London. The revolution in Cuba. [London, 1896?] 24 cm. pp. [65]-109)

First published in the *Revue contemporaine*, v. 106-106, 1869, and issued separately in English, New York [1869]

RODRÍGUEZ, JOSÉ IGNACIO. Vida de Don José de la Luz y Caballero, por José Ignacio Rodríguez. Nueva York, Impr. de "El Mundo nuevo—La América ilustrada," 1874. xii, 327 pp. front. (port.) 12°.

——— Vida del presbítero Don Félix Varela (savant philosophe Cubain) Nueva York, Imprenta de "O Novo mundo," 1878. xviii, 448 pp. port. facsimile. 8°.

RODRÍGUEZ DE TÍO, LOLA. Claros y nieblas. Poesías. Con un prólogo del porte Carlos Pefiaranda, y un juicio del Don Cecilio Acosta. Mayaguez, Tipografía comercial. Marina, 1885. xxix, (2), 333 pp. port. 12°.

RODRÍGUEZ FERRER, MIGUEL. De los terrícolas cubanos con anterioridad á los que allí encontró Colón, según puede inferirse de las antigüedades encontradas en esta isla.

(In Congreso internacional de Americanistas, Actas de la cuarta reunión. Madrid, 1881. vol. 1. pp. 224-261. Madrid, 1882. 8°)

——— La isla de Cuba estuvo unida un día al continente americano.

(In Congreso internacional de Americanistas, Actas de la cuarta reunión. Madrid, 1881. vol. 1. pp. 96-113. Madrid, 1882. 8°)

——— Naturaleza y civilización de la grandiosa isla de Cuba, ó Estudios variados y científicos, al alcance de todos, y otros histórico, estadísticos y políticos . . . Por el Ilmo. Señor D. Miguel Rodríguez-Ferrer . . . Madrid, Impr. de J. Noguera, 1876-87. 2 v. 25½ cm.

Contenido.—1, Naturaleza. Procede á ésta, una introducción sobre las colonias en general y nuestras provincias ultramarinas en particular. 2, Civilización. En esta parte se contiene el curso que ha venido teniendo la de esta isla desde su descubrimiento y colonización hasta nuestros días, con curiosas notas é interesantes documentos.

——— Los nuevos peligros de Cuba entre sus cinco crisis actuales, por D. Miguel Rodríguez Ferrer . . . Madrid, Impr. de M. Galiano, 1862, 197 pp. 17½ cm.

RODRÍGUEZ LANDEYRA, FRANCISCO. Estudio sobre la geografía de la isla de Cuba; por Francisco Rodríguez Landeyra . . . Zaragoza, Establecimiento tipográfico de "La Derecha," 1896. 266 pp. 20 cm.

RODRÍGUEZ SAN PEDRO, JOAQUÍN, and others. Legislación ultramarina. Concordada y anotada por Joaquín Rodríguez San Pedro . . . con la colaboración de Antonio Fernández Chorot, Eduardo y Arturo Píera y Manuel González Junguitu. Madrid, Imprenta de los Señores Viota, Cubas y Vicente, (etc.), 1865-1869, 16 vols. large 8°.

[**ROGERS, CARLTON H.**] Incidents of travel in the southern states and Cuba. With a description of the Mammoth cave . . . New York, R. Craighead, 1862. 320 pp. 12°.

Preface signed C. H. R.

ROSALÍN, DOMINGO. Necropolis de la Habana. Historia de los cementerios de esta ciudad con multitud de noticias interesantes. Habana, Imprenta "El Trabajo," 1875. 543, xiii, (1) pp. 8°.

ROSAL [Y VÁZQUEZ DE MONDRAGÓN], ANTONIO DEL. Los mambises. Memorias de un prisionero, por el capitán de infantería Don Antonio del Rosal. Madrid, Impr. de Pedro Abienzo, 1874. 44 pp. 8°.

ROSEMOND DE BEAUVALLO, J[EAN] B[APTISTE] L'île de Cuba, par J.-B. Rosemond de Beauvallon. Première partie. Voyage à la Havane, sur les côtes, dans l'intérieur, à Santiago. Société.—Mœurs.—Paysages.—Épisodes. Paris, Dauvin et Fontaine [etc.], 1844. xii p., 1 l., 470 pp. 21 cm.

No more published.

ROUND ISLAND expedition. Defence of the navy. Mobile, Printed at the job office of the Daily advertiser, 1849. 8 pp. 8°.

Two articles published in the Mobile advertiser of Sept. 18 and 19, 1849. Signed "Truth."

ROUTIER, GASTON. L'Espagne en 1897. Paris, 1897. Le Soudier.

"Devotes a large part of the book to Cuba and President McKinley's message."

[ROVIRA, CARLOS A.] El coronel Ordóñez y Cuba en 1851; reflexiones que someten á la consideración de las Cortes del reino y de todos los Españoles residentes en ambos hemisferios, dos Cubanos. Paris, Garnier hermanos, 1897. 50 pp. 21 cm.

Signed C. A. Rovira and C. Echevarne.

ROWAN, ANDREW SUMMERS, and MARATHON MONTROSE RAMSEY. The Island of Cuba. A descriptive and historical account of the Great Antilla. New York, Henry Holt and company, 1896. x, 279 pp. 2 folded maps. 16°.

Bibliography, pp. 261-273.

RUBIO, JUAN [director de la Escuela del Real Sitio de San Ildefonso] Consejos dirigidos á los maestros de primeras letras. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1832. 37 pp. 24°.

[Reimpresos por disposición de la Real Sociedad Económica de amigos de este país.]

RUSSEL, ROBERT. North America: its agriculture and climate. Containing observations on the agriculture and climate of Canada, the United States, and the island of Cuba. Edinburgh; Adam and Charles Black, 1857. (6), 390 pp. plates. folded maps. 8°.

Cuba: pp. 204-242.

SABANILLA, FERRO-CARRIL DE LA. Junta directiva. Exposición de los trabajos de la Junta directiva del ferro-carril de la Sabanilla. [Matanzas, 1842] vi pp. 12°.

No t.-p.

SACO, JOSÉ ANTONIO, 1800?-1879. Colección de papeles científicos, históricos, políticos y de otros ramos sobre la isla de Cuba, ya publicados, ya inéditos, por Don José Antonio Saco . . . Paris, Impr. de d' Aubusson y Kugelmann, 1858-59. 3 v. in 2. diagr. 22 cm.

———. Colección póstuma de papeles científicos, históricos, políticos y de otros ramos, sobre la isla de Cuba, ya publicados, ya inéditos. Habana, Miguel de Villa, 1881. 489, (2) pp. 8°.

Contains: Conformidad entre las instituciones de las provincias hispano-americanas y su metrópoli en los tiempos pasados, y contraste en el presente; Refutación de los argumentos con que se pretende defender en Cuba el actual régimen absoluto; Venta de los bienes de las órdenes religiosas suprimidas en Cuba; Inversión de una parte del producto de ellos á favor de la misma Isla; Estado de las calles de la Habana; Hay en Cuba patriotismo?; Una revelación al público cubano ó sea rectificación de uno de mis escritos; La estadística criminal de Cuba en 1862; Fiestas con que la Habana ha celebrado en los días 15, 16 y 17 de mayo de 1864 el adoquinado de la Calzada del Monte, hoy llamada calle del Príncipe Alfonso; El actual Emperador de Méjico y el Conde de Aranda; Los chinos en Cuba; La política absolutista en las provincias ultramarinas; Introducción de colonos africanos en Cuba y sus inconvenientes; Cuba es la que debe imponerse sus contribuciones, dirigiéndolas ó invirtiéndolas en sus propias necesidades; La esclavitud política á que las provincias de Ultramar fueron condenadas en 1837 fué un acto anticonstitucional y nulo; Voto particular en la Junta de Información sobre reformas en Cuba y Puerto-Rico . . .; Fragmentos inéditos sobre la refutación de las objeciones hechas al Voto particular; La esclavitud en Cuba y la revolución de España; Carta al Señor D. Miguel Almagro.

- SACO, JOSÉ ANTONIO, 1800?-1879. *L'esclavage à Cuba et la révolution d'Espagne; Traduction et préface de Montluc (Léon Pierre Adrian de).* 2^e édition. Paris, E. Dentu, 1869. 23 pp. 8°.
- Examen analítico del informe de la comisión especial nombrada por las cortes, sobre la esclusión de los actuales y futuros diputados de ultramar, y sobre la necesidad de regir aquellos países por leyes especiales. Su autor Don José Antonio Saco . . . Madrid, T. Jordan, 1837. 32 pp. 19½ cm.
- Examen analítico del informe de la comisión especial nombrada por las cortes, sobre la esclusión de los actuales y futuros diputados de ultramar, y sobre la necesidad de regir aquellos países por leyes especiales. Madrid, Oficina de Thomas Jordan, 1837.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 106-137. N. Y. 1853.)
- Folletos escritos por Don José Antonio Saco, contra la anexión de la isla de Cuba á los Estados Unidos de América; tomo único. Nueva York, R. Lockwood é hijo, 1856. 1 p. l., [7]-233 p. 19 cm.
Contenida.—Ideas sobre la incorporación de Cuba en los Estados-Unidos.—Réplica . . . á los anexionistas que han impugnado sus ideas sobre la incorporación de Cuba en los Estados-Unidos.—Las situación política de Cuba y su remedio.—Cuestión de Cuba.
- Historia de la esclavitud desde los tiempos más remotos hasta nuestros días . . . Paris, Lahure, 1875-77. 3 v. 8°.
- Ideas sobre la incorporación de Cuba en los Estados-Unidos. (Paris, 1848.)
(*In his Obras.* vol. 2, pp. 7-29. N. Y. (1853.)
- Justa defensa de la Academia cubana de literatura contra los violentos ataques que se le han dado en el Diario de la Habana, desde el 12 hasta el 23 de abril del presente año, escrita por Don José Antonio Saco, y publicada por un amigo de la Academia. New-Orleans, Impresa por St. Romes, 1834. 30 pp. 19½ cm.
- Justa defensa de la Academia Cubana de literatura contra los violentos ataques que se le han dado en el Diario de la Habana, desde el 12 hasta el 23 de abril del presente año . . . publicada por un amigo de la Academia. New-Orleans, Impresa por Mr. St. Romes. Oficina de el Courier, año de 1834.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 43-73. N. Y. 1853.)
- Memoria sobre caminos, en la isla de Cuba. Por Don José Antonio Saco. Nueva-York, Impr. por G. F. Bunce, 1830. 1 p. l., iv, [5]-96 p. pl. fold. tab. 21 cm.
- Memoria sobre caminos en la isla de Cuba. N. Y., G. F. Bunce, 1830.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 2. pp. 257-347. N. Y. 1853.)
- Memoria sobre la vagancia en la isla de Cuba . . . premiada por la real sociedad patriótica de la Habana en diciembre de 1831.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 7-42. N. Y. 1853.)
- Mi primera pregunta. ¿La abolición del comercio de esclavos africanos arruinará ó atrasará la agricultura cubana? . . . Madrid, M. Calero, 1837. 39 pp. 12°.
- Mi primera pregunta. ¿La abolición del comercio de esclavos africanos arruinará ó atrasará la agricultura cubana? . . . Madrid: Imp. Marcelino Calero, 1837.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 75-104. N. Y. 1853.)
- Obras de Don José Antonio Saco. Compiladas por primera vez y publicadas en dos tomos, por un paisano del autor . . . Nueva-York, Librería americana y estrangera de R. Lockwood é hijo [1853] 2 v. 19½ cm.
- Paralelo entre la isla de Cuba y algunas colonias inglesas. Madrid, oficina de Don Thomas Jordan, 1837.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 147-170. N. Y. 1853.)

- SACO, JOSÉ ANTONIO, 1800?-1879. Protesta de los disputados electos por la isla de Cuba á las cortes generales de la nación. Madrid, Imp. del "Mundo," 1837.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 139-141. N. Y. 1853.)
- Reclamaciones del disputado á cortes por la provincia de Cuba sobre la aprobación ó desaprobación de sus poderes. Madrid, Imp. D. E. F. de Angulo, 1837.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 142-145. N. Y. 1853.)
- Réplica de Don José Antonio Saco á la contestación del Señor Fiscal . . . Don Vicente Vasquez Queipo, en el exámen del informe sobre el fomento de la población blanca, etc., en la isla de Cuba. Madrid, Imp. de "La Publicidad," á cargo de M. Rivadeneyra, 1847.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 247-341. N. Y. 1853.)
- Réplica de Don José Antonio Saco á los anexionistas que han impugnado sus ideas sobre la incorporación de Cuba en los Estados-Unidos. Madrid, imp. de la compañía de impresores y libreros de Reino, 1850.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 2. pp. 31-148. N. Y. 1853.)
- La situación política de Cuba y su remedio. Paris, Imp. de E. Thunot y Compañía, 1851.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 2. pp. 149-233. N. Y. 1853.)
- La supresión del tráfico de esclavos africanos en la isla de Cuba, examinada con relación á su agricultura y á su seguridad . . . Paris, Impr. de Panckoucke, 1845. 70 pp., 1 l. 8°.
- La supresión del tráfico de esclavos Africanos en la isla de Cuba; examinada con relación á su agricultura y á su seguridad. Paris, imp. De Panckoucke, 1845.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 1. pp. 171-232. N. Y. 1853.)
- Tablas necrológicas del cólera-morbus en la ciudad de la Habana . . . formadas á excitación del . . . conde de Vélanueva por D. Ramon de la Sagra. Habana, imp. del Gobierno . . . 1833.
(*In his Obras.* vol. 2. pp. 235-256. N. Y. 1853.)
- SAGRA, RAMÓN DE LA. Cuba en 1860, ó sea cuadro de sus adelantos en la población, la agricultura, el comercio y las rentas públicas, suplemento á la primera parte de la Historia política y natural de la isla de Cuba, por D. Ramón de la Sagra. Ed. aumentada con el censo de la población en 1861. Paris, L. Hachette y ca., 1863. 2 p. l., 282 pp. 40½ cm.
- Historia económico-política y estadística de la isla de Cuba; ó sea de sus progresos en la población, la agricultura, el comercio y las rentas. Por Don Ramon de la Sagra . . . Habana, Impr. de las viudas de Arazoza y Soler, 1831. 2 p. l., xiii, [3], 386 p., 1 l. incl. tab. 23½ cm.
Includes the census for 1774, 1792, 1817, and 1827.
- Historia física, económico-política, intelectual y moral de la isla de Cuba por D. Ramón de la Sagra. Nueva ed. considerablemente aumentada. Relación del último viaje del autor. Paris, L. Hachette y ca., 1861. 2 p. l., 250 pp., 1 l. 21 cm.
- Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. Paris, Arthur Bertrand, 1842-56. 12 vols. plates. maps. f°.
Contents.—Historia física y política por Ramon de la Sagra. Paris, 1842-43. 2 vols. maps.
Vol. 1: Introduccion, lxxix pp.; Geografía, 76 pp.; Clima, pp. 77-123; Apéndice á la parte mineralógica, pp. 124-140; Poblacion (census of 1774, 1792, 1817, 1827), pp. 141-224; Agricultura é Industria rural, pp. 225-300. Paris, 1842. lxxix, 302 pp.
Vol. 2: Comercio marítimo, pp. 1-88; Rentas y gastos, pp. 89-128; Fuerza armada terrestre y marítima, pp. 129-135; Apéndice: Extractos . . . de los documentos del Archivo de Sevilla, concernientes á la América española. 72 pp. (Análisis del censo de la población . . . en 1841, pp. 65-72.) Atlas geográfico, 2 pp. 12 maps. Paris, 1842. (4), 2, 135; 72, 2; (2), 2 pp. 12 maps. f°.

Vol. 8: Mamíferos y Aves. Mamíferos [por Ramon de la Sagra] Paris, 1845. (2), 39 pp. Aves por Alcides d'Orbigny. Paris, 1839. 220 pp.

Independent title-pages.

Vol. 4: Reptiles y peces. [Reptiles por Cocteau y Bibron [pp. 1-10 (introducción); 11-143, parte descriptiva]; Peces por A. Guichenot. [pp. 145-255.] Paris, 1843. (2) 255 pp.

Vol. 5: Moluscos por Alcides d'Orbigny.

Vol. 6: Fósiles, Foraminíferas, [por Alcides d'Orbigny.] Paris, 1855. (2), 33-180 pp.

Vol. 7: [Animales articulados con pies articulados.] Crustáceos, arácnidos é insectos [por F. E. Guérin-Mèneville.] Crustáceos, pp. v-xxxii. Insectos pp. 1-371. Paris, 1856. (2) xxii, 371 pp.

Vol. 8: Atlas de Zoología.

Vols. 9-11: Botánica. Vol. 9: Criptogamia ó plantas celulares, por Camilo Montagne; Paris, 1845. (4), 64, 316 pp. Contains the following introductory articles: Flora cubana, introducción por Ramon de la Sagra. pp. 1-4; Exposición sucinta del resultado de las . . . observaciones concernientes á la vegetación cubana . . . no comprendidas en la parte descriptiva de ellas, pp. 5-64; (Calendario de flora para la isla de Cuba, pp. 10-14; Epítome de la flora Cubana, fanerogamia, pp. 31-45; criptogamia, pp. 46-49) por Ramon de la Sagra. Vols. 10, 11: Fanerogamia ó plantas vasculares, por A. Richard. Paris, 1845-50. 2 vols.

Vol. 12: Atlas de botánica. Paris, 1855. (4) pp. 109. plates. f°.

SAGRA, RAMÓN DE LA. Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'île de Cuba.

——— Botanique, plantes cellulaires. Par Camille Montagne. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1838-42. (4), x, 549 pp. 8°

——— Botanique, plantes vasculaires de l'île de Cuba, par A. Richard.

——— Foraminifères, par Alcide d'Orbigny. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1839. Text. xlviii, 224 pp. 8°. atlas. f°.

——— Histoire physique et politique de l'île de Cuba, par Ramon de la Sagra, traduite par M. Berthelot. Paris, A. Bertrand.

——— Mammifères, par Ramon de La Sagra, par de Berthelot. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1840. (6), xlv, (1), 18 pp. atlas. f°.

——— Ornithologie, par Alcide d'Orbigny. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1839. xxxi, (1), 336 pp. 8°. atlas. f°.

The volumes on "Mammifères" and "Ornithologie" are bound together, forming one volume of letter-press and one volume of plates.

——— Mollusques, par Alcide d'Orbigny. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1853. 2 vols. 8°.

——— Poissons, par A. Guichenot. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1853. (2), 206, (1) pp. 8°.

——— Reptiles, par MM. Cocteau et Bibron. Paris, A. Bertrand.

——— Relación de los trabajos físicos y meteorológicos hechos por Don Andrés Poëy, tanto en la Habana como en Europa destinada para servir de introducción á las futuras tareas del Observatorio meteorológico de aquella ciudad . . . Paris, E. Thunot y comp., 1858. 1 p. l., 40 pp. 8°. S. Cover-title.

SAINT-VEL, O[CTAVE] Traité des maladies des régions intertropicales . . . Paris, A. Delahaye, 1868. xi, 512 pp. 8°.

SALLES, ANTONIO. Poetas Cubanos.

(In Revista Brasileira, vol. 14, June, 1893, pp. 301-326.)

SALTERAIN, P. Ligera reseña de los temblores de tierra ocurridos en la Isla de Cuba. (In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 10, pp. 371-385. Madrid, 1883. 8°.

SANTACILIA, PEDRO, 1829- Lecciones orales sobre la historia de Cuba, pronunciadas en el Ateneo democrático cubano de Nueva York, por Pedro Santacilia. Nueva-Orleans, impr. de L. E. del Cristo, 1859. xi, 220 p. 21½ cm.

SANTIAGO, and the freeing of Spanish America, 1741 . . . [New York, 1899] cover-title, 323-328 pp. 27 cm.

Reprinted from the American historical review, v. 4, no. 2, Jan., 1899.

Contents.—I, [Minutes of an English] council of war at Santiago de la Vega, Jamaica, May 26, 1741.—II, Some thoughts relating to our conquests in America, June 6, 1741.

- SANTO ANGEL CUSTODIO PARISH, Havana.** Exposición de la fiesta de gracias al arcángel San Rafael, por haber cesado la epidemia del cólera en el barrio de la parroquia del Santo Angel Custodio, y de las exequias que por los feligreses que fallecieron, celebraron su Junta de caridad é individuos calificadoros, con los sermones que se predicaron en ellas . . . Habana, J. Boloña, 1834. 3 p. l., 34 pp. illus. 12°.
- SANTOS FUENTES Y BETANCOURT, EMILIO DE LOS.** Aparición y desarrollo de la poesía en Cuba; tesis que, para incorporarse en la Universidad mayor de San Marcos de Lima, leyó . . . D. Emilio de los Santos Fuentes y Betancourt . . . Lima, impr. de "La Opinión nacional," 1877. 23 pp. 26 cm.
- [**SANTOS SUAREZ, JOAQUIN.**] La cuestión Africana en la isla de Cuba, considerada bajo su doble aspecto de la trata interior y exterior. Por un cubano propietario. Madrid, 1863. 63 pp. 4°.
- Bound with Montaos y Robillard Francisco. Proyecto de Emancipación de la esclavitud en la isla de Cuba.
- SAUSSURE, HEURE DE.** Rapport sur un os maxillaire inférieur trouvé à Cuba, par M. Ferrer.
- (In Congreso internacional de Americanistas, actas de la cuarta reunión, Madrid, 1881. vol. 1. pp. 262-265. Dictamen acerca de la misma mandíbula, de doctor O. J. B. Hérar y Haro. pp. 265-267. Madrid, 1881. 8°.)
- SCHERZER, KARL RITTER VON.** Aus dem natur- und völkerleben im tropischen Amerika. Skizzenbuch von dr. Karl v. Scherzer. Leipzig, G. Wigand, 1864. 2 p. l., 380 pp. 20½ cm.
- Cuba: pp. 22-28; 331-330.
- Reise der österreichischen Fregatte "Novara" um die Erde . . . 1857, 1858, 1859 . . . Statistisch-commercieller Theil . . . Wien, K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1866. 2 vols. maps. f°.
- Cuba: vol. 2. pp. 467-496. (1 map)
- Die westindischen Inseln St. Thomas, Haiti, Porto Rico und Cuba. Mit einer Karte.
- (In Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859 unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorff-Urbair. Statistisch-commercieller Theil von Dr. Karl von Scherzer. Zweiter Band. Wien, 1866. pp. 467-496)
- SCHÜTZ [ZU] HOLZHAUSEN, [KUNO DAMIAN] freiherr von and SPRINGER, ROBERT, ed.** Cuba und die übrigen inseln Westindiens. Mit besonderer berücksichtigung der politischen und sozialen verhältnisse . . . Würzburg und Leipzig, Woerl's reisebücherverlag [1896] xii, 388 pp. front., pl., fold. map. 16°.
- SEDANO [Y CRUZAT], CARLOS DE.** Cuba; estudios políticos, por D. Carlos de Sedano . . . Madrid, Impr. á cargo de M. G. Hernández, 1872. 4 p. l., 457, [5] pp. 8°.
- "Estudios políticos sobre Cuba por D. Carlos de Sedano," an article by Antonio Romero Ortiz from "La Política," January 1873, forms part of the introductory matter.
- SERRA MONTALVO, RAFAEL.** Ensayos políticos. Segunda serie. New York, 1896. 221, (1), xvi pp. portrait. sq. 16°.
- Mainly a reprint of newspaper articles advertising the Cuban cause. Contains a sketch of José Martí.
- SIGSBEE, CHARLES D.** The "Maine." An account of her destruction in Havana harbor. The personal narrative of Captain Charles D. Sigbee. New York, The Century co., 1899. xiv, (2), 27 pp. pls. (photogravures) portraits. 8°.
- SIMANCAS, M. G.** Riqueza minera de las Villas, Cuba. With map.
- (In Revista de geografía comm. Madrid, 1887)

SIMPSON, CHARLES TORREY. Distribution of the land and fresh water mollusks of the West Indian region and their evidence with regard to past changes of land and sea.

(In U. S. National Museum. Proceedings, vol. 17, pp. 423-450. Washington, 1896. pl. 8°)

SIRGADO Y SEQUEIRA, Pedro Pascual de. Elogio del Sr. Juan Manuel O'Farrill, pronunciado en la Real sociedad patriótica de la Habana. Habana, 1831. 14 pp. 8°.

SIVERS, JEGOR VON. Cuba, die Perle der Antillen. Reisedenkwürdigkeiten und Forschungen. Leipzig, Carl Fr. Fleischer, 1861. vi, (2), 364 pp. 8°.

Reviewed in The Nation, vol. 3 (Aug. 2, 1866), pp. 85-87.

"Schriften über Cuba," pp. 341-346.

SKINNER, CHARLES M[ONTGOMERY] 1852- Myths and legends of our new possessions and protectorate. Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott co., 1900 [1899] 354 pp. pl. 12°.

SMITH, AARON. The atrocities of the pirates, or, a faithful narrative of the unparalleled sufferings endured by the author, during his captivity among the pirates of the island of Cuba, with an account of the excesses and barbarities of those inhuman freebooters. London, G. and W. B. Whittaker, 1824. xi, (1), 214 pp. 16°.

—— Same. First American, from the London edition. New York, Robert Lowry, 1824. 158 pp. 16°.

[SMITH, HENRY ESKINE] On and off the saddle; characteristic sights and scenes from the great Northwest to the Antilles. By Lisenard Rutgers [*pseud.*] New York, London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1894. viii, 201 pp. front., pl. 16°.

SNOW, FREEMAN. Treaties and topics in American diplomacy. Boston, Boston book company, 1894. vii, (1), 515 pp. 8°.

Cuba: pp. 349-357. Contain an outline history of the attempts made to acquire Cuba supposed to be favored by the United States Government.

SOLOREZANO PEREIRA. Política indiana. Sacada en lengua castellana de los dos tomos del derecho, i gobierno municipal de las Indias Occidentales que más copiosamente escrito en la Latina por el mismo avtor, dividida en seis libros. En los quales con gran distinción, i estvdio se trata, i resuelve todo lo tocante al descubrimiento, descripción, adquisición, i retención de las mismas Indias, i su gobierno particular . . . Añadidas muchas cosas, que no estan en los tomos Latinos, i en particular to do el libro sexto, que en dies i siete capítulos trata de la hazienda real de las Indias . . . En Madrid, por Diego Diaz de la Carrera, año MDCXLVIII. (44), 1040, (104) pp. f°.

SOTOMAYOR, URBANO F[ELYJOO] DE. Isla de Cuba, por Urbano F. de Sotomayor. Paris, Impr. de A. Blondeau, 1852. 63 pp. 24 cm.

SOUVENIR of the island of Cuba. [New York] J. C. Prince, 1894. cover-title, 36 l. obl. 12°.

SPAIN. Presupuestos generales de gastos é ingresos de la Isla de Cuba en el año económico de 1886-87, modificados por real decreto de 12 de agosto de 1887 para el ejercicio de 1887 á 1888. Madrid, 1887. 4°.

—— Comisión de reforma arancelaria de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Sección de Cuba. . . Proyecto de dictamen de la ponencia segunda (clases 4°, 5°, 6°, 7°, y 13° del arancel) presentado por los señores vocales de la misma, D. Manuel Girona, presidente de la Cámara de comercio de Barcelona, D. Antonio Ferratges, marqués de Mont-Roig, diputado á Cortes y D. Avelino Brunet, representante del Fomento del trabajo nacional de Barcelona. Madrid, Imprenta á cargo de B. A. de La Fuente, 1895. 24 pp. 27½ cm.

- SPAIN.** Laws, statutes, etc. Translation of the municipal and provincial laws in force in the island of Cuba. [By the U. S.] War department, Division of customs and insular affairs. August, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 71 pp. 23 cm.
- Translation of the notarial laws in force in Cuba and Puerto Rico (1888) [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs. War department, July, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 58 pp. 23 cm.
- Contains the notarial laws and regulations of October 29, 1873 (Emilio Castelar, president of the republic) Also, royal decrees from 1878 to 1893.
- Laws, statutes, etc., 1874-1885 (Alfonso XII) Translation of the code of commerce in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, amended by the law of June 10, 1897, including the commercial registry regulations, exchange regulations, and other provisions of a similar character, with annotations and appendices. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department. October, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. [1], iv, 3-291 pp. 23½ cm.
- Same. Translation of the general law of public works of the island of Cuba, and regulations for its execution. With the addition of all subsequent provisions published to date. (1891) [By the U. S.] War department, Division of customs and insular affairs. 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 101 pp. 23½ cm.
- Binder's title: Cuba—General law of public works, 1891.
- Same. Translation of the Law of civil procedure for Cuba and Porto Rico, with annotations, explanatory notes, and amendments made since the American occupation. [By the U. S.] War department, Division of insular affairs, January, 1901. Washington, Government printing office, 1901. xi, 544 pp. 23½ cm.
- Given by royal decree, Sept. 25, 1885.
- Includes citations from decisions of the Supreme court of Madrid, 1857-1892.
- Appendices: I, Changes in and amendments to the Civil procedure of the island of Cuba made by the military government during the years 1899 and 1900.—II, Changes in and amendments to the Civil procedure of the island of Porto Rico made by the military government during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.
- Same. Translation of the law of railroads for the island of Cuba, and regulations for its execution, with additions to date. (1895) [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department, July, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 58 pp. 23 cm.
- The railroad law, as given by Alfonso XII, Nov. 23, 1877, with the addition of the "Budget law of June 5, 1880." The "Regulations" are made by the minister of commerce and public works, approved by His Majesty May 24, 1878.
- The whole is ordered to be published in the "Gaceta," for general information, by the secretary of the general government of Cuba, Jan. 5, 1883.
- Same. Translation of the Mining law applied to Cuba by Royal decrees of October 10, 1883, and June 27, 1884, with an appendix containing all the provisions issued to date. [By the U. S.] War department, Division of customs and insular affairs, June, 1900. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 95 pp. 24 cm.
- Binder's title: Cuba—Mining laws.
- Same. Translation of the penal code in force in Cuba and Porto Rico. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs. War Department. July, 1900, Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 175 pp. 23½ cm.
- Royal decree of May 23, 1879.

- SPAIN. Laws, statutes, etc., 1886- (Alfonso XIII) Translation. Adaptation of the electoral law of June 26, 1890, to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department. August, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 23 pp. 23 cm.
- Same. New constitution establishing self-government in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Authorized translation of the preamble and royal decree of November 25, 1897, published in the Official Gazette of Madrid. With comments by Cuban autonomists on the scope of the plan and its liberality as compared with Canadian autonomy and Federal state rights. Published at the office of "Cuba." New York, 1898. 74, (1) pp. 16°.
- Same. Translation. Constitution establishing self-government in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Promulgated by royal decree of November 25, 1897. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department, August, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 24 pp. 23 cm.
- Same. Translation of the civil code in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department. October, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 1 p. l., vi, 3-322 pp. 23½ cm.
Royal decree of July 31, 1889.
- Same. Translation of the law of ports in the island of Cuba. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs. War department. May, 1900. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 15 pp. 23 cm.
Royal decree issued Oct. 31, 1890.
- Same. Translation of the mortgage law for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. (1893) [By the U. S.] War department, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 90 pp. 23 cm.
A revision of the mortgage law, in its application to the islands, approved by the Committee on codes and presented to the Cortes by the colonial minister, Antonio Maura y Montaner, May 26, 1893.
- Same. Translation. The law of waters in force in the island of Cuba. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs. War department. May, 1900. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 53 pp. 23½ cm.
Royal decree issued Jan. 9, 1891.
- Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografía. Derrotero de las islas Antillas, de las costas de Tierra Firme, y de las del seno Mejicano. Formado en la Dirección de trabajos hidrográficos para . . . uso de las cartas que ha publicado. 2. ed. corregida y aumentada . . . y con un apéndice sobre las corrientes del océano Atlántico . . . Madrid, Imprenta real, 1820. viii, [3], 591 pp. 8°.
- Derrotero de las islas Antillas de las costas de Tierra firme, y de las del seno Mexicano, corregido y aumentado y con un apéndice sobre las corrientes del océano Atlántico á mandado reimprimir. Por el exmo. Sr. D. Guadalupe Victoria . . . México, 1825. viii, [9]-599 pp. 8°.
- Derrotero de las islas Antillas de las costas de Tierra Firme y de las del seno Megicano, corregido y aumentado y con un apéndice sobre las corrientes del océano Atlántico. Mandado reimprimir por F. de Paula Santander . . . Bogotá, 1826. viii, 9-578 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de ultramar . . . Arancel para la exacción de entrada en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico á las mercaderías extranjeras. Repertorio para la aplicación del arancel. Barcelona, A. López Robert, impresor, 1892. xv, 95 pp. 16 x 23½ cm. (El Economista español. Suplemento al núm. 16)

- SPAIN. Ministerio de ultramar . . . Cuba desde 1850 á 1873. Colección de informes, memorias, proyectos y antecedentes sobre el gobierno de la isla de Cuba, relativos al citado período, que ha reunido por comisión del gobierno D. Carlos de Sedano y Cruzat, ex-diputado á Cortes. Madrid, Imprenta nacional, 1873. 301, (3), 152, iv pp. 1°.
- Cuba unter spanischer Regierung. Landesgesetze und statistische Daten der Insel. Vom königlichen colonial Bureau in Madrid nach offiziellen Quellen zusammengestellt und herausgegeben. Autorisirte Uebersetzung. (Vermehrt durch das Reformerganzungsgesetz von 1897, eine unabhängige politische original Studie und viele Randbemerkungen. Von Edmund Carl Preiss. New York, G. E. Stechert, 1897. 125 pp. 8°.
- Decretos estableciendo el régimen autonómico en las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Ed. oficial. Madrid, viuda de M. Minuesa de los Ríos, 1897. 102 pp. 8°.
- Presupuestos generales de gastos é ingresos de la isla de Cuba para el año económico de 1883-84. Madrid, Estab. tip. de "El corre," 1883. 4°.
- Translation. Regulations for the execution of the police law of railroads of the island of Cuba. [By the U. S.] War department, Division of customs and insular affairs. September, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 27 pp. 23 cm.
- SPANISH RULE IN CUBA. Laws governing the island. Review published by the Colonial office in Madrid, with data and statistics compiled from official records. (Authorized translation, with additional notes) New York, 1896. 67, v pp. 23½ cm.
- Contents.*—Laws of the Indies.—The Zanjón capitulation.—Abolition of slavery.—Political organization.—Electoral law.—Public meetings and associations.—The governor-general.—Provincial administration.—Municipal administration.—Public peace.—Department of justice.—Civil rights.—The law merchant.—Mortgages.—Registry and civil marriage.—Notaries.—Criminal law.—Public instruction.—Economics.—Cuba's public debt.—Appointments to public office.—Unification of state professions in the peninsula and in the colonial provinces.—Remarks. The Autonomist party.—Reform law of 1896, for Cuba and Porto Rico.
- SPANISH TARIFFS and custom-house regulations with other interesting information of value to Spanish and American merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and brokers. Translated and compiled by Manuel de Tornos. New York, Manuel de Tornos, publisher, 1889. 169 pp. 8°.
- Trade regulations for Cuba and Porto Rico.
- SPENCER, J. W. Geographical evolution of Cuba. With illustrations in the text. (*In* Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, vol. 7, pp. 67-94. Rochester, N. Y. 1896)
- The Yumuri valley of Cuba. A. Rock-basin. (*In* Geological Magazine, London, n. s., decade IV, v. 1, pp. 499-502)
- STANDARD GUIDE TO CUBA; a new and complete guide to the island of Cuba, with maps, illustrations, routes of travel, history, and an English-Spanish phrase book. New York, Foster & Reynolds; Havana, Diamond news company, 1905. 3 p. l., 180 pp. incl. front., illus. 2 fold. maps, facsim. 19 cm.
- STANDARD GUIDE TO HAVANA; a complete handbook for visitors, with maps, illustrations, history, and an English-Spanish manual of conversation. New York, Foster & Reynolds; Havana, Diamond news company, 1905. 3 p. l., 120 pp. incl. front., illus. fold. map. 19 cm.
- STEELE, JAMES W. Cuban sketches, by James W. Steele . . . New York, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1881. vii pp., 2 l., 220 pp. 20 cm.
- STRETZ, WILLIAM. Instruction nautique sur les passages à l'île de Cuba et au golfe du Mexique, par le canal de la Providence et le grand banc de Bahama. Paris, Béchet, 1825. 64 pp., 2 maps. 8°.

- STEPHENS, C[ARLES] A[SBURY] 1845- The Knockabout club in the tropics. The adventures of a party of young men in New Mexico, Mexico, and Central America. By C. A. Stephens . . . Boston, Estes and Lauriat, 1884 [1883] 240 pp. incl. front., illus., plates, ports. 21½ cm. (The Knockabout club series)
- SUÁREZ, JOSÉ ILDEFONSO. Breve memoria escrita por el oidor honorario de la audiencia de Cuba, Don José Ildefonso Suárez, para satisfacer á la nación y su gobierno supremo de las calumniosas acusaciones que le han hecho algunos enemigos. [Paris, Impr. de Everat, 1839] 35 pp. 19½ cm.
- Don José Ildefonso Suárez, oidor honorario de la audiencia de Puerto Príncipe, presenta al público un nuevo y facilísimo método de calumniar á cualquiera inventado por un discípulo predilecto suyo. [Madrid, Compañía de impresores y libreros, 1839] 15 pp. 18½ cm.
- Memoria segunda escrita por el oidor honorario Don José Ildefonso Suárez, para continuar deshaciendo calumnias y descubriendo el carácter de sus enemigos. [Madrid, Compañía de impresores y libreros, 1839] 15 pp. 19½ cm.
- Memoria tercera del oidor honorario Don José Ildefonso Suárez, acerca de la comisión militar de la isla de Cuba. Justas y respetuosas consideraciones acerca del real decreto de 20 de junio, publicado en la Gaceta de 30 de julio último. Madrid, Compañía general de impresores y libreros del reino, 1839. 24 pp. 19½ cm.
- SURTEES, W[ILLIAM] E[DWARD] Recollections of North America, in 1849-50-51. By W. E. Surtees, D. C. L. [London? Chapman and Hall? 1852?] 2 pts. in 1 v. 21½ cm.
- Half-title.
Also published in New monthly magazine, vol. xciv.
- TACÓN y fr. Cirilo en la isla de Cuba. [Barcelona, Bosch, 1839] 12 pp. 12°.
- TACÓN, MIGUEL. Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general Don Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el escmo. Señor Don Joaquín de Ezpeleta. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1838. 29, [1], 10 pp. 25 cm.
- Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general D. Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el escmo. Señor Don Joaquín de Ezpeleta. 3. ed. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general. Reimpresión en Madrid, J. Palacios, 1838. 26, 10 pp. 19½ cm.
- Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general Don Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el escmo. Señor D. Joaquín de Ezpeleta. 3. ed. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1838. 26, 9 pp. 26 cm.
- TACÓN [Y ROSIQUE], MIGUEL, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, 1777-1854. Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general Don Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el exmo. Señor D. Joaquín de Ezpeleta. Mexico, Reimpresión por M. Arevalo, 1838. 99 pp. 15 cm.
- TAGLE, ARRATE, J[OSÉ] MIGUEL, 1846-1897. Cuba i los principios sobre la beligerancia, por J. Miguel Tagle Arrate. (2. ed., cor.) Santiago de Chile, Impr., litografía y encuadernación de "La Democracia," 1896. 119 pp., 1 l. incl. port. 4 port. 23½ cm.

- TAPABOCA;** ó sea Contestacion documentada al insulso y desalifado folleto que, con el nombre impropio de memoria, ha publicado en París el reo prófugo D. José Ildefonso Suárez (alias) el Mulon, ex-asesor general primero interino del gobierno de la Habana y de su comisión militar ejecutiva permanente . . . Matanzas, Impr. de J. Miguel de Oro, 1839. 97 pp. 19½ cm.
 A refutation of "Breve memoria escrita por el oidor honorario de la audiencia de Cuba, D. José Ildefonso Suárez, para satisfacer á la nación y á su gobierno supremo de las calumniosas acusaciones que le han hecho algunos enemigos." [Paris, 1838]
- TAPIA Y RIVERA (Alejandro)** Camoens; drama original en cuatro actos. Madrid, T. Fortanet, 1868. 74 pp., 1 l. 8°.
- **La cuaterona;** drama original en tres actos. Madrid, T. Fortanet, 1867. 72 pp. 12°.
- TAYLOR, JOHN GLANVILLE.** The United States and Cuba: eight years of change and travel. By John Glanville Taylor. London, R. Bentley, 1851. xii, 328 pp. 12°.
- THOMAS, J. J.** Froudacity: West Indian fables by James Anthony Froude, explained by J. J. Thomas . . . London, T. F. Unwin, 1889. 261 pp. 12°.
- THRASHER, JOHN S.** A preliminary essay on the purchase of Cuba. New York, Derby & Jackson, 1859. 95 pp. 12°.
- A preliminary essay on the purchase of Cuba. By John S. Thrasher. New York, Derby & Jackson, 1859. 95 pp. 12°.
- TOLON, MIGUEL.** Los preludios. Rimas. [Matanzas, 1841] 59 pp. 8°.
- TORNOS, MANUEL DE.** Spanish tariffs and custom house regulations, with other interesting information of value to Spanish and American merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and brokers. Translated and compiled by Manuel de Tornos. Manuel de Tornos, publisher, New York, 1889. (2), 169 pp. 8°. Contains "Customs tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico."
- TORRE, JOSÉ MARÍA DE LA.** Compendio de geografía, física política, estadística y comparada de la Isla de Cuba, por Don José María de la Torre . . . Habana, Impr. de M. Soler, 1854. xi, [3], 128 pp. 8°.
- Lo que fuimos y lo que somos; ó, La Habana antigua y moderna. Por D. José María de la Torre . . . Habana, Impr. de Spencer y compañía, 1857. 4 pp., 1 l., [5]—184 pp. fold. map. 21 cm.
- Nuevos elementos de geografía é historia de la isla de Cuba, para el uso de los niños, por Don José María de la Torre . . . Contienen la reciente división territorial y el censo oficial de 1862 . . . 42. ed. Habana, Sans, Imprenta y librería de A. Pego, 1868. 93, [1] p. 18 cm.
- Nuevos elementos de geografía é historia de la isla de Cuba, para uso de los niños. Contiene la reciente división territorial y el último censo oficial: y están ajustados al espléndido mapa de la isla del autor. 46. ed., rev. Habana, A. Pego, 1873. iii, [4], 260 pp. 16½ cm.
- Lo que fuimos y lo que somos: ó, La Habana antigua y moderna. Habana, Spencer & co., 1857. 180 pp. map. 8°.
- TORRENTE, MARIANO.** Bosquejo económico político de la isla de Cuba, comprensivo de varios proyectos de prudentes y saludables mejoras que pueden introducirse en su gobierno y administración. Madrid. Impr. de Manuel Pita, 1852—53. 2 vols. portrait. 8°.
- Imprint of vol. 2: Habana, Imprenta de Barcena, 1853.
- Slavery in the island of Cuba, with remarks on the statements of the British press relative to the slave trade. London, 1853. 107, (1), 32 pp. 8°.
- The Spanish text and the English translation are printed on opposite pages. The last 32 pages consist of a translation of a pamphlet published at Madrid in 1841, entitled "Cuestion sobre la esclavitud en la isla de Cuba."

- TOWNSHEND, FREDERIC TRENCH. Wild life in Florida, with a visit to Cuba. London, Hurst & Blackett, 1875. xiv, 319 pp. woodcut. map. 8°. Pages 168-217 describe Cuba.
- TRELLES [Y GOVIN], CARLOS M[ANUEL] 1866- . . . Bibliografía de la segunda guerra de independencia cubana y de la hispano-yankee. Publicada en la revista ilustrada "Cuba y América." Habana, 1902. cover-title, 49 pp. 24 cm.
- TROLLOPE, ANTHONY. The West Indies and the Spanish Main. Second edition. London, Chapman & Hall, 1860. iv, 395 pp. map. 8°. Pages 131-155 give an account of a visit to Cuba.
- TUCKER, GEORGE F. The Monroe doctrine. Boston, 1885. 138 pp. 8°. Cuba, pp. 77-91.
- TUDOR, HENRY. Narrative of a tour in North America; . . . with an excursion to the island of Cuba. In a series of letters, written in the years 1831-1832. In two volumes. London, 1834. 12°. Vol. 2, pp. 97-138 describe a visit to Cuba.
- TUPPER, H[ENRY] ALLEN, jr. Columbia's war for Cuba; a story of the early struggles of the Cuban patriots, and of all the important events leading up to the present war between the United States and Spain for Cuba libre . . . New York, P. B. Bromfield & co. [1898] 256 pp. front., illus., pl., port. 24 cm. "An American woman in Cuba. By Francis Linton," pp. 245-256.
- TURNBULL, DAVID. Travels in the west. Cuba; with notices of Porto Rico, and the slave trade. London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1840. (2), xvi, 574 pp. map. 8°.
- [TYNG, C. D.] The stranger in the tropics: being a hand-book for Havana and guide book for travellers in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas. With descriptions of the principal objects of interest, suggestions to invalids (by a physician) Hints for tours and general directions for travellers. Hand-book edition with map and traveller's diary. New York, American news co., 1868. 194 pp., 1 l. front., 3 pl., fold. map. 19 cm. Published anonymously.
- UNDERHILL, EDWARD BEAN. The West Indies: their social and religious condition. London, Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 1862. x, 493 pp. 12°. Cuba and the Bahamas, pp. 461-493.
- UNITED STATES. Adjutant-general's office. Statistical exhibit of strength of volunteer forces called into service during the war with Spain; with losses from all causes. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 25 pp. 29½ cm.
- Military information division. Military notes on Cuba . . . [Washington, Government printing office, 1898] 184 pp. 4 fold. maps, 16 fold. plans. 19½ cm.
- Bureau of education. Chapter from the report of the Commissioner of education for 1899-1900. Chapter XXIX. Education in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Samoa. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 1595-1659. 8°. Advance sheets from the Commissioner's report.
- Bureau of insular affairs. . . . The establishment of free government in Cuba. Compiled in the Bureau of insular affairs from the records of the War department. Washington, Government printing office, 1904. 32 pp. 23 cm. (58th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 312) Presented by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, and ordered printed April 27, 1904.

UNITED STATES. Bureau of statistics. (1898) Foreign commerce of Spain, and commerce of the United States with Spain and dependencies: also, receipts and expenditures; and condition of the bank of Spain. [Washington, 1898] 4°. pp. iv, (32).

From Summary of finance and commerce, for March, 1898.

——— (Treasury department) Foreign commerce of—Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Samoan Islands. Their imports and exports by countries; also the commerce of the United States therewith . . . [Washington, 1899] iii, 1915–2014 pp. 29 cm.

From the Summary of commerce and finance for February, 1899.

——— Commissioners to investigate affairs in the Philippine Islands. Preliminary statement. Washington, 1899. 8°. pp. 21. (56th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. no. 1, pt. 3) 2 cop.

——— Cuba and Porto Rico special commissioner. Report on the commercial and industrial condition of Cuba, by R. P. Porter . . . Special report. The currency of the island of Cuba . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 12, [1] pp. 8°.

——— Report on the commercial and industrial condition of Cuba, by R. P. Porter . . . Special reports on the revenue and customs tariff . . . taxation . . . and testimony . . . in relation to the needs of Cuban planters . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 81 pp. 8°.

——— Report on the commercial and industrial condition of the island of Cuba; by R. P. Porter. Special report. The fiscal and economic condition of the island of Jamaica . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 11 pp. 8°. (Treasury dept. Doc. no. 2085)

——— Report on the commercial and industrial condition of Cuba, by R. P. Porter . . . Special report. Statistics of the imports into the island of Cuba for 1895 . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 90 pp. 8°. (U. S. Treasury dept. Div. of customs. Doc. no. 2081)

——— Report on the currency question of Porto Rico. By R. P. Porter . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 18, [1] pp. 8°. (U. S. Treasury dept. Div. of customs. Doc. no. 2082)

——— Department of agriculture. Section of foreign markets. Circular no. 16. Our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897. [Washington, 1897] 30 pp. 8°. No title-page.

——— Department of state. Consular correspondence respecting the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba, the state of the war in that island, and the prospects of the projected autonomy. Message from the President of the United States . . . in response to the resolution of the Senate, dated February 14, 1898, calling for information . . . April 11, 1898.—Read, referred to the Committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. v, 91 pp. 23 cm. (55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 230.)

Includes report from John A. Kasson, special commissioner plenipotentiary.

——— Correspondence between the Department of state and the United States minister at Madrid, and the consular representatives of the United States in the island of Cuba, and other papers relating to Cuban affairs, transmitted to the House of representatives in obedience to a resolution. Washington, Government printing office, 1870. 1 p. l., 193 pp. 22 cm.

At head of p. [1]: "41st Congress, 2d session. House of Representatives. Ex. doc. no. 160. Struggle for independence in the island of Cuba."

——— . . . Correspondence between the United States government and Spain in relation to the island of Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting in response to resolution of the House of

representatives of the 17th instant, a report from the secretary of state, with accompanying documents. January 21, 1876.—Referred to the Committee on foreign affairs and ordered to be printed. [Washington, Government printing office, 1876] 81 pp. 22 cm. (44th Cong., 1st sess. House. Ex. doc. no. 90.)

UNITED STATES. . . . Message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information relative to a proposed tripartite convention on the subject of Cuba. [Washington, 1853] 23 pp. 24½ cm. (32d Cong., 2d sess. 1852-53. Senate. Ex. doc. no. 13.)

Caption title.

Report of the secretary of state, submitting a copy of the diplomatic correspondence with France and England.

— . . . Message from the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to a Senate resolution of April 29, 1878, information respecting the terms and conditions under which the surrender of the Cuban insurgents has been made, and in relation to the future policy of Spain in the government of the island of Cuba. [Washington, Government printing office, 1878] 22 pp. 22 cm. (45th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Ex. doc. no. 79.)

Running title: Government of the island of Cuba.

— Library of Congress. List of books relating to Cuba, including references to collected works and periodicals, by A. P. C. Griffin, with a bibliography of maps by P. Lee Phillips. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 61 pp. 8°. (U. S. 55th Cong., 2d sess. 1897-98. Senate. Doc. no. 161)

— Same. 2d edition, corrected. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 61 pp. 8°.

— Navy department. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. Cervera (Pascual). Views of Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish navy in the late war. November, 1898. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 24 pp. 8°.

— War notes, no. viii. Coucas y Palace, Víctor. The squadron of Admiral Cervera. Translated from the Spanish. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 117 pp. 8°.

— War notes, no. iii. J(acobsen), commander. Sketches from the Spanish-American war. Translated from the German. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 38 pp. 8°.

— War notes, no. iv. J(acobsen), commander. Sketches from the Spanish-American war. Translated from the German. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 28 pp. 8°.

— Postal committee on the condition and needs of the postal service in Cuba. Report . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 30 pp. 8°. Report made to the postmaster-general, signed by August W. Machen, chairman, and others.

— President. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the naval court of inquiry upon the destruction of the United States battle ship Maine, in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, together with the testimony taken before the court. Washington, 1898. 8°. Plates and plans. (55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 207.)

— Treasury department. Report on the commercial and industrial condition of the island of Cuba, by Robert P. Porter. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 54 pp. 8°.

UNITED STATES. Treasury Department. Bureau of statistics. Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States.

(In Monthly summary of commerce and finance, no. 1, series 1898-99, pp. 333-365. Washington, 1898. 4°.)

Amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 108 pp. 8°.

War department. Five years of the War department following the war with Spain, 1899-1903, as shown in the Annual reports of the secretary of war. [Washington, Government printing office, 1904] 526 pp. fold. map. 28 cm.

"An authentic account of the principal events, and the action and policy of the United States during—The military government of Porto Rico. The development and establishment of the Republic of Cuba. The China relief expedition of 1900. The suppression of the insurrection and the building up of civil government in the Philippines. The reorganization of the army. The beginning of the new militia system."

. . . Seizure of certain vessels and occupation and use of wharves, etc., at Santiago de Cuba. Letter from the acting secretary of war, transmitting to the Senate, in response to a resolution of the Senate of March 26, 1902, correspondence relating to the seizure of certain vessels and the occupation and use of wharves and warehouses at Santiago de Cuba. April 24, 1902.—Referred to the Committee on foreign relations and ordered to be printed. Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 95 pp. 23 cm. (57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 318.)

Translation of the general instructions for drafting public documents subject to record in the Spanish colonial provinces. (1893.) Wash., Government Printing Office, 1899. 19 pp. 8°.

Adjutant-General's Office, No. 21. Military notes on Cuba. [Revised edition] Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898, viii, (2), 507 pp. 8°.

Contents.—Cuba in general; City of Habana; Defences of Habana; Environs of Habana; Province of Pinar del Rio; Province of Habana; Province of Matanzas; Province of Santa Clara; Province of Puerto Principe; Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898] 184 pp. folded maps. 12°.

Contents.—Fortifications of Havana; Itineraries of roads; Notes on localities; Notes on Cuban railroads; The environs of Havana.

Cuban census. Report on the census of Cuba, 1899. Lt. Col. J. P. Sanger, director. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 786 pp. plates. tables. charts. maps. 8°.

Contents.—Geography, pp. 17-23; History, pp. 24-43; Government, pp. 43-61; Tables of population, pp. 61-522; Agriculture, pp. 523-565; Education, pp. 565-620.

Department of Havana. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, from Dec. 22, 1898. William Ludlow, brigadier-general U. S. V., commanding Department of Havana and military governor of the city of Havana, Cuba. [Havana] 1899. 282 pp. 35 pl., 5 maps, 4 tab. 25 cm.

Issued also in "Annual reports of the War department," 1898/99, v. 1, pt. 3.

Another report covering period to May 1, 1900, is contained in "Annual reports of the War department," 1899/1900, v. 1, pt. 4.

Remarks on the industrial, economic and social conditions existing in the Department of Havana. Made pursuant to instructions of August 18, 1899, from the division commander. William Ludlow, military governor of the city of Havana . . . Havana, 1899. 18 pp. 24½ cm.

"Municipal government of Guanabacoa": pp. 13-19.

UNITED STATES. War Department. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Annual report of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, U. S. Vols., commanding the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, July, 1900. 217 pp. folded plans. 8°.

Department of Puerto Principe. Proclamation [by] Louis H. Carpenter. Puerto Principe, Nov. 24th, 1898 . . . Proclama [por] Louis H. Carpenter. Puerto Principe, nbre. 24, 1898. Puerto Principe, Tip. Las Dos repúblicas, 1898. broadside, 38 x 28 cm.

Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Annual report of Colonel Samuel M. Whitside . . . commanding Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. 1900. Santiago, 1900. 1 p. l., 195 pp. front. (map) pls. 20 cm.

Special report on insular affairs of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe, Cuba . . . March 25, 1899. Submitted by Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, U. S. V. . . . War department. Division of customs and insular affairs, October 5, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 49 pp. 23 cm.

Includes Report of the Board appointed by General orders no. 2, headquarters Department of Santiago de Cuba, Civil department, January 4, 1899, for the purpose of formulating a scheme for public education in this province.

Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 627 pp. 8°.

Division of customs and insular affairs. Immigration regulations for the island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 9 pp. 8°.

Translation of the municipal and provincial laws in force in the island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 71 pp. 8°.

Division of Insular Affairs. The Isle of Pines (Caribbean sea): its situation, physical features, inhabitants, resources, and industries. With maps. Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 43 pp. maps. 8°.

Translation of the law of criminal procedure for Cuba and Porto Rico (with Spanish text), with annotations, explanatory notes and amendments made since the American occupation. War department, Division of insular affairs, October, 1901. Washington, Government printing office, 1901. iii, [725], 359-393 pp. 24½ cm.

English and Spanish on opposite pages, numbered in duplicate.

Translated by Frank L. Joannini.

Weather bureau. Climate of Cuba; also a note on the weather of Manila. By W. F. R. Phillips. Washington, Weather bureau, 1898. 23 pp. 8°. (Bulletin no. 22.)

UNITED STATES AND SPANISH COMMISSION, 1871-1883. Synopsis of the work of the United States and Spanish commission, organized for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States in Cuba against Spain under the agreement . . . concluded at Madrid, February 12, 1871; its additional article of February 23, 1881 . . . and the protocol of May 6, 1882, with its subsequent amendment of December 14, 1882 . . . [Washington, Government printing office, 1883] 10 pp. 22 cm.

Signed by Eustace Collett, secretary of the commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, The, has injured the liberty of the people of Cuba. The people of Cuba demand justice of the people of America. [New York, 1849] 24, 17 pp. folded map. 8°.

Consists of extracts from "La Verdad," treating "of the advantages which the annexation of Cuba offers to Americans, and in particular to the people of the United States."

- [URQUÍA Y REDECILLA, JUAN DE] La guerra hispano-americana; historia negra; relato de los escándalos ocurridos en nuestras ex-colonias durante las últimas guerras; por el capitán Verdades, con un prólogo de Adolfo Suárez de Figueroa. Barcelona, Casa editorial Maucci, [etc., etc.] 1899. xvi, 17-255 pp. 12°.
- URRUTIA Y MONTOKA, IGNACIO JOSÉ DE. Teatro histórico, jurídico y político militar de la isla Fernandina de Cuba y principalmente de su capital la Habana . . . Por el dr. D. Ignacio José de Urrutia y Montoya. Obra inédita escrita en 1791.
(In Cowley, Rafael, ed. Los tres primeros historiadores de la isla de Cuba. Habana, 1876-77. 254 cm. t. 2, pp. 1-476)
In six books, including the period from the discovery to 1566.
Running title: Teatro Cubano.
Probably never completed.
- V., J. Contestación dada en la Habana al papel publicado en esta corte por D. J. M. C. sobre negocios de la isla de Cuba; con unas ligeras observaciones sobre el decreto de 28 de diciembre último. Publicadas en honor de la verdad y de la justicia. [Por] J. V. Madrid, Impr. de L. Amarita, 1839. 1 p. l., 35 p. 19½ cm.
- VALDÉS, ANTONIO JOSÉ. Historia de la isla de Cuba y en especial de la Habana. Por D. Antonio José Valdés . . . Impresa en 1813.
(In Cowley, Rafael, ed. Los tres primeros historiadores de la isla de Cuba. Habana, 1876-77. 254 cm. t. 3, pp. 1-502.)
Pages 508-564 contain "Historia de Puerto Príncipe," by Tomás Pío Betancourt; pp. 565-630, Historia de Sancti Spiritus, by Tadeo M. Moles; pp. 631-671, Apéndice: "Parroquias existentes en las diócesis de la Habana y Santiago de Cuba."
- VALDÉS DOMÍNGUEZ, FERMÍN. El 27 de noviembre de 1871. 2. ed. Habana, Impr. "La Correspondencia de Cuba," 1887. 270 pp., 1 l. front., port. 8°.
Added t.-p., engr.
1st ed., 1873, has title: Los voluntarios de la Habana . . .
- Los voluntarios de la Habana en el acontecimiento de los estudiantes de medicina, por uno de ellos condenado á seis años de presidio. Madrid, Impr. de S. Martínez, 1873. 148 pp., 1 l. pl., port. 8°.
(WHA Betancourt, José R. Las dos banderas. Sevilla, 1870.)
Later ed. published under title: El 27 de noviembre de 1871.
- VALDÉS, RAMÓN FRANCISCO. Compendio de la historia antigua de la isla de Cuba, dispuesto en forma de diálogo para uso de las escuelas, por el dr. D. Ramón Francisco Valdés . . . [pte. 1] Habana, Impr. "La Antilla," 1864 v. 21 cm.
- VALIENTE, PORFIRIO. Réformes dans les îles de Cuba et de Porto-Rico. Avec une préface par Édouard Laboulaye. Paris, A. Chaix et cie., 1869. (4), xx, 412 pp. 8°.
- VALOIS, ALFRED DE. Mexique, Havane et Guatémala; notes de voyage par Alfred de Valois. Paris, E. Dentu [1861] 2 p. l., 446 pp. 18 cm.
- VARELA Y MORALES, FÉLIX. Carta sobre las cuestiones filosóficas de José de la Luz y Francisco Ruiz. Habana, 1862. pp. 93-110.
(In Mestre, José Manuel. De la filosofía en la Habana)
- VARONA Y PERA, ENRIQUE JOSÉ. Cuba contre Espagne, par Enrique-José Varona . . . Traduit pour la République cubaine et publié par le Comité révolutionnaire cubain de Paris. Troyes, G. Arbouin, 1896. 2 p. l., iii, 52 pp. 15½ cm.
- Cuba contra España, por Enrique José Varona . . . New York, S. Figueroa, 1895. cover-title, 35 pp. 17½ cm.
- VAUGHAN, T. WAYLAND, and ARTHUR C. SPENCER. The geography of Cuba.
(In American geographical society. Bulletin, vol. 34, Apr., 1902. pp. 106-116)

- VERBRUGGHE, LOUIS. *Promenades et chasses dans l'Amérique du Nord*, par Louis & Georges Verbrugghe. Paris, C. Lévy, 1879. 3 p. l., 351 pp. 18 cm.
- [VERNON, EDWARD] *Original papers relating to the expedition to the island of Cuba*. London, Printed for M. Cooper, 1744. 219 pp. 8°.
- VILLA DE MORÓN, Cuba. *La Candelaria. Estatutos y reglamento de la Sociedad benéfica de instrucción y socorros mutuos ntra. sra. de "La Candelaria"*. Villa de Morón, 1885. (2), 28, (3) pp. sm. 4°.
- VINDICACIÓN. *Cuestión de Cuba, por un español cubano*. Madrid, Nicanor Pérez Zuvaga, 1871. 85 pp. 8°.
Bound with [Betancourt, J. R.] "*Las dos banderas*."
- VINES, BENITO. *Apuntes relativos á los huracanes de las Antillas en septiembre y octubre de 1875 y 76. Discurso leído en la Real Academia de Ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana*. Habana, Tip. "El Iris," 1877. 256+ (2) pp., plan. 8°.
- . *Investigaciones relativas á la circulación ciclónica en los huracanes de las Antillas*. Habana, 1895. 79 pp. 8°.
- VIVES, FRANCISCO DIONISIO. *Relación histórica de los beneficios hechos á la Real Sociedad económica, casa de beneficencia y demás dependencias de aquel cuerpo*. Habana, 1832. (4), 36, (1) pp. f°.
- VIVIÁN, THOMAS J[ONDRIE] and SMITH, RUEL P. *Everything about our new possessions. Being a handy book on Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines*. New York, R. F. Fenno & co., 1899. 182 pp. 12°.
- WADE, MRS. MARY HAZELTON (BLANCHARD), 1860— *Our little Cuban cousin*, by Mary Hazelton Wade; illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. Boston, L. C. Page & company, 1902. vii pp., 2 l., 9–106 pp. front., pl. 20 cm. (The little cousin series)
- WALLACE, CAROLINE L. *Santiago de Cuba before the war; or, Recuerdos de Santiago*. London and New York, F. T. Neely [1899] 1 p. l., 95 pp. 12°. (Neely's booklet library, no. 4)
- WALTON, CLIFFORD STEVENS. *The civil law in Spain and Spanish-America, including Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippine islands, and the Spanish civil code in force, annotated and with references to the civil code of Mexico, Central and South America . . .* Washington, D. C., W. H. Lowdermilk & co., 1900. xix, 672 pp. 8°.
- WHITE, TRUMBULL, 1868— *Our new possessions . . . A graphic account, descriptive and historical, of the tropic islands of the sea which have fallen under our sway*. Book i. *The Philippine Islands*. Book ii. *Puerto Rico*. Book iii. *Cuba*. Book iv. *The Hawaiian Islands . . .* By Trumbull White . . . Chicago, The Henry publishing co., 1901. 23 pp., 1 l., 33–676 pp. incl. plates, maps. front., plates, map. 24½ cm.
- . *Our war with Spain for Cuba's freedom . . . Including a description and history of Cuba, Spain, Philippine Islands, our army and navy . . . and our relations with other nations, etc., etc. . .* Chicago and Philadelphia, Monarch book co. [1898] 416 pp. pl., port., map. 8°.
- WILCOX, MARRION. *A short history of the war with Spain*. New York, F. A. Stokes co. [1898] 1 p. l., vi., 350 pp. 12°.
- WILLIS, NATHANIEL PARKER. *Health trip to the Tropics*. New York, 1853. 421, (1), xxiii pp. 12°.
Pages 278–293 contain an account of visit to Habana.
- WILSON, JAMES H. *Trade with the Tropics. An address . . . before the American Free Trade League Nov. 9, 1901*. [Boston, American free trade league, 1901] 23 pp. 8°.

WILSON, THOMAS WILLIAM. An authentic narrative of the piratical descents upon Cuba made by hordes from the United States, headed by Narciso López, a native of South America; to which are added some interesting letters and declarations from the prisoners, with a list of their names, etc. Havana, September, 1851. 44 pp. 8°.

— The island of Cuba in 1850; being a description of the island, its resources, productions, commerce, etc., by Thomas W. Wilson. New Orleans, Printing office of "La Patria," 1850. 20 pp. 8°.

* A WINTER in the West Indies and Florida; containing general observations upon modes of traveling, manners and customs, climates and productions, with a particular description of St. Croix, Trinidad de Cuba, Havana, Key West, and St. Augustine, as places of resort for northern invalids. By an invalid. New-York, Wiley and Putnam, 1839. xi, [13]—199 pp. 16°.

[WOODRUFF, JULIA LOUISA MATILDA] My winter in Cuba. By W. M. L. Jay [pseud.] . . . New York, E. P. Dutton & co.; Hartford, Church press, 1871. vi, [7]—296 pp. 12°.

WRIGHT, BENJAMIN H[ALL] Informe sobre el camino de hierro de Puerto Príncipe á Nuevitás. Puerto Príncipe, Impr. de Gobierno y Real hacienda, 1837. 12 pp. 12°.

[WURDIMAN, F.] Notes on Cuba, containing an account of its discovery and early history; a description of the face of the country, its population, resources, and wealth; its institutions, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. With directions to travelers . . . By a physician . . . Boston, J. Munroe and co., 1844. x, 359, [1] pp. 12°.

The "notes" appeared first (in slightly different form) in "The Magnolia or Southern Appalachian," Charleston, U. S., vol. 2, no. 6, June 1843, p. 368.

Z., A. Exposición sobre las analogías i diferencias que se versan entre el contrato de letras de cambio i las libranzas, vales ó pagarés á la orden, que proceden de operaciones mercantiles. Formada por A. Z. Habana, Imprenta de R. Oliva, 1838. 14 pp. 12°.

ZAMBRANA, ANTONIO. La república de Cuba. N. Ponce de León, New York, [1873?]. iv, 119 pp. 16°.

Introduction by E. Piñeyro dated 1873.

ZAMBRANA, RAMÓN. Elogio del Señor Don Alejandro Ramirez, intendente de la Habana, leído á la Rl. sociedad económica . . . 13 de diciembre de 1855. Habana, Imp. del Tiempo, 1856. 14 pp. 8°.

ZARAGOZA, JUSTO. Las insurrecciones en Cuba. Apuntes para la historia política de esta isla en el presente siglo, por D. Justo Zaragoza . . . Madrid, Impr. de M. G. Hernandez, 1872-73. 2 v. 23½ cm.

ZAYAS [Y JIMÉNEZ], FRANCISCO. Política agrícola de la república. Nuevo método de siembras y cultivo de la caña de azúcar, por el Dr. Francisco Zayas, socio de mérito y presidente de honor de la Liga agraria de la república de Cuba. Habana, Impr. "La Prueba," 1904. 91 pp. plates, port. 27½ cm.

ZEQUEIRA-Y ARANGO, MANUEL DE. El triunfo de la lyra. Poema. Havana: en la imprenta de la capitania general, 1805. 36 pp. 8°.

ZIEGLER, ALEXANDER. Skizzen einer reise durch Nordamerika und Westindien, mit besonderer berücksichtigung des deutschen elements . . . in dem neuen staate Wisconsin, von Alexander Ziegler . . . Dresden und Leipzig, Arnold, 1848. 2 v. in 1. 18½ cm.

WAR IN CUBA, 1898.

- ABBOT, WILLIS JOHN, 1863— Blue jackets of '98; a history of the Spanish-American war. New York, Dodd, Mead & co., 1899. x, 367 pp. pl. 8°.
- ALGER, R[USSELL] A[LEXANDER] The Spanish-American war, by R. A. Alger . . . New York and London, Harper & bros., 1901. vi, [1] p., 3 l., 465, [1] pp. front. (port.) maps. 23 cm.
- AMADOR Y CARRANDI, ERNESTO. La guerra hispano-americana ante el derecho internacional; con un prólogo de D. Isern. Madrid, Impr. de la viuda de M. Minuesa de los Rios, 1900. xv, 218 pp. 8°.
- AMERICA'S war for humanity related in story and picture, embracing a complete history of Cuba's struggle for liberty, and the glorious heroism of America's soldiers and sailors. Compiled from the letters and personal experience of noted writers and correspondents . . . Introduction by J. J. Ingalls . . . New York and St. Louis, N. D. Thompson pub. co., 1898. 560 pp. illus. 8°.
- AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS RELIEF COMMITTEE. Reports; May, 1898, March, 1899. [New York, The Knickerbocker press, 1899] vi, 320 pp. tab. 23½ cm.
- THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR: a history by the war leaders . . . Norwich, Conn., C. C. Haskell & son, 1899. 607 pp. pl. port. 8°.
- Contents.*—Woodford, S. L. Introduction.—García, C. History of former Cuban wars.—García, C. Cuba against Spain. 1896 to 1898.—Holman, F. W. The destruction of the Maine.—Calkins, C. G. The naval battle of Manila Bay.—Kelly, F. Statement of the sinking of the Merrimac.—Radford, C. S., and Crank, R. K. The story of the Texas.—Evans, R. D. The naval battle of Santiago.—Allen, W. H. The voyage of the Oregon.—Shafter, W. R. The Santiago campaign.—Whitney, H. H. Miles's campaign in Puerto Rico.—Taylor, H. C. The blockade of Cuba.—Cullom, S. M. The annexation of Hawaii.—Merritt, W. The Manila campaign.—Heath, P. S. The work of the President.—Daniel, J. W. War legislation of the Senate.—Dingley, N. Providing the "gnews of war."—Long, J. D. The Navy department in the war.—Gage, L. J. Work of the Treasury department.—Wood, L. U. S. military government of Santiago.—Palma, T. E. The work of the Cuban delegation.—Wilkie, J. E. The secret service in the war.—Draper, Mrs. Amos G. Woman's work in the war.—Howard, O. O. Army and navy Christian commission.—Moore, J. B. The treaty of peace.—McCarthy, J. What England feels.—Miles, N. A. The work of the army as a whole.—Proctor, R. Speech.—Messages, state papers, etc.
- [ANDERSON, ARTHUR C., and BRINER, CHARLES H.] "K" company, 71st regiment, New York volunteers; a record of its experience and services during the Spanish-American war, and a memorial to its dead. [New York, C. H. Scott, 1900] 57 pp. front., pl. obl. 16°.
- ATKINS, JOHN BLACK. The war in Cuba; the experiences of an Englishman with the United States army, by John Black Atkins . . . London, Smith, Elder & co., 1899. x, 291 pp. front., fold. maps. 19½ cm.
- AUSTIN, OSCAR PHELPS. . . . Uncle Sam's soldiers; a story of the war with Spain, by Oscar Phelps Austin . . . New York, D. Appleton and company, 1899. xxiii, 346 pp. front., illus. 18½ cm. (Added t.-p.: Appleton's home reading books. Division 3. Social science)
Series title also at head of t.-p.
- [BARTHOLOMEW, FRED R.] Cartoons of the Spanish-American war, by Bart [*pseud.*] with dates of important events; from the Minneapolis Journal, January, 1899. Minneapolis, The Journal printing co., 1899 [160] pp. illus. sq. 8°. (The library of Journal extras)
- BEEBE, MABEL BORTON. The story of Admiral Dewey and our navy of 1898; for young readers. New York, Chicago [etc.] Werner school book co. [1899] 64 pp. illus. 16°. (Baldwin's biographical booklets)
- BIEDERWOLF, W[ILLIAM] E[DWARD] History of the One hundred and sixty-first regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. Logansport, Ind., Wilson, Humphreys & co., 1899. 450 pp. illus. 8°.

- BIGELOW, JOHN, jr. *Reminiscences of the Santiago campaign.* New York and London, Harper & bros., 1899. vi pp., 1 l., 187, [1] pp. map. 12°.
- BOLTON, H[ORACE] W., ed. *History of the Second regiment Illinois volunteer infantry from organization to muster out.* Chicago, R. R. Donnelley & sons co., 1899. 2 pp.-l., 444 pp. illus. port. 8°.
- BONSAL, STEPHEN. *The fight for Santiago; the story of the soldier in the Cuban campaign, from Tampa to the surrender . . .* New York, Doubleday & McClure co., 1899. xxviii, 543 pp. pl. maps. 8°.
- BROOKS, ELBRIDGE S[TREETER] 1846-1902. *The story of our war with Spain.* Boston, Lothrop pub. co. [1899] xi p., 1 l., 9-349 pp. illus. 8°.
- BUEL, J[AMES] W[ILLIAM] . . . *Our late wars; Spain and our new possessions* by J. W. Buel, and M. J. Wright. De luxe library ed. [Washington, D. C., American historical society, 1900] xxxi, 33-474 pp., front., pl. 8°. (Library of American history. v. 4)
- BUFFALO EXPRESS. *The Buffalo illustrated express souvenir of the war with Spain; the complete pictorial story of naval and military operations . . .* Issued weekly. Aug. 15-Oct. 31, 1898; v. 1, nos. 1-12. Buffalo, N. Y., The Express; G. E. Matthews & co., 1898. cover-title, 192 pp., illus. (incl. ports., maps) 29 x 42 cm.
Illustrated covers.
- BUJAC, [JEAN LEOPOLD] É[MILE] 1852- . . . *La guerre hispano-américaine.* Paris, H. Charles-Lavauzelle [1899] 420 pp., incl. illus., maps (3 double), plans (4 double) fold. map. 22 cm. (*His Précis du quelques campagnes contemporaines.* iv)
- BUTLER, CHARLES HENRY, 1859- *The responsibility of Spain for the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898, and the assumption by the United States, under the treaty of 1898, of Spain's pecuniary liability for the injuries to, and deaths of, her officers and crew. Argument of Charles Henry Butler, before the Spanish treaty claims commission, December 18-21, 1901, on behalf of claimants represented by Butler & Harwood.* New York, The Evening Post job printing house, 1902. 1 p. l., vi, 94 pp. 27 cm.
- [CAMMANN, WILLIAM C., and others] eds. *The history of Troop A, New York cavalry, U. S. V., from May 2 to November 28, 1898, in the Spanish-American war.* Published by the troop for private circulation. New York, R. H. Russell, 1899. 2 p. l., 341 [1] pp., 3 l., illus., pl., port., maps. 8°.
- CARTER, W[ILLIAM] H[ARDING] *From Yorktown to Santiago with the Sixth U. S. cavalry, by Lieutenant-colonel W. H. Carter . . .* Baltimore, The Friedenwald co., 1900. vi pp., 1 l., 317 pp., front., pl. 23½ cm.
Subject entries: 1. U. S. cavalry, 6th reg't, 1861- 2. U. S.—Hist.—Civil war—Regimental histories—U. S. cavalry—6th reg't. 3. U. S.—War of 1898—Regimental histories—U. S. cavalry—6th reg't.
- CARTOONS of the war of 1898 with Spain; from leading foreign and American papers. Chicago, Belford, Middlebrook & co., 1898. [182] pp. illus. obl. 12°.
- CERVERA Y TOPETE, PASCUAL, 1839- *Guerre hispano-américana; colección de documentos referentes a la escuadra de operaciones de las Antillas . . .* El Ferrol, Impr. de "El Correo gallego," 1899. 218 pp. 24 cm.
- . . . *The Spanish-American war. A collection of documents relative to the squadron operations in the West Indies.* Arranged by Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete. Translated from the Spanish. Office of naval intelligence. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 165 pp. 24½ cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. War notes, no. vii)

- CERVERA Y TOPETE, PASCUAL, 1839- . . . Views of Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish navy in the late war; November, 1898 . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 24 pp. 24½ cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad)
- THE CHICAGO RECORD's war stories; by staff correspondents in the field . . . [Chicago] Reprinted from the Chicago record, 1898. 256 pp., illus. 8°. (The Chicago quarterly of the Chicago record and the Chicago daily news. v. 6, no. 1)
- CONCAS Y PALAU, VICTOR M. *La escuadra del almirante Cervera* . . . 2. ed., cor. y aumentada. Madrid, San Martín [1899] 248 pp. maps. 23 cm.
- . . . The squadron of Admiral Cervera, by Captain Victor M. Concas y Palau . . . Translated from the Spanish. Office of naval intelligence. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 117 pp. 23½ cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. War notes, no. viii)
- Also issued as pt. viii of Senate Doc. No. 388, 56th Cong., 1st sess.
- CONNECTICUT. Adjutant-general. Roster of Connecticut volunteers who served in the war between the United States and Spain 1898-1899. Hartford, Conn., The Case, Lockwood & Brainard co., 1899. 42 pp. 23 cm.
- CORZO, ISIDORO. *Cervera y su escuadra; consideraciones sobre el desastre de Santiago de Cuba de 3 de julio de 1898*, por Isidoro Corzo, director de "La Unión española" de la Habana. Habana, Tip. "La Unión," 1901. 170 pp., 2 l., pl., port. 16½ cm.
- COSTON, W[ILLIAM] HILARY. The Spanish-American war volunteer; Ninth United States volunteer infantry roster and muster, biographies, Cuban sketches. Middletown, Pa., The author, 1899. 139 pp. illus. 8°.
- CREAGER, CHARLES E. The Fourteenth Ohio national guard—the Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry. A complete record of this organization from its foundation to the present day. With full account of strike, riot, and complimentary duty, and the campaign in the Spanish-American war . . . Columbus, O., The London printing and pub. co., 1899. 330 pp. pl., port. 8°.
- CUGLE, FRANCES, comp. A brief history of the Spanish-American war; February, 1895, August, 1898. [Harrisburg, Pa., Kurzenknabe press, 1898] 91 pp. 8°
- D., commandant. *Remarques sur la guerre hispano-américaine*, par le commandant D. Paris, R. Chapelot, 1899. 36 pp. 22½ cm.
- DODSON, W[ILLIAM] C[AREY] 1846- ed. Campaigns of Wheeler and his cavalry, 1862-1865, from material furnished by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, to which is added his concise and graphic account of the Santiago campaign of 1898. Published under the auspices of Wheeler's Confederate cavalry association and ed. by W. C. Dodson, historian. Atlanta, Ga., Hudgins pub. co., 1899. 2 pts. in 1 v. front., pl., port. 24½ cm.
- "The facts contained in this narrative of the operations of Wheeler and his cavalry were furnished by General Wheeler, and compiled by Col. William E. Wallis, E. S. Burford, W. S. Hawkins, M. G. Hudson, and others of General Wheeler's staff, immediately after the close of the civil war."—Preface.
- DRAPER, ANDREW S[LOAN] 1848- The rescue of Cuba; an episode in the growth of free government. Boston, New York [etc.] Silver, Burdett & co., 1899. 186 pp. pl., port., maps. 12°.
- EDWARDS, FRANK E. The '98 campaign of the 6th Massachusetts, U. S. V., by Lieut. Frank E. Edwards. With 79 illustrations from original photographs. Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1899. xix, 360 pp. incl. illus., pls., ports., map., front. 20½ cm.

- FIALA, ANTHONY. Troop C in service; an account of the part played by Troop C of the New York volunteer cavalry in the Spanish-American war of 1898 . . . With contributions by R. H. Davis, Major Flagler . . . F. Clarkin, and R. H. Haskell. [Brooklyn, N. Y., Eagle press, 1899] 154 pp., 3 l., illus., pl., port., map. 4°.
- FRYE, JAMES A[LBERT] The First regiment Massachusetts heavy artillery, United States volunteers, in the Spanish-American war of 1898; with regimental roster and muster rolls . . . Boston, The Colonial co., 1899. xvi, 258 pp. illus. 8°.
- FULTON, ROBERT I[RVING] and TRUEBLOOD, THOMAS C., comp. Patriotic eloquence relating to the Spanish-American war and its issues. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1900. xi, 364 pp. 12°.
- GIDDINGS, HOWARD A. Exploits of the signal corps in the war with Spain. Kansas City, Mo., Hudson-Kimberly pub. co., 1900. [5]-126 pp., incl. pl., port., front. 16°.
- GIRAUD, ALFRED C. The management of Camp Alger and Camp Meade. [New York? 1898] 9 pp. 19 cm.
Reprinted from New York Medical Journal for September 24, 1898.
- GLOUCESTER (U. S. gunboat) Log of the U. S. gunboat Gloucester, commanded by . . . Richard Wainwright, and the official reports of the principal events of her cruise during the late war with Spain. Annapolis, Md., U. S. naval institute, 1899. 188 pp., pl., port. 8°.
- GOODE, W[ILLIAM] A[THELSTANE] M[KREDITH] With Sampson through the war, by W. A. M. Goode; being an account of the naval operations of the North Atlantic squadron during the Spanish-American war of 1898. With contributed chapters by Rear-Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., Commander C. C. Todd, U. S. N. New York, Doubleday & McClure co., 1899. 5 p. l., 307 pp. front., 15 plates (incl. ports.), map, 2 charts (1 fold.) 23½ cm.
- HALL, THOMAS [WINTHROP] The fun and fighting of the Rough riders; by Tom Hall . . . New York, F. A. Stokes co. [1899] 3 p. l., viii, 242 pp. 12°.
- HALSTEAD, MURAT, 1829- Full official history of the war with Spain; written over the wires in the discharge of public duty, by the highest authorities of the government . . . Chicago, The Dominion co., 1899. 2 p. l., 13-794 pp. illus., pl. 8°.
- . . . The history of American expansion and the story of our new possessions. The Spanish-American war and the heroes of '98 . . . [n. p.] The United subscription book publishers of America [1898] 712, ix pp. illus., pl. 8°.
- HANNAFORD, E. The handy war book, containing authentic information and statistics on subjects relating to the war . . . also a brief history of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other islands. With accurate war maps and photographic pictures of U. S. war vessels. By Lieut. E. Hannaford . . . Springfield, O., Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick [1898] 80 pp. illus., fold. map. 19½ cm.
- HARPER'S pictorial history of the war with Spain; with an introduction by . . . N. A. Miles. New York and London, Harper & bros., 1899. 2 v. illus., pl., maps. fol.
- HEMLANDET COMPANY, Chicago. Hemlandets krigsbilder från Cuba, Porto Rico och Filippinerna: jämte historiska och geografiska upplysningar samt meddelanden från kriget mellan Förenta Staterna och Spanien 1898 . . . Chicago, Hemlandet company [1898] 1 p. l., [165] p. incl. illus., port. 26½ x 34½ cm.
161 numb. illus. on as many pages, with letterpress at foot of page and table of contents in Swedish and English.

- HEMMENT, JOHN C.** Cannon and camera; sea and land battles of the Spanish-American war in Cuba; camp life, and the return of the soldiers. Described and illustrated by J. C. Hemment . . . with index, and an introduction by W. I. L. Adams. New York, D. Appleton & co., 1898. xxi, 282 pp. pl. 8°.
- HERO TALES** of the American soldier and sailor as told by the heroes themselves and their comrades. The story of our great wars. New York, W. W. Wilson [1899] x, [33]-504 pp. col. front., illus., plates (1 fold.) maps. 25 x 19½ cm.
Preface signed: J. W. Buel.
- HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR**, with handy atlas maps and full description of recently acquired United States territory . . . Chicago and New York, Rand, McNally & co., 1898. 1 p. l., 16 pp. illus. f°.
(WHA Rand, McNally & co. Rand, McNally & co.'s universal atlas of the world. [1899].)
- HOBSON, RICHMOND PEARSON**, 1870- The sinking of the "Merrimac;" a personal narrative of the adventure in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, June 3, 1898, and of the subsequent imprisonment of the survivors. New York, The Century co., 1899. xiv pp., 1 l., 306 pp. illus., port. 8°.
- HOLMES, PRESCOTT.** Young people's history of the war with Spain . . . Philadelphia, H. Altemus [1900] . 184 pp. incl. front., illus. sq. 16°. (Altemus' young people's library)
- HOWARD, OLIVER OTIS**, 1830- Fighting for humanity; or, Camp and quarter-deck. London and New York, F. T. Neely [1898] xvi, 5-221 pp. 12°.
- HULST, J[OHN] B.** Het verdrukke Cuba en zijne verlossing, of De geschiedenis van Cuba, vanaf zijne ontdekking tot aan zijne bevrijding van Spanje's juk, alsook van den Spaansch-Amerikaanschen oorlog, op eenvoudige wijze verteld aan het Nederlandsch volk. Grand Rapids, Mich., J. B. Hulst [1898] 263, [1] pp. 12°.
- ILLINOIS.** Adjutant-general's office. Roster of Illinois volunteers, American-Spanish war 1898-99, with historical sketches from the time of mobilization to muster into the United States service . . . By . . . J. N. Reece, adjutant-general . . .
(In Report of the adjutant general . . . Rev. by J. N. Reece. Springfield, 1900-2. 22 cm. v. 9, Record of the services of Illinois soldiers in the Black Hawk war 1831-32, and in the Mexican war 1846-48, pp. [345]-684, 1 l.)
- INDIANA.** Adjutant-general's office. Record of Indiana volunteers in the Spanish-American war 1898-99; issued by authority of the sixty-first General assembly of Indiana . . . Indianapolis, W. B. Burford, 1900. 368 pp. front. 8°.
- J[ACOBSEN, HERMANN]** . . . Sketches from the Spanish-American war. By Commander J. . . . Translated from the German . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 2 pts. illus., maps. 23 cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. War notes. no. iii-iv)
"Translated from the Marine-Rundschau" . . .
- JOHNSON, EDWARD A[UGUSTUS]** History of negro soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and other items of interest. By Edward A. Johnson . . . Raleigh, Capital printing co., 1899. 147 pp. front., plates, ports. 22 cm.
- JOHNSTON, WILLIAM A.** History up to date; a concise account of the war of 1898 between the United States and Spain; its causes and the treaty of Paris. New York, A. S. Barnes & co., 1899. xiii, 258 pp. pl., port. 12°.
- [KALER], JAMES OTIS**, 1848- The boys of '98, by James Otis [*pseud.*] illustrated by J. S. Davis, F. T. Merrill. Boston, D. Estes & co. [1898] ix, 386 pp. pl., port. 8°.

- KENNAN, HENRY F[ANCIS]** The conflict with Spain; a history of the war based upon official reports and descriptions of eye-witnesses . . . Philadelphia and Chicago, P. W. Ziegler & co. [1898] 601 pp. illus. 8°.
- KEIM, DE B[ENNEVILLE] RANDOLPH.** "The President's war." By De B. Randolph Keim.
(In Frank Leslie's popular monthly. New York, 1900. 24½ cm. v. 50, no. 2, pp. [107]-122. illus.)
- KENNAN, GEORGE, 1845-** Campaigning in Cuba, by George Kennan . . . New York, The Century co., 1899. v pp., 1 l., 269 pp. 21 cm.
- KING, W[ILLIAM] NEPHEW.** The story of the war of 1898, told by W. Nephew King, lieutenant U. S. N.; illustrated from drawings in black and white, photographs taken at the front and paintings by the best artists . . . New York, P. F. Collier, 1898. 321, [1] pp. illus. incl. 17 col. plates. 33½ x 51½ cm.
Contents.—Author's preface.—Introduction for the Navy, by Captain Robley D. Evans.—Introduction for the Army, by Major-General O. O. Howard.—The story of the war, by Lieutenant W. Nephew King.
- KOENIGSEBERG, M[ORRIS]** Southern martyrs. A history of Alabama's white regiments during the Spanish-American war; touching incidentally on the experiences of the entire first division of the seventh army corps. Montgomery, Ala., Brown print co., 1898. 212 pp. pl. port. 8°.
- LATHEOP, HENRY M.** Under the Red cross; or, The Spanish-American war, as seen by a Red cross surgeon . . . carefully ed. by J. R. Musick . . . New York, F. B. Warner & co., 1898. vii, [1], 287 pp. pl., port. 8°.
- LEBERAUD, ÉLIE.** . . . La guerre hispano-américaine et le droit des gens . . . Paris, A. Rousseau, 1904. 2 p. l., 232 pp. 25½ cm.
"Bibliographie": pp. [229]-230.
- LE FUR, L.** Étude sur la guerre hispano-américaine de 1898, envisagée au point de vue du droit international public. Paris, A. Pedone, 1899. 2 p. l., 316, xlii pp. 24½ cm.
- LEST WE FORGET.** New York, E. R. Herrick & co. [1898] 3 p. l. 22 pl. obl.
Contents.—Plates by various American artists illustrating the Spanish-American war.
- LESLIE'S OFFICIAL HISTORY** of the Spanish-American war; a pictorial and descriptive record . . . compiled and written directly from the official records . . . H. P. Mawson, Leslie's weekly; J. W. Buel, historian. [Washington? 1899] 612 pp., 1 l. incl. front. (port.) illus., pl., maps. fol.
Not official.
- LODGE, HENRY CABOT, 1850-** The war with Spain, by Henry Cabot Lodge. Illustrated. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1900. viii, [1], 287, [1] p. front., pls., ports., maps. 21½ cm.
- LYNK, MILES V[ANDAHURST]** The black troopers; or, The daring heroism of the negro soldiers in the Spanish-American war . . . Jackson, Tenn., M. V. Lynk pub. house, 1899. 163, [1] pp., 1 l. port. 12°.
- MCCOOK, HENRY C[HRISTOPHER]** The martial graves of our fallen heroes in Santiago de Cuba, by Henry C. McCook . . . Philadelphia, G. W. Jacobs & co., 1899. 448 pp. illus., pl., port., maps, facsim. 25 cm.
- MCCULLOUGH, J. G.** The Spanish war; an address before the Reunion society of Vermont officers, at Montpelier. Oct. 26, 1898. [Montpelier, 1898?] 23 pp. 23 cm.
- McNALLY, B., comp.** Soldiers and sailors of New Jersey in the Spanish-American war, embracing a chronological account of the army and navy. Newark, N. J., B. McNally, 1898. 46 pp. 26 cm.

- MAHAN, A[LFRED] T[HAYER]** 1840- . . . *La guerre sur mer et ses leçons*, par. A. T. Mahan . . . Tr. de l'anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur, par le comte Alphonse de Diesbach. Paris [etc.] Berger-Levrault & cie., 1900. 3 p. l., 179 pp., 1 l. 22½ cm.
 At head of title: *Guerre hispano-américaine* (1898).
 Articles du "Times."
 A translation of the leading article in the author's collection "Lessons of the war with Spain and other articles." First pub. in McClure's magazine, Dec., 1898, to Apr., 1899.
- *Lessons of the war with Spain, and other articles*, by Alfred T. Mahan . . . Boston, Little, Brown and company, 1899. xvi pp., 1 l., 320 pp. 2 maps. 20 cm.
Contents.—*Lessons of the war with Spain, 1898.*—*The peace conference and the moral aspect of war.*—*The relations of the United States to their new dependencies.*—*Distinguishing qualities of ships of war.*—*Current fallacies upon naval subjects.*
- MARCH, ALDEN.** *The history and conquest of the Philippines and our other island possessions, embracing our war with the Filipinos in 1899 . . . an authentic history of the Spanish war . . . the history of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrone and the Hawaiian Islands . . . Philadelphia, Chicago [etc.] J. C. Winston & co. [1899] xxii, 25-498 pp. illus., map. 8°.*
- MARSHALL, EDWARD.** *The story of the Rough riders, 1st U. S. volunteer cavalry; the regiment in camp and on the battlefield . . . illustrated from photographs taken on the field and with drawings made by R. F. Outcault.* New York, G. W. Dillingham co., 1899. 320 pp. illus. 8°.
- MASSACHUSETTS REFORM CLUB.** *Report of the committee of the Massachusetts reform club appointed to collect testimony in relation to the Spanish-American war 1898-1899.* Boston, G. H. Ellis, printer, 1899. 57 pp. 23 cm.
- MELDRUM T[HOMAS] M[ILLAR]** *The Cuban campaign of the First infantry Illinois volunteers April 25-September 9, 1898. Illustrated with a series of views taken by . . . C. S. Wagar . . . Chicago? 1899. 2 p. l., 2 p., 1 l. 108 pl. 18½x26 cm.*
- MENDOZA Y VIZCAINO, ENRIQUE.** *Historia de la guerra hispano-americana, escrita por Enrique Mendoza y Vizcaino. Con un prólogo del Sr. Francisco G. Cosmes, colaboración del Sr. Alberto Leduc. Seguida de algunas protestas de las colonias españolas en México. 2. ed. México, A. Barral y compañía, 1898. 1 p. l., 244 pp. 23½ cm.*
- MERCHAN, RAFAEL M.** *La redención de un mundo. Bogotá, Colombia, La Luz, 1898. 15 pp. 19 cm.*
 Artículo publicado en el Repertorio colombiano, entrega de mayo de 1898.
- . . . **MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS of '98; a complete photographic record of Michigan's part in the Spanish-American war of 1898.** (Official souvenir) Detroit, Mich., G. F. Sterling & co. [1898] [102] pp. illus., pl. obl. 8°.
- A MILITARY ALBUM**, containing over one thousand portraits of commissioned officers who served in the Spanish-American war. New York, L. R. Hamersly co., 1902. 262 pp. incl. port. 27 cm.
- MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.** Minnesota commandery. *Glimpses of the nation's struggle. 1st-4th series. Papers read before the Minnesota commandery of the Military order of the loyal legion of the United States, 1887-1897. Published for the commandery, by E. C. Mason, E. Torrance, D. L. Kingsbury, committee. St. Paul, H. L. Collins co., 1887-98. 4 v. illus., fold. map, plan. 23 cm.*
- MOFFATT, JAMES STANLEY.** *A brief history of the conflict between the United States and Spain, 1898 . . . Eustis, Fla., Hull printing co., 1899. 50 pp. illus. pl. 12°.*

- MORRIS, CHARLES, 1833— The war with Spain; a complete history of the war of 1898 between the United States and Spain . . . Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott co., 1899 [1898] 383 pp. pl., port., maps. 12°.
- MOSS, JAMES A. Memories of the campaign of Santiago. June 6, 1898, Aug. 18, 1898. [San Francisco, The Myself-Rollins co., 1899] 60 pp., 4 l. illus., maps. 4°.
- MUSGRAVE, GEORGE CLARKE. Under three flags in Cuba; a personal account of the Cuban insurrection and Spanish-American war . . . Boston, Little, Brown & co., 1899. xv, 365 pp. front., pl., port. 12°.
- MUSICK, JOHN R[oy] 1849-1901. History of the war with Spain. With a complete record of its causes, with incidents of the struggle for supremacy in the western hemisphere. By John R. Musick . . . New York, J. S. Ogilvie publishing company [1898] v p., 1 l., 33-468 pp. front., pl., port. 22 cm.
- Lights and shadows of our war with Spain. A series of historical sketches, incidents, anecdotes, and personal experiences in the Hispano-American war. Written and compiled by John R. Musick . . . New York, J. S. Ogilvie publishing company, 1898. vi, [7]-224 pp. 2 port. (incl. front.) 20 cm. (The peerless series, no. 109)
- MÜLLER y TEJEIRO, JOSÉ. . . Battles and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba . . . Translated from the Spanish . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1898. vi, 108 pp. maps. 24 cm. ([U. S. Office of naval intelligence] Information from abroad)
Translation of a part of the author's "Combates y capitulación de Santiago de Cuba."
- . . . Battles and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. (Completed) By Lieutenant José Müller y Tejeiro . . . Translated from the Spanish. Navy department, Office of naval intelligence. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 165 pp. maps. 23½ cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. War notes, no. 1)
"Chapters 1-3 of the original are omitted from this translation."—Catalogue of U. S. pub. doc. 1899-1900.
- Combates y capitulación de Santiago de Cuba . . . Madrid, F. Marqués, 1898. 280 pp. maps. 23½ cm.
- [NEIL, HENRY] 1863— ed. . . . Exciting experiences in our wars with Spain, and the Filipinos, ed. by Marshall Everett [pseud.] . . . Including the official history of our war with Spain, by Wm. McKinley . . . Chicago, Ill., Book publishers union, 1899. 415, [32] pp. incl. illus., plates, ports. front., plates. 25 cm.
At head of title: Official autograph edition.
- NELAN, CHARLES. Cartoons of our war with Spain. New York, F. A. Stokes co., 1898. [64] pp. illus. obl. 4°.
- NEW YORK (STATE) Adjutant-general's office. New York in the Spanish-American war, 1898. Rev. ed. Part of the report of the adjutant-general of the state. Transmitted to the Legislature of 1902 . . . Albany, J. B. Lyon company, state printers, 1902. 3 v. front. (port.) pl. 23½ cm.
- State historian. New York and the war with Spain. History of the Empire state regiments. Published under the direction of the state historian. Albany, The Argus company, printers, 1903. 3 p. l., 429, 192 pp. front., pls., ports. 23 cm.
Running title: Annual report of the state historian.
Issued also as Assembly doc., 1903, no. 68.
Includes "My memoirs of the military history of the state of New York during the war for the Union, 1861-65, by Colonel Silas W. Burt . . . Edited by the state historian, and issued as War of the rebellion series—Bulletin, no. 1."

- NORTH CAROLINA.** Adjutant-general's office. Roster of the North Carolina volunteers in the Spanish-American war, 1898-1899 . . . Raleigh, Edwards & Broughton [etc.] 1900. 131 pp. 8°.
- NÚÑEZ, SEVERO GÓMEZ.** *La guerra hispano-americana; Santiago de Cuba . . . por Severo Gómez Núñez . . .* Madrid, Imp. del Cuerpo de artillería, 1901. 242 pp. pl., port., maps, plans. 19 cm.
- OATES, WILLIAM C[ALVIN] 1835-** The war between the union and the confederacy and its lost opportunities, with a history of the 15th Alabama regiment and the forty-eight battles in which it was engaged . . . the war between the United States and Spain, by William C. Oates . . . 5th thousand. New York and Washington, The Neale publishing company, 1905. xxiv, [25]-808 pp. front., plates, ports. 23 cm.
- THE OFFICIAL AND PICTORIAL** record of the story of American expansion, portraying the crowning achievements of the McKinley-Roosevelt administrations, with fullest information respecting the original thirteen states; the several cessions and annexations, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Samoa, and Panama canal, embellished with fifteen hundred original illustrations . . . Comp. and written directly from the official records at Washington . . . Washington, M. J. Wright, 1904. 2 v. fronts., illus. (partly col.) plates, ports., maps. 43½ cm.
Paged continuously; v. 1: 6 p. l., 320 pp.; v. 2: viii, 321-641, [2], 9-16 p.
- OHIO.** Adjutant-general. Roster of Ohio volunteers in the service of the United States, war with Spain. Prepared under direction of Herbert B. Kingsley, adjutant-general of Ohio. Columbus, Ohio, J. L. Trauger, 1898. 184 pp. 25 cm.
- OJETTI, UGO.** *L'America vittoriosa.* Milano, Fratelli Treves, 1899. 4 p. l., 343 pp. 12°.
- OLIVER, WILLIAM H., jr.** *Roughing it with the regulars.* By Wm. H. Oliver, jr. . . . New York, W. F. Parr [c1901] 228 pp. front. (port.) pl. 19 cm.
- OLLERO, ANDRÉS F. . . .** *Teatro de la guerra.* Descripción geográfica, histórica, estadística, militar y marítima de las islas de Cabo-Verde, la Martinica, Puerto-Rico, Cuba, Filipinas y los Estados Unidos. [Madrid, 1898] 45 pp., 1 l. fold. map. 21½ cm.
Cover-title.
- OREGON.** Adjutant-general's office. The official records of the Oregon volunteers in the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection. Comp. by Brigadier-General C. U. Gantenbein, adjutant-general . . . Salem, Oreg., W. H. Leeds, state printer, 1902. xv, 700 pp. front. (port.) pl., facsim. 24 cm.
- PARKER, JAMES.** A review of the naval campaign of 1898, in the pursuit and destruction of the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Cervera. [n. p.] 1900. 64 pp. diagr. 8°.
- PARKER, JOHN H[ENRY]** History of the Gatling gun detachment, Fifth army corps, at Santiago, with a few unvarnished truths concerning that expedition. Kansas City, Mo., Hudson-Kimberly pub. co. [1898] 274 pp. pl., port., map. 12°.
- PENNSYLVANIA.** Adjutant-general's office. Record of Pennsylvania volunteers in the Spanish-American war, 1898. Published under the provisions of the act of assembly, approved April 13, 1899. Comp. under the supervision of Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant-general. [Harrisburg] W. S. Ray, state printer, 1900. 1 p. l., 952 pp. fold. tab. 25 cm.
- PIERCE, FREDERICK E[VERETT] 1862-** *Reminiscences of the experiences of Company L, Second regiment Massachusetts infantry, U. S. V., in the Spanish-American war.* By Major Frederick E. Pierce . . . Greenfield, Mass., Press of E. A. Hall & co., 1900. vii, 124 pp. front., 48 pl. (incl. port., port. groups) map, plan, 2 facsimis. 23 cm.

- PLÜDDERMANN [MAX] . . . Comments of Rear-Admiral Plüddemann, German navy, on the main features of the war with Spain. Translated from the German . . . Washington, Gov't print. office, 1899. 18 pp. 23 cm. (U. S. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. War notes. no. ii)
 "Translated from the Marine-Rundschau, November, 1898."
- Der krieg um Cuba im sommer 1898. Nach zuverlässigen quellen bearbeitet von M. Plüddemann . . . Berlin, E. S. Mittler und sohn, 1899. vi, 258 pp. incl. illus., port., map. front. 23 cm.
- PRENTISS, A., ed. The history of the Utah volunteers in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippine Islands . . . [Salt Lake City] W. F. Ford [1900] xviii pp., 1 l., 430 pp. pl., port., map. 8°.
- QUEMADA, GONZALO DE and NORTROP, HENRY D. America's battle for Cuba's freedom; containing a complete record of Spanish tyranny and oppression . . . inside facts of the war, etc. . . . Philadelphia, National pub. co. [1898] x, [2], 17-768 pp. illus., pl., map. 8°.
- RECORTES periodísticos de los diarios de Madrid . . . [año VIII-IX; 2. sept., 1897-21. abril, 1898. Madrid, 1897-98] 10 v. 23½ cm.
 Cover-title.
 Clippings from the newspapers of Madrid, illustrative of the relations between Spain and the United States during the ministry of S. L. Woodford.
- RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY. 1st reg't, 1898-1899. . . . Spanish-American war, Camp Meade Pennsylvania. 1898. Roster and souvenir 1st Rhode Island regiment, United States volunteers. Harrisburg, Pa., Clepper & Sigler, 1898. 16 pp. port. 25 cm.
- RICHARDS, JULIAN W., comp. A handbook of the Spanish-American war of 1898 and the insurrection in the Philippines . . . compiled from official reports, etc. Cedar Rapids, The Republican print. co., 1899. 36 pp., 1 l. 8°.
- RIGNEY, P[ETER] SAMUEL, 1872- History of the Two hundred and third regiment, New York infantry volunteers. Prepared by P. Samuel Rigney . . . With preface by William Cary Sanger . . . Newburgh, N. Y. [Newburgh journal print] 1899. 83 pp. 2 pl., ports. 2½ cm.
- ROE, ALFRED S[EELYE] 1844- Worcester in the Spanish war; being the stories of companies A, C, and H, 2d regiment, and company G, 9th regiment, M. V. M., during the war for the liberation of Cuba, May-November, 1898, with a roster of E. R. Shumway camp, no. 30, Spanish war veterans, followed by a brief account of the work of Worcester citizens in aiding the soldiers and their families, by Alfred S. Roe . . . Worcester, Mass., The author, 1905. 331, [1] p. incl. front., illus. 26 cm.
- ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, pres. U. S., 1858- The Rough riders . . . New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1899. xi, [1], 298 pp. pl., port. 8°.
- The Rough riders; by Theodore Roosevelt . . . New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1900. 300 pp. front. (port.) 17 cm. (The Sagamore series. 7)
- . . . The Rough riders, a history of the First United States volunteer cavalry, by Theodore Roosevelt. Philadelphia, Gebbie and company, 1903. 1 p. l., ix, 294 pp. 2 pl., 2 port. incl. front. 22 cm. (On cover: The complete writings of Theodore Roosevelt [Uniform ed.])
- . . . The Rough riders, by Theodore Roosevelt . . . New York, The Review of reviews company, 1904. 4 p. l., 5-336 pp. front. (port.) 20½ cm. (His [Works] Statesman ed. 11)
- ROSS, CLINTON. Heroes of our war with Spain; their exploits told for a boy; illustrated by H. B. Wechsler. New York, F. A. Stokes co. [1898] 1 p. l., xiv, 352 pp. pl. 12°.

- RUSSELL, HENRY B[ENAJAH]** An illustrated history of our war with Spain: its causes, incidents, and results . . . with introductions by R. Proctor and J. M. Thurston . . . Hartford, Conn., A. D. Worthington & co., 1898. 780 pp. illus., port., maps. 8°.
- The story of two wars; an illustrated history of our war with Spain and our war with the Filipinos . . . with an introduction by . . . R. Proctor . . . Hartford, Conn., The Hartford pub. co., 1899. xxxiv, 33-752 pp. illus., port., maps. 8°.
- SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT, 1839-** Forty-five years under the flag, by Winfield Scott Schley . . . New York, D. Appleton and company, 1904. xiii, 439 pp. front. (port.) illus., pls., map, fold. chart. 22 cm.
- SHERMAN, A[NDREW] M[AGOUN] 1844-** Morristown, New Jersey, in the Spanish-American war . . . Morristown, N. J., Jerseyman office, 1900. 1 p. l., vi, 183 pp., 4 l. illus., pl., port. 8°.
- SKINNER, JOHN R[EZIN]** History of the Fourth Illinois volunteers in their relation to the Spanish-American war for the liberation of Cuba and other island possessions of Spain . . . by Chaplain John R. Skinner. [Logansport, Ind., Press of Wilson, Humphreys & co., 1899] 461 pp. illus. (incl. ports.) plates (1 fold.) 23½ cm.
- [SMITH, AMÉLIE DE FOUFFRIDE] comp.** Oregon's official roster . . . Portland, Or., The Lewis & Dryden print. co. [1898] 106 pp. illus., port. 18 cm.
- Copy 2.
- 2d ed. Portland, Or., The Lewis & Dryden print. co. [1898] 1 p. l., 106, [15] pp. illus., port. 18 cm.
- SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.** Register of members of the Society of colonial wars who served in the army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war, and record of the patriotic work done by the society . . . New York, 1899. 32 pp. front., port. 23½ cm.
- SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** List of members of various state societies of the Sons of the American revolution who served in the war with Spain. Issued by the National society of the Sons of the American revolution. [New York?] 1900. 36, xi p. 24 cm.
- Cover-title: Medal list of Sons of the American revolution . . .
- THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR; the events of the war described by eye-witnesses . . .** Chicago and New York, H. S. Stone & co., 1899 [1898] 8, 228 pp. illus. sq. 8°.
- THE SPANISH WAR JOURNAL,** pub. in the interest of those who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. v. 1-Jan. 30, 1901- Washington, D. C. [L. C. Dyer] 1901- v. in. illus. (incl. ports.) 29½ cm.
- Monthly (Jan.-May, 1901, semimonthly; Nov.-Dec., 1901, weekly.
Official organ of the Spanish war veterans.
Editor: 1901- L. C. Dyer.
Absorbed the Washington hatchet, Nov. 2, 1901.
- SPEARS, JOHN R[ANDOLPH] 1850-** The history of our navy from its origin to the present day, 1775-1897, by John R. Spears . . . New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1897-99. 5 v. front., illus., pl., port., maps, plans, facsim. 20½ cm.
- Vol. 1-4 published in 1897 complete "in four volumes;" on t.p. of v. 5 (issued in 1899): The history of our navy from its origin to the end of the war with Spain, 1775-1898 . . . In five volumes.
- Our navy in the war with Spain . . . New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. xxii, 406 pp. illus., port., map. 8°.

- STERNBERG, GEORGE M[ILLER] 1838— Sanitary lessons of the war. By George M. Sternberg . . . [Philadelphia] 1899. cover-title, 26 pp. incl. diagr. 21 cm.
 "Reprinted from the Philadelphia medical journal, June 10-17, 1899."
- STRATHMORE [P.] History of the war between the United States and Spain, by Professor Strathmore . . . [New York, P. Strathmore] 1898. 31 pp. 20½ cm.
- STREET, ARTHUR I. A chronicle of the war; including historical documents, army and navy movements, roster of state troops, etc. [Issued quarterly, v. 1, no. 1] [n. p., 1898] 8°.
- SUES, OTTO L[OUIS] Grigsby's cowboys. Third United States volunteer cavalry, Spanish-American war . . . Salem, S. Dak., J. E. Patten, 1900. xvi, 359 pp., 2 l. incl. front. (port.) 8°.
- TITHERINGTON, RICHARD H[ANDFIELD] A history of the Spanish-American war of 1898 . . . New York, D. Appleton & co., 1900. v. 415 pp. illus. 12°.
- TRELLES [Y GOVIN], CARLOS M[ANUEL] 1866— . . . Bibliografía de la segunda guerra de independencia cubana y de la hispano-yankee. Publicada en la revista ilustrada "Cuba y América." Habana, 1902. cover-title, 49 pp. 24 cm.
 "Notas extractadas de la obra en preparación, Bibliografía cubana desde 1492 á 1900, en la cual se dará cuenta de 14,000 libros y folletos."
 Arranged chronologically, 1895-1900; Includes references to articles in periodicals.
- TUPPER, H[ENRY] ALLEN, jr. Columbia's war for Cuba; a story of the early struggles of the Cuban patriots, and of all the important events leading up to the present war between the United States and Spain for Cuba libre . . . New York, P. B. Bromfield & co. [1898] 256 pp. front., illus., pl., port. 24 cm.
 "An American woman in Cuba. By Frances Linton:" pp. 245-256.
- TURNER, T[ELL] A. Story of the Fifteenth Minnesota volunteer infantry. Minneapolis, Lessard printing co. [1899] 170 pp., 14 l. 12°.
- UNITED STATES ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Correspondence relating to the war with Spain and conditions growing out of the same, including the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and the China relief expedition, between the adjutant-general of the army and military commanders in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, China, and the Philippine Islands, from April 15, 1898, to July 30, 1902. With an appendix giving the organization of army corps and a brief history of the volunteer organizations in the service of the United States during the war with Spain. Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 2 v. 25 cm.
 Paged continuously; v. 1: 628 pp.; v. 2: [629]-1489 pp.
- Statistical exhibit of strength of volunteer forces called into service during the war with Spain; with losses from all causes. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 25 pp. 29½ cm.
- Commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the War department in the war with Spain. Report. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 8 v. 8°. (U. S. 56th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 221.)
 Members of the commission: Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Ia., president; Col. James A. Sexton, Ill.; Col. Charles Denby, Ind.; Capt. Evan P. Howell, Ga.; Ex-gov. Urban A. Woodbury, Vt.; Brig. gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engin. U. S. A.; Gen. James A. Beaver, Pa.; Maj. gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. A.; Dr. Phineas S. Conner, O.; Richard Weightman, secretary; Lieut. col. F. B. Jones, disbursing officer; Maj. Stephen C. Mills, recorder.
- Navy department. Schley court of inquiry. . . . Record of proceedings of a court of inquiry in case of Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. navy. Convened at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., September 12, 1901 . . .

Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 2 v. fold. maps, plans, diagr. 23 cm. (57th Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc. no. 485)

Collation: (v. 1) 1 p. l., 1259 p.; (v. 2) 1 p. l., 1259-1936, [343], li p.

Included in v. 2: Findings of the court, and opinion of Admiral Dewey.—Rear-Admiral Schley's "Petition for relief from the findings and report of a court of inquiry, and accompanying papers."—"The President's memorandum upon the appeal of Admiral Schley."—Appendix, containing logs of the battle ships, signals, etc.—Index prepared in the office of the superintendent of documents.

Office of naval intelligence. . . . Information from abroad. War notes no. I-VIII . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899-1900. 8 nos. maps (partly fold.) diagr. 23 cm.

No more published (I-VII issued 1899)

Reprinted, 1900, with title "Notes on the Spanish-American war." The reprint is issued also in the Congressional series of U. S. public documents (no. 3876) as Senate doc. 388, 56th Cong., 1st sess.

Contents.—No. I. Battles and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. (Completed.) By Lieutenant José Müller y Tejero . . . Tr. from the Spanish.—No. II. Comments of Rear-Admiral Plüddemann . . . on the main features of the war with Spain. Tr. from the German.—No. III-IV. Sketches from the Spanish-American war. By Commander J[acobsen] Tr. from the German.—No. V. Effect of the gun fire of the United States vessels in the battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898) By Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N.—No. VI. The Spanish-American war. Blockades and coast defense. By Severo Gómez Núñez. Tr. from the Spanish.—No. VII. The Spanish-American war. A collection of documents relative to the squadron operations in the West Indies. Arranged by Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete. Tr. from the Spanish.—No. VIII. The squadron of Admiral Cervera, by Captain Victor M. Concas y Palau . . . Tr. from the Spanish.

Notes on the Spanish-American war . . . Washington, Gov't print. off., 1900. iii, 165, 18, 38, 28, 13, 120, 165, 117 pp. maps (partly fold.) diagrs. 23 cm.

Reprint of its "Information from abroad. War notes no. I-VIII."

Issued also in the Congressional series of U. S. public documents (no. 3876) as Senate doc. 388, 56th Cong., 1st sess.

Contents.—I. Battles and capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. By Lieut. José Müller y Tejero, Spanish navy.—II. Comments of Rear-Admiral Plüddemann, German navy, on the main features of the war with Spain.—III-IV. Sketches from the Spanish-American war. By Commander J[acobsen] German navy.—V. Effect of the gun fire of the United States vessels in the battle of Manila Bay. By Lieut. John M. Ellicott, United States navy.—VI. The Spanish-American war. Blockades and coast defense. By Capt. Severo Gómez Núñez, Spanish army.—VII. The Spanish-American war. A collection of documents relative to the squadron operations in the West Indies. Arranged by Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete, Spanish navy.—VIII. The squadron of Admiral Cervera. By Capt. Victor M. Concas y Palau, Spanish navy.

Revenue-cutter service. The United States revenue-cutter service in the war with Spain, 1898. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 49 pp. 24½ cm. [Treasury dept. Doc. no. 2135]

[URQUÍA Y REDECILLA, JUAN DE] La guerra hispano-americana; historia negra; relato de los escándalos ocurridos en nuestras ex-colonias durante las últimas guerras; por el capitán Verdades, con un prólogo de Adolfo Suárez de Figueroa. Barcelona, Casa editorial Maucci; [etc., etc.] 1899. xvi, 17-255 pp. 12°.

VENABLE, WILLIAM MAYO. The Second regiment of United States volunteer engineers; a history. Cincinnati, McDonald & co [1899] 2 p. l., 219 pp. pl., maps. 8°.

VIVIAN, THOMAS J[ONDRIE] The fall of Santiago. New York, R. F. Fenno & co., 1898. 246 pp. pl., port., map. 8°.

WAGNER, ARTHUR L[OCKWOOD] and KELLEY, J[AMES] D[OUGLAS] JERROLD. Our country's defensive forces in war and peace. The United States army and navy; their histories from the era of the revolution to the close of the

- Spanish-American war; with accounts of their organization, administration, and duties . . . Akron, O., New York [etc.] The Werner co., 1899. 241 pp. Illus. obl. fol.
- WATTERSON, HENRY. History of the Spanish-American war; embracing a complete review of our relations with Spain. New York, Akron, O. [etc.] The Werner co. [1898] xx, 474 pp. illus., pl., port. 8°.
- WHEELER, JOSEPH, 1836- The Santiago campaign. Boston, New York [etc.] Lamson, Wolfe & co., 1898. xvii, 369 pp. 8°.
- WHIPPLE, J[AMES] E. The story of the Forty-ninth [Iowa, U. S. vol. inf.] Written by Captain J. E. Whipple . . . with pictures by George E. Knapp . . . Vinton, Ia., 1903. 2 p. l., 66 pp. pl., port. 21½ x 16½ cm.
- WHITE, TRUMBULL, 1868- Our war with Spain for Cuba's freedom . . . Including a description and history of Cuba, Spain, Philippine Islands, our army and navy . . . and our relations with other nations, etc., etc. . . . Chicago and Philadelphia, Monarch book co. [1898] 416 pp. pl., port., map. 8°.
- WILSON, H[ERBERT] W[RIGLEY] The downfall of Spain; naval history of the Spanish-American war . . . London, S. Low, Marston and co., 1900. xiv, [2], 451 pp. front., pl., port., maps, plans, diagr. 23½ cm.
Bibliography: pp. 442-444.
- WYATT, FRANK T. Life of Dewey; and thrilling tales of war in Cuba and the Philippines . . . Chicago, W. B. Conkey co. [1899] 304 pp. illus. port. 8°.
- YOSEMITE (U. S. cruiser). Log of the U. S. S. Yosemite. Detroit, J. F. Eby & co., 1899. viii, 162 pp. front., pl. 23 cm.
- YOUNG, JAMES RANKIN and MOORE, J. HAMPTON. History of our war with Spain, including battles on sea and land . . . to which is added a full account of the conquests of Spain in America, naval battles of the United States, etc., etc., by . . . J. R. Young . . . in collaboration with J. H. Moore. Philadelphia, National pub. co. [1898] viii, 17-704 pp. illus., pl., port., maps. 8°.
- Reminiscences and thrilling stories of the war, by returned heroes . . . to which is added Admiral Cervera's story of his attempt to escape from the harbor of Santiago . . . etc. Philadelphia, National pub. co. [1899] 1 p. l., xix, 17-665 pp. illus., pl., port., map. 8°.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF CUBA. PUBLICATIONS.

The Smithsonian Institution receives the publications of the following learned societies of Cuba:

HAVANA.

- Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana.
- Academia elemental de ciencias y letras de la Habana.
- Acclimatation Station.
- Administración General de Comunicación de la Isla de Cuba.
- Administración General de Correos de la Isla de Cuba. (Post-office Department.)
- "Archivos de la Policlínica."
- Bar Association.
- Biblioteca Pública.
- Botanical Garden.
- La Cartera Cubana.
- "Crónica Médico-quirúrgica de la Habana."
- Escuela Médico-Dental.
- Escuela de Sordo Mudos y Ciegos.
- Facultad de Medicina.
- "Havana Weekly Report." (Inspección General de Telégrafos. [See Administración General de Comunicaciones de la Isla de Cuba.])

Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza de la Habana.
 Librería Especial Pedagogía.
 Marine Meteorological Service.
 "Minerva."
 "Misceláneo (El)."
 Museo de Historia Natural.
 Observatorio Físico-Meteorológico de la Habana.
 Observatorio Naval.
 Observatorio del Real Colegio de Belen.
 "Progreso Médico (El)."
 Real Sociedad Económica de la Habana.
 Real Universidad de la Habana.
 "Revista de Ciencias Médicas."
 "Revista de Foro."
 "Revista General de Comunicaciones."
 Revista Habanera.
 Sociedad Antropológica de la Isla de Cuba.
 Sociedad Médico-quirúrgica de la Habana.

SANTA CLARA.

Estación Agronómica.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

"Cuba Masónica."

Academia de ciencias, Habana. *Anales*. (Monthly)

v. 36 (1900), Jan., Feb., Apr., Nov./Dec., 1899 (1 double no.), Sept., Jan./May (quintuple no.)

Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales, Havana. Comisión de la medicina legal é higiene pública. *Trabajos*. 8°. v. 3, 1874.

See also Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales.

Archivos de la policlínica: revista mensual redactada por los profesores de la policlínica, Habana.

v. 3 (1895), nos. 7, 10, 12, lacks nos. 1-6, 8-9, 11; v. 4 (1896), lacks no. 8; v. 5 (1897); v. 6 (1898), nos. 1-3, 12, lacks nos. 4-11; v. 7 (1899), lacks no. 12; v. 8 (1900), nos. 2, 8, 13, 14, 15 (Apr. 22).

Círculo de hacendados de la Isla de Cuba, Habana. *Revista de agricultura*. (Monthly.)

1886, nos. 1-6, lacks 7-12; 1881, nos. 1-8, lacks 9-12; 1880, complete; 1879, complete.

Cronica médico-quirúrgica de la Habana: revista quincenal ilustrada. Fundada y dirigida por el Dr. D. J. Santos Fernandez, Havana.

v. 12 (1886), (monthly), dup. nos. 7 (July), 9 (Sept.), 1 (Jan.), 3, 4, 6, complete; v. 13 (1887); v. 14 (1888), dup. no. 2 (Feb.), (monthly), complete; v. 15 (1889); v. 16 (1890), lacks no. 10; v. 17 (1891), lacks nos. 6-9; v. 18 (1892), no. 21 (Nov.), (semi-m.); v. 19, (1893); v. 20 (1894), (semi-m.), dup. nos. 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, lacks nos. 4-5, 7-8, 12, 14, 17, 22, 24; v. 21 (1895), (semi-m.), no. 21 dup. vol., lacks no. 2; v. 22 (1896), dup. no. 14 (July), (semi-m.), complete; v. 23 (1897), dup. no. 10 (May), (semi-m.), lacks no. 11, v. 24 (1898), (semi-m.), lacks no. 7; v. 25 (1899), (semi-m.), lacks no. 14; v. xxvi (1900), nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, lacks 3, 5, 9-24.

Escuela general preparatoria y especiales de esta ciudad. Acto solemne de la distribución de premios á los alumnos é inauguración del año académico de 1857 á 1858, presidido por el excmo. señor gobernador superior civil y capitán general, el domingo 27 de septiembre. Habana, Imprenta del Tiempo, 1857. 24 pp. 8°.

Escuela médico-dental, Habana. *Revista de medicina y cirugía dental*, director O. Ignacio Rojas. (Monthly.)

v. 1 (1895) (semi-m.), nos. 1-2, 4, 5, 6. v. 4 (1896), lacks nos. 8-12; v. 3 (1897), lacks nos. 1-2, 7; v. 2 (1896), lacks nos. 4-6 (semi-m.)

Liceo de Matanzas. Sección de ciencias físicas y naturales. Anuario.

v. 1 (1866), 162 pp., incomplete.

Policlínica semanario científico, Habana. Archivos, Habana, J. A. Casanova.

v. 8 (1800), no. 16 (Apr. 29).

Progreso médico: periódico mensual de medicina, cirugía y ciencias, director, fundador y propietario Dr. Gabriel Casuso, Havana.

v. 6, nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11; lacks 3, 4, 6-7, 10, 12.

Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana. Anales.

v. 1 (1864); v. 2 (1865); v. 3 (1866); v. 4 (1867); v. 5 (1868); v. 6 (1869); v. 8 (1871); v. 12 (1875-6), lacks pp. 350-60; v. 13 (1877), March wanting; v. 20 (1883), lacks 230-8; v. 21 (1884), June 15; v. 22 (1886), lacks 259-61; v. 26 (1890), lacks no. 299; v. 27 (1890), June 15; v. 35 (1896), Sept.-Dec.; v. 36 (1899), Sept.-Aug.

— Estadística demográfico sanitaria de la Habana, año de 1893 (algunas notas relativas al asunto), por el Dr. U. de la Guardia; publicada en los Anales de la Academia. Habana, Sarachaga y H. Miyares [1894] 13 pp. 11 tables. 8°.

— Historia de Uredo (1) cocíforo; por el Dr. D. José Eduardo Ramos. Informe de la comisión nombrada por la Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana para investigar la causa de la enfermedad de los cocoteros de la Isla de Cuba y buscar el remedio oportuno. Sesión del 8 de enero de 1882. [no title-page] 37 pp.

— Una responsabilidad de nuestros cafés, trabajo leído en las sesiones celebradas los días 8 de noviembre y 8 de diciembre de 1895, por el Dr. D. Antonio de Cordon y de Acosta. Habana, Imprenta "El Figaro," 1896. 42 pp. 8°.

— Consideraciones acerca de la topografía médica en general, y en particular sobre las de la villa de Cuanabacoa é Isla de Pinos; por el Dr. José de la Luz Hernández. Sesiones del 23 de diciembre de 1877, 13 y 27 de enero de 1878. Véase Anales t. xiv, páginas 499, 519 y 529. [Reprint] 27 pp. no imprint.

— Informe sobre el "Proyecto de un canal de desagüe para la ciudad de la Habana," relectado por el socio de mérito Sr. D. Francisco de Albear y Lara. Sesión pública ordinaria del 28 de setiembre de 1879. [no title-page] 31 pp.

— Reglamento. Habana, Imp. la Antilla, 1871. 8 pp. incomplete. 8°.

— Higiene colonial en Cuba, trabajo leído en las sesiones celebradas los días 24 de febrero y 10 de marzo de 1895, por el Dr. D. Antonio de Cordon y de Acosta. Habana, Sarachaga y H. Miyares, 1895. 57 pp. 8°.

— Trabajos de la comisión de medicina legal é higiene pública de la Academia de ciencias médicas . . . desde su fundación. Tomo III. Habana, Imprenta "La Antilla," 1874. 8°.

Real junta de fomento y Real Sociedad económica de la Habana. Anales. (Monthly)

v. 1 (1849), nos. 2-6 (Aug.-Dec.), 5 parts, lack no. 1; v. 2 (1850, Jan.-June), 6 nos.; v. 3 (1850), nos. 1-5.

— Anales y memorias.

v. 2 (1855), 1856; v. 3 (quincenal, 1856), 1856-57; v. 1, 3 parts (semanal, 1853), 1854; 4 series, v. 7 (1861-63), v. 8 (1863-4), v. 1 (1858), v. 2 (1859).

See also Real Sociedad económica.

Real Sociedad económica, Habana. Memorias. (Monthly)

1817, lack nos. 1-3, 5-7, 10-11 (nos. 1-12); 1818, lack nos. 13, 15, 18, 20-22 (nos. 12-24); 1824, lack nos. 50, 54-60 (nos. 49-60). v. 15 (1842); v. 16 (1843); v. 17 (1843); v. 18 (1844), lacks no. 1; v. 19 (1845), lacks no. 3; v. 20 (1845). 2d. Ser. Tomo 1 (1846), 2 (1846). 2 (1847), no. 11, 3 (1847), 4 (1847), 5 (1848), lacks no. 1, 6 (1848-49), 7 (1849), no. 1-3 Apr.-June, 3 nos.

See also Sociedad patriótica, 1842.

Real Sociedad económica, Habana. Memorias. (Monthly). Relación histórica de los beneficios hechos á la Real Sociedad económica, casa de beneficencia y demás dependencias de aquel cuerpo, por el escmo. Señor Don Francisco Dionisio Vives. Escrita por las comisiones reunidas de ambas corporaciones. Habana, Imprenta del Gobierno y capitanía general, 1832. 36, (1) pp. 4°.

See also Real Sociedad económica de amigos del país.

——— Estatutos. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1846. 39 pp. 8°.

——— Reglamento que debe observarse en la Biblioteca de la. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1858. 32 + (7) pp. 8°.

——— Documentos relativos á la instalacion de la, en la casa número 60, calle de dragones, el día 6 de julio del corriente año. Habana, Imp. de Gobierno, 1856. 48 pp. 16°.

——— Memorias y anales de fomento serie 5°. Dir. Alvaro Reynoso.

v. 9 (July-Dec. 1864); v. 10 (1865); v. 11 (1866) nos. 1-2, lacks nos. 3-12.

See also Real junta de Fomento y Real Sociedad Económica.

Real Sociedad Económica de amigos del país de la Habana. Acta.

(1829), 1830, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1855.

——— Habana, Imprenta del Tiempo, 1862. 55 pp. 8°.

——— Exposiciones de agricultura, industria y bellas artes. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1862. 27 pp. 8°.

——— Acta de las juntas generales que celebró, en los deas 15, 16 y 17 de diciembre de 1856. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1857. 84 pp. 8°.

——— Acta de las juntas generales que celebró, en los días 17, 18 y 19 de diciembre de 1857. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1858. 63 pp. 8°.

——— Acta de las juntas generales que celebró, en los días 21, 22 y 24 de diciembre del año de 1858. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1859. 32 pp. 8°.

——— Juntas generales. Habana, Imp. del Tiempo, 1862. 55 pp. 8°.

——— Actas de las juntas generales que celebró, en los días 27 de febrero y 1 de junio del año de 1871. Habana, Imp. y Encuadernacion, Sociedad de Operarios, 1871. 31 pp. 8°.

See also Sociedad Económica de amigos del país.

——— Memoria de año 1899 presentada en la sesión de 9 de enero de 1900, conmemorando el 107° aniversario de la fundación de la sociedad, por el secretario Ramon Meza. Habana, Imp. "la Universal," 1900. 69 pp. 8°.

Real Sociedad Patriótica, Habana. Sucinta noticia del ramo de la cera en la Isla de Cuba á fines de marzo del año de 1815, [por O. Boloix] Habana, Oficina de Arazoza y Soler, [1815] 10 pp. 4°.

Revista de Agricultura. *See* Círculo de Hacendados de la Isla de Cuba.

Revista de medicina y cirugía de la Habana. Director Fundador: Sr. Jose a. Presno y Bastiony. (Semimonthly.)

v. 5 (1900) lacks nos. 2-3, 5, 7, 9-24; v. 4 (1899) lacks nos. 1-20.

Sociedad anónima titulada: la colonizadora, Habana. Estatutos. Habana, imprenta del Tiempo, 1857. 15 pp. 8°.

Sociedad antropológica de la isla de Cuba. Boletín. Tomo 1. Nos. 1-6. Habana, Establecimiento tipográfico de Soler, Alvarez y compañía, 1885. 3 pp. 8°.

——— Boletín.

v. 1 (1885) nos. 1-6.

Sociedad de Estudios Clínicos de la Habana. Archivos: Revista de medicina práctica, directores Doctores Antonio Rodriguez Ecay y Gustavo Lopez. Habana, imprenta El Aerolito.

v. 7 (1896); irregular; v. 8 (1897-98) [20 nos. Jan. 1897-Dec. 1898] lacks no. 16; v. 9 (1899) [8 nos. Feb.-Oct. 1899] lacks no. 7; v. 1 (1881); v. 2 (1882); v. 3 (1888); v. 4 (1890); v. 5 (1895) bienio de 1890 á 1892; v. 6 bienio de 1892 á 1894, 1895.

- Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana. La iglesia y la cremación, discurso leído en la sesión celebrada el día 11 de diciembre de 1893 por el vocal Dr. Antonio de Gordon y de Acosta. Havana, imprenta "la Moderna," 1893. 19 pp. 8°.
- Higiene del ciclismo en Cuba, discurso leído en la sesión celebrada el día 19 de febrero de 1894 por el vocal Dr. D. Antonio de Gordon y de Acosta. Havana, A. Miranda, 1894. 16 pp. 8°.
- Los incendios, los bomberos y la higiene, trabajo leído en la sesión celebrada el día 5 de julio de 1894, por el vocal Dr. D. Antonio de Gordon y de Acosta. Havana, "la Moderna," 1894. 73 pp. 8°.
- Sociedad general del crédito moviliario y fomento cubano, Habana. Estatutos y reglamento. Habana, Imp. del Gobierno, 1857. 24 pp. 12°.
- Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano, Habana. Estatutos y reglamento. Habana, imprenta del Tiempo, 1857. 16 pp. 8°.
- Sociedad patriótica, de la Habana. Estatutos. Havana, imp. de la Capitanía General, 1793. 25 pp. 8°.
- Sociedad Patriótica, Habana. Memorias.
v. 15 (1842); v. 1 (1836) lacks no. 1; v. 2 (1836); v. 3 (1836-37); v. 4 (1837); v. 5 (1837-38); v. 6 (1838); v. 7 (1838-39) lacks nos. 39, 42; v. 8 (1839); v. 9, (1839-40); v. 10 (1840); v. 11 (1840); v. 12 (1841-42); v. 13 (1841-42); v. 14 (1842).
- Havana Sociedad de socorros mutuos La Tutelar. Reglamento. Havana, Impr. del "Avisador Comercial," 1886. 18 pp. 8°.

ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS.

1825. Cuba without war. A. H. Everett. Scribners, 11 (April 1876), 876.
1829. Cuba. The physical, statistical, and political features. Southern Review, vol. 4 (Nov. 1829), 285-321.
Review of Humboldt's *Essai politique*; Huber's *Aperçu*; Sagra's *Anales*, 1827-23.
1829. Cuba. Review of Abbot's Letters. By W. Phillips. Christian Examiner, vol. 6 (May 1829), 259; North American Review, vol. 29 (July 1829), 199.
1829. Political and statistical account of Cuba, Humboldt's. For. quarterly, vol. 3 (Jan. 1829), 400; Museum of foreign literature, vol. 14 (May 1829), 444.
Review of Humboldt's works, with copious extracts.
1830. Slave trade. Electric Review, vol. 52 (July 1830), 22.
Considers the slave trade upon information furnished by Humboldt's "Personal narrative."
1830. Cuba. Statistical account. American Quarterly Review, vol. 7 (June 1830), 475.
Review of "Cuadro estadístico," with copious extracts.
1831. History of Cuba. American Quarterly Review, vol. 10 (Sept. 1831), 230.
Survey of the history of Cuba to 1761, drawn from Arrate's History.
1831. Voyages en Amérique. L'île de Cuba. Eugène Ney. Revue des deux Mondes, vols. 3, 4, 445.
1836. Letters on Cuba, by a French gentleman. Blackwood, vol. 40 (Sept. 1836), 323.
1837. Slavery in Cuba. F. W. P. Greenwood. Christian Examiner, vol. 23 (Sept. 1837), 82.
1840. The currency of Cuba. Hunt's Merch. Mag., vol. 2 (June 1840), 531.
Letter from a merchant in Havana, Nov. 20, 1839.
1841. Les esclaves dans les colonies espagnoles. Comtesse Merlin. Revue des deux Mondes, vol. 41 (June 1, 1841), 734.
- 1842-43. Commerce of Cuba. Hunt's Merch. Mag., 7 (Oct. 1842), 319; 9 (Oct. 1843), 337.
Statistics of imports and exports, 1839-42.

1844. Letters from Cuba. R. B. Kimball. Knickerbocker, vol. 24 (Nov. 1844), 449; (Dec. 1844), 545. Vol. 25 (Jan. 1845), 1; (Feb. 1845), 145. Vol. 26 (July-Dec. 1845), 36, 383, 544.
Sympathetic descriptions of the social and political condition of Cuba.
1844. Present state of Cuba. Democratic review, vol. 15 (Nov. 1844), 475.
Consists of a reprint of a "Memorial on the present state of Cuba, addressed to the Spanish Government by a native of the island," with some preliminary observations.
1845. The Countess Merlin's letters from the Havana. J. F. Otis. Godey, vol. 30 (May 1845), 211.
On the manners and customs of Cuba.
1845. Le traité à Cuba et le droit de visite. X. Durrieu. Rev. d. d. mondes, vol. 61 (Mar. 1, 1845), 899.
Review of J. A. Saco's "La supresion del tráfico de esclavos africanos en la isla de Cuba.
1847. L'île de Cuba et la liberté commerciale aux colonies. Félix Clavé. Revue des deux mondes, vol. 18 (Juin 1847), 842.
1847. Cuba: and its political economy. G. L. Ditson. Hunt's merch. mag., vol. 17 (Sept. 1847), 265.
1849. Cuba: political conditions, etc. Democratic review, vol. 25 (Sept. 1849), 193.
Criticises President Taylor's proclamation against filibusters and favors acquisition of Cuba.
1849. Cuba: the key of the Mexican Gulf, with reference to the coast trade of the United States. Hunt's merch. mag., vol. 2. (Nov. 1849), 519.
Advocates acquisition of Cuba.
1849. Commerce and resources of Cuba. Hunt's merch. mag., vol. 21 (July 1849), 34.
Translated from the "Diario de la marina," Havana, Jan. 1849. Brief survey of the growth of commerce from 1828 to 1847.
1829. The island of Cuba: its resources, progress, and prospects. Dublin review, vol. 27 (Sept. 1849), 123.
Review of Madde n's book on the slave trade.
1849. Letters from Cuba. W. C. Bryant. Littell's living age, vol. 22 (July 1849), 11.
1849. The poetry of Cuba. H. W. Hurlbut. North American review, vol. 68 (Jan. 1849), 137.
1859. A trip to Cuba. J. W. Howe. Atlantic, vol. 3 (May, June, 1859), 601, 686; (Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., 1859), 184, 323, 455, 602.
1850. The attack on Cuba (Lopez expedition). Littell's living age, vol. 26 (July 2, 1850), 141.
Editorials from the Examiner of London.
1850. Cuba et la propagande annexioniste. G. d'Alaux. Revue des deux mondes, vol. 83 (July 15, 1850), 363.
1850. Cuba—its position, dimensions, and population. J. C. Reynolds. De Bow's review, vol. 8 (April 1850), 313.
1850. The island of Cuba. Its resources, progress, and prospects. Hogg's instructor, N. S., vol. 4, (285).
1850. The late Cuban expedition (Lopez): Military spirit of our country; its dangers, our natural duties, etc. J. B. De Bow. De Bow's review, vol. 9 (Aug. 1850), 164.
In favor of Cuban acquisition.
1850. The Cuban expedition. Brownson's quarterly review, N. S., vol. 4 (Oct. 1850), 490.
Review of Kimball's Cuba and the Cubans. Denounces the Lopez expedition and disapproves the policy of annexation.
1850. The island of Cuba. Frasier's magazine, vol. 42 (July 1850), 107; Littell's living age, vol. 26 (Aug. 24, 1850), 347.
On the political and commercial importance of Cuba in "the sight of both England and America,"

1850. Cuba and the Cubans, Kimball's. R. W. Griswold. *Littell*, vol. 25 (May 1850), 374.
1850. General Lopez, the Cuban patriot. *Democratic review*, vol. 26 (Feb. 1850), 97.
Favorable.
1851. The United States and Cuba. *Dublin Univ. mag.*, vol. 37 (June 1851), 763.
Review of J. G. Taylor's *The United States and Cuba*.
1851. Cuba and the Slave States. *Colburn's new monthly magazine*, vol. 93 (Oct. 1851), 218.
Hostile to American designs on Cuba.
1851. Narciso Lopez and his companions. *Democratic review*, vol. 29 (Oct. 1851), 291.
Sympathetic sketch.
1851. La société et la littérature à Cuba. C. de Mazade. *Revue des deux mondes*, vol. 88 (Dec. 15, 1851), 1017.
1852. The invasion of Cuba (Lopez expedition). *So. Q. rev.*, vol. 5 (Jan. 1852), 1.
1852. The Cuban debate. *Democratic review*, vol. 31 (Nov. and Dec. 1852), 433.
On the debate December 28 upon the Cuban resolution. Criticises Mason and Cass.
1852. The late Cuban state trials. *Democratic review*, vol. 30 (Apr. 1852), 307.
On the trials of filibusters at New Orleans and New York.
1852. Cuba, adventures in (Lopez expedition). L. Schlesinger. *Democratic review*, vol. 31 (Sept. 1852), 210; (Oct. 1852), 352; (Nov. and Dec. 1852), 553.
By a participant.
1852. Recollections of Cuba. W. E. Surtees. *Colburn*, vol. 94 (Feb. 1852), 208.
1852. The Spaniards at Havana and the Whigs at Washington. *Democratic review*, (Oct. 1852), 326.
Criticises Pierce's administration.
1853. Cuba and the United States. The policy of annexation discussed. W. J. Sykes. *De Bow's review*, vol. 14 (Jan. 1853).
1853. Cuba and the United States. How the interests of Louisiana would be affected by annexation. J. S. Thrasher. *De Bow's review*, vol. 17 (July 1854), 43.
1853. La Havane et l'île de Cuba. J. J. Ampère. *Revue des deux mondes*, vol. 95 (July 15, 1853), 305.
1853. The island of Cuba—past and present. A. W. Ely. *De Bow's review*, vol. 14 (Feb. 1853), 93.
1853. Cuba, independence of. W. J. Sykes. *De Bow's review*, vol. 14 (May 1853), 417.
1853. Three weeks in Cuba. By an artist. *Harper's magazine*, vol. 6 (Jan. 1853), 161.
1854. Cuba and the Cubans. H. F. Bond. *North American review*, 79 (July 1854), 109.
Review of Kimball's *Cuba and the Cubans*; and Everett's letter to the Count de Sartiges.
1854. Cuba and the South. *De Bow's review*, vol. 17 (Nov. 1854), 519.
For annexation.
1854. Cuba and the tripartite treaty. E. B. B. *Southern quarterly review*, vol. 9 (Jan. 1854), 1.
Review of Everett's letter to Lord John Russell, Sept. 21, 1853; Calhoun's letter to W. R. King, Aug. 12, 1844. Favors acquisition of Cuba.
1854. Cuba as it is in 1854. A. W. Ely. *De Bow's review*, vol. 17 (Sept. 1854), 219.
Criticism of "Compendio de geografia . . . de la Isla de Cuba." Treats of the Population—Army—Navy—Railroads—Education—Productions.
1854. Mr. Everett and the Cuban question. W. H. Trescott. *Southern quarterly review*, vol. 25 (Apr. 1854), 429.
Review of Mr. Everett's letter to Lord John Russell, printed in "The correspondence on the proposed tripartite convention relative to Cuba."

1855. Annexation of Cuba. Littell, vol. 47 (Dec. 1855), 811.
Brief article opposing annexation.
1855. Cuba. The foreign policy of the United States. Western review, vol. 64 (July 1855), 181.
1855. Cuba. Its present condition; the revenue, taxes, agricultural industry, etc., of the island. A. W. Ely. De Bow's review, vol. 18 (Feb. 1855), 163.
1855. Reminiscences of Cuba. So. lit. mess., vol. 21 (Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1855), 566, 593, 700, 745.
Gives some account of the political events, the deaths of Ramón Pinto and Estrampes, etc., but mostly describes the country, people, etc.
1855. Spanish and Cuban views of annexation. A. W. Ely. De Bow's review, vol. 18 (March 1855), 305.
1856. Cuba: Its state and prospects. London Quarterly Review, vol. 7 (Oct. 1857), 98.
—— Same. Eclectic magazine, vol. 39, 466.
Review of Humboldt's *Essai Politique*; Madden's *Cuba*; Hurlbut's *Gan-Eden*, and H. A. Murray's *Lands of the Slave and Free*.
1859. The acquisition of Cuba. Democratic Review, vol. 43 (Apr. 1859), 1.
Advocates annexation.
1859. The acquisition of Cuba. Are the United States justified in demanding the immediate surrender of Cuba? Hunt's Merch. Mag., vol. 40 (May 1859), 562.
1859. Cuban literature. Chambers, J., vol. 32 (Nov. 5, 1859), 290. Littell, vol. 26 (Jan. 1860), 37.
Principally relates to the poems of Heredia and Plácido.
1859. On the acquisition of Cuba. F. O. J. Smith. Hunt's Merch. Mag., vol. 40 (Apr. 1859), 403.
1859. La question de Cuba aux États-Unis et en Europe. J. Chanut. Revue contemporaine, vol. 43 (Apr. 1859), 470.
1859. Trade and Commerce of Cuba. Hunt's Merch. Mag., vol. 40, 275.
1863. The conquest of Cuba. C. C. Hazewell. Atlantic, vol. 12 (Oct. 1863), 462.
On the English conquest of Havana in 1762 and its restoration by the treaty of 1763; with some observations on the historical consequences.
1865. The Chinese in Cuba. H. B. Auchinloss. Hunt's Merch. Mag., vol. 52 (Mar. 1865), 186.
In relation to slave labor.
1865. Sugar making in Cuba. H. B. Auchinloss. Harper's Magazine, vol. 30 (Mar. 1865), 440.
1866. Cuba et les Antilles. E. Duvergier de Hauranne. Revue des deux Mondes, Sept. 1, 15, Oct. 1, 1866.
1866. Cuba: Its resources and destiny. National Quarterly Review, vol. 14 (Dec. 1866), 35.
Review of Ramón de la Sagra. *Historia*, etc.
Torre J. M. de la Humboldt. *Essai politique*.
—— Compendio de geogr., etc.
Dana. To Cuba and back; Abbot. Letters.
1868. "La reina de las Antillas." Lippincott, vol. 1 (Apr. 1868), 423.
Descriptive sketch.
1869. Cuba sous la domination Espagnole. V. de Rochas. Revue Contemporaine, vol. 105 (Aug. 1869), 635.
The English translation was published in pamphlet form. See p. 19 of this list.
1869. The Cuban case. E. L. Godkin. Nation, vol. 9 (Sept. 30, 1869), 264.
Disapproves recognition of Cuban belligerency.
1869. L'esclavage à Cuba depuis la révolution de 1868. A. Cochin. Revue des deux Mondes, vol. 81 (May 1, 1869), 158.

1869. *Les Antilles espagnoles et la politique des États-Unis.* *Revue contemporaine*, vol. 103 (Mar. 1869), 138.
1869. *L'insurrection cubaine, caresses, incidens, solution possible.* A. Cochut. *Revue des deux Mondes*, vol. 188 (Nov. 15, 1869), 43.
1869. *The Cuban insurrection.* *The Nation*, vol. 8 (April 15, 1869), 288.
Opposes recognition of Cuban belligerency.
1869. *Our supposed sympathy with Cuba.* A. G. Sedgwick. *The Nation*, vol. 24 (July 8, 1869), 24.
Hostile to Cuba.
1869. *The revolution in Cuba.* W. W. Nevin. Lippincott, vol. 3 (Mar. 1869), 339.
1870. *Cuba and Spain.* Putnam, vol. 15 (Jan. 1870), 9.
Urges interference by the United States.
1870. *Coffee grounds of Cuba.* *All the Year Round*, vol. 24 (June 18, 1870), 61.
1870. *Impressions of Cuba.* R. K. *Monthly Rel. Mag.*, vol. 43 (Jan., June, 1870), 66, 562.
1871. *Life in Cuba.* H. S. Conant. *Harper's Magazine*, vol. 43 (Aug. 1871), 350.
1871. *Prison life in Cuba.* *All the Year Round*, vol. 25 (Feb. 4, 1871), 222.
1873. *Cuba: Commercial relations with the United States; geography, climate, and products.* *The Republic*, vol. 1 (Aug. 1873), 325.
Forms Cuban independence.
1873. *The Cuban insurrection.* *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 138 (Oct. 1873), 395.
1873. *Cuba and the Cuban insurrection.* W. J. Starks. *Scribner's Monthly*, vol. 6 (May 1873), 10.
Sympathetic in tone toward Cuba.
1873. *The "Virginus."* J. N. Pomeroy; E. L. Godkin. *The Nation*, vol. 17 (Nov. 20, 1873), 332.
1874. *The great Cuban difficulty.* G. A. Sala. *Belgravia*, vol. 22 (Jan. 1874), 311.
1874. *La question cubaine. Six ans d'insurrection.* *Rev. d. d. Mondes*, vol. 214 (Mar. 15, 1874), 434.
1875. *Free glances at Cuba.* G. A. F. Van Rhyn. *Appleton's Journal*, vol. 13 (Mar. 1875), 353.
Sketches of life in Cuba.
1875. *The Cuban scare and the press.* A. G. Sedgwick. *The Nation*, vol. 21 (Nov. 1875), 335.
1876. *The state of Cuba.* R. B. Mintarn. *The Nation*, vol. 22 (Feb. 17, 1876), 110.
1879. *Our commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico.* C. C. Andrews, *Atlantic*, vol. 44 (July, 1879), 81.
1881. *The currency and commerce of Cuba.* D. P. Bailey. *Banker's Magazine*, vol. 35, (Mar. 1881), 697.
1881. *Impressions of Havana and Cuba.* W. H. Bishop. *The Nation*, vol. 32 (May 5, 1881), 312.
On the lottery, mode of life, political jobbery, etc.
1892. *La explotación de una colonia. Ensayo histórico, crítico sobre los subsidios de Cuba á la nación.* Manuel Villanova. *Revista Cubana*, Tomo 16 (Sept. 1892), 157.
1892. *Spain and the United States.* R. Ogden. *Chautauquan*, vol. 14, p. 565.
1893. *Mr. Marcy, the Cuban Question, and the Ostend Manifesto.* S. Webster. *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 8 (Mar. 1893), 1.
1893. *Business Opportunities in Cuba.* E. J. Chibas. *Engineering mag.*, vol. 4, p. 266.
1894. *Filibustering Expeditions to Cuba in 1860.* R. F. Logan. *Southern Magazine*, vol. 4, p. 608.
1894. *Tertiary and later history of Cuba.* R. T. Hill. *American Journal of Science*, vol. 148, p. 196.

1894. Women of Cuba. M. E. Springer. *North American Review*, vol. 158 (Feb. 1894), 255.
1895. The Spanish colonies. *Spectator*, vol. 74 (Apr. 6, 1895), 453.
1895. Symposium. *Independent*, Dec. 5, 1895.
1895. Struggle for freedom. J. F. Clark. *Cosmopolitan*, vol. 19, p. 608.
1895. Struggle for freedom. M. Garcia. *Mo. Illus.* May, vol. 11 (Oct. 1895), 227.
1895. Spain and Cuba. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 60 (Apr. 25, 1895), 319.
1895. A Glimpse of Cuba. J. K. Reeve. *Lippincott*, vol. 55 (Mar. 1895), 319.
1895. Cuba—How it might have belonged to France. G. Colmache. *Littell's Living Age*, vol. 207, p. 696.
1895. Ought we to annex Cuba? F. R. Coudert and others. *American Mag. of Civics*, vol. 7, p. 37.
1895. Problem of Cuba. *Spectator*, vol. 75 (Sept. 21, 1895), 357.
1895. Revolt in Cuba—its causes and effects. A native Cuban. *Engineering mag.*, vol. 10, p. 9.
1895. Shall Cuba be free? Clarence King. *Forum*, vol. 20 (Sept. 1895), 50.
1895. Situation in Cuba. S. Alvarez. *Mo. am.*, vol. 161, p. 362.
1895. Cuba's struggle for freedom. J. F. Clark. *Cosmopolitan*, vol. 19 (Oct. 1875), 608.
1895. Sympathy for Cuba. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 61, p. 250.
1896. Commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. E. S. Gould. *Engineering mag.*, vol. 7, p. 500.
1896. Cuba, our neighbor in the sea. F. H. Osborne. *Chautauquan*, vol. 23 (May 1896), 202.
1896. Our Cuban neighbors and their struggle for liberty. M. Halstead. *Review of reviews*, vol. 13 (Apr. 1896), 419.
1896. Claims of Cuba for self-government. R. Cabrera. *Gunton's magazine*, vol. 11, p. 423.
1896. Fire and sword in Cuba. Clarence King. *Forum*, vol. 22 (Sept. 1896), 31.
1896. Five weeks with the insurgents. H. Howard. *Contemporary review*, vol. 69 (Jan. 1896), 41.
1896. Industrial Cuba. E. Vasquez. *Gunton's magazine*, vol. 10, p. 447.
1896. Industrial possibilities of Cuba. R. Cabrera. *Engin. mag.*, vol. 11, p. 875.
1896. Negroes in Cuba and the revolution. *Gunton's magazine*, vol. 11, p. 272.
1896. Cuba and the United States. *National magazine*, vol. 27, p. 449.
1896. The question of Cuban belligerency. J. B. Moore. *Forum*, vol. 21 (May 1896), 288.
1896. Recognition of belligerency of Cuba. A. S. Hersbey. *Am. Acad. Pol. Sci.*, vol. 7, p. 450.
1896. Grant's precedent on recognition of Cuba. *The Nation*, vol. 62 (Feb. 13, 1896), 137.
1896. A Cuban catechism. A. C. Sedgwick. *Nation*, vol. 62 (Mar. 12, 1896), 211.
1896. Causes of present war in Cuba. H. L. De Zayas. *Catholic world*, vol. 62 (Mar. 1896), 807.
1896. Our duty to Cuba. H. C. Lodge. *Forum*, vol. 21 (May 1896), 278.
1896. Question of Cuba. J. Maurice Kelley. *New review*, vol. 15, p. 144.
1897. Insurrection in Cuba and American neutrality. *American law review*, vol. 31 (Jan., Feb.), 62.
1897. The wanton destruction of American property in Cuba. Fernando A. Yznaga. *Forum*, vol. 22 (Jan. 1897), 571-574.
1897. Spain's extortion from. Raimundo Cabrera. *Gunton's magazine*, vol. 12 (Jan. 1897), 27-32.
1897. The United States and Cuba: A new Armenia. W. Hallett Phillips. *National review*, vol. 28 (Jan. 1897), 598-604.

1897. Review of reviews, vol. 15.

Death of Maceo, p. 10.

Mr. Cleveland on the rebellion, p. 10.

Canovas to America, p. 11.

Cameron resolution, p. 11.

Cuban outlook, pp. 12, 258.

Cuban question at Washington, pp. 89, 134, 402.

Cuban question in Cuba, p. 136.

American friends of Cuba, p. 137.

The United States and Cuba, pp. 197-591.

Spain's reform plan for Cuba, p. 259.

Cuban revolutionary government, p. 329.

Real condition of Cuba to-day, p. 562.

Steps toward relief of Cuba, p. 643.

Crete and Cuba compared, p. 644.

Demand for intervention, p. 644.

Sugar affecting Cuba's fate, p. 645.

1897. Spain and Cuba. James Howe Babcock. Chautauquan, vol. 24 (Feb. 1897), 584-588.

1897. The present and future of Cuba. Fidel G. Pierra. Forum, vol. 22 (Feb. 1897), 659-672.

1897. Cycling in Cuba. C. P. Sweeny. Outing, vol. 29 (Feb. 1897), 424.

1897. Cuba and the Cubans. Chambers's journal, vol. 74 (Mar. 6, 1897), 153-155.

1897. International law and Cuba. Joseph French Johnson. Citizen, vol. 3 (Mar. 1897), 5-7.

1897. Analysis of Cuban population. Raimundo Cabrera. Gunton's magazine, vol. 12 (Mar. 1897), 186-190.

1897. The United States and Cuba. Henri Rochefort. Forum, vol. 23 (Apr. 1897), 155-162.

1897. The Cuban insurrection. Leon Aldama del Monte. Pall Mall magazine, vol. 12 (May 1897), 115-127.

1897. The real condition of Cuba to-day. Stephen Bonsal. Review of reviews, vol. 15, (May 1897), 562-576.

1897. The Cuban revolt. Current history, vol. 7 (June 30, 1897), 338.

1897. Cuba, Spain, and the United States. Charles Benoist. Chautauquan, vol. 25 (July 1897), 384-388.

"Translated from 'Revue des deux mondes.'"

1897. Why Spain has failed in Cuba. Thomas Gold Alvord, jr. Forum, vol. 23 (July 1897), 564-576.

1897. The United States and the liberation of the Spanish-American colonies. M. Romero. North American review, vol. 165 (July 1897), 70-86.

1897. The provisional government of the Cubans. Thomas W. Steep. Arena, vol. 18 (Aug. 1897), 226-231.

1897. Some economic aspects of Cuba. C. A. Harris. Economic journal, vol. 7 (Sept. 1897), 435.

1897. The object lesson of the Cuban war. Leonard Williams. Westminster review, vol. 148 (Sept.), 255-262.

1897. American annexation and armament. Murat Halstead. Forum, vol. 24 (Sept. 1897), 56-66.

1897. Is the Cuban capable of self-government? Thomas Gold Alvord, jr. Forum vol. 24 (Sept. 1897), 119-128.

1897. The United States and the Spanish-American colonies: A reply. H. D. Money. North American review, vol. 165 (Sept. 1897), 356-363.

1897. Cuba and Spain. Bryan J. Clinch. *Amer. Catholic quarterly rev.*, vol. 22 (Oct. 1897), 809-819.
1897. The new Cuban tariff and British trade. *Board of trade j.*, vol. 23 (Oct. 1897), 427.
1897. L'île de Cuba. Étude physique, économique, historique et politique. A. Crescent. *Bulletin de la Société du géographie*, vol. 14 (Oct. 1, 1897), 454.
1897. The situation in Spain. Stephen Bonsal. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 16 (Nov. 1897), 555-558.
1897. Some Cuban photographic sketches (photographs). Thomas R. Dawley, jr., *Cosmopolitan*, vol. 24 (Nov. 1897), 21-28.
1897. The Cuban question in its economic, political, and diplomatic aspects. Hannis Taylor. *North American review*, vol. 165 (Nov. 1897), 610-635.
1897. The crisis in Spain: The Carlist cause. Marquis de Ruigny & C. Metcalf; Can Sagasta save Spain. L. Williams. *Fortnightly review*, vol. 68 (Dec. 1897), 875-887.
1897. The policy of annexation for America (Cuba & Hawaii). James Bryce. *Forum*, vol. 24 (Dec. 1897), 385-395.
1897. Terms of Cuban autonomy. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 65 (Dec. 30, 1897), 510.
1898. L'île de Cuba, ses ressources et le développement possible de ses relations avec la France. A. Hiriart. *Journal des économistes*, 1898.
1898. Les Anglais à Cuba au XVIII^e siècle. *Revue encyclopédique*, vol. 8 (1898), 703.
1898. *Revue des travaux publics (1896-1897.)* G. Dumont. *Revue encyclopédique*. vol. 8 (1898), 332-338.
1898. Santiago de Cuba. C. de Larsulle. *Revue française*, vol. 23 (1898), 359.
1898. L'insurrection Cubaine. G. Vasco. *Revue française*, vol. 23 (1898), 417.
1898. Cuban autonomy and Cuban trade. *Board of Trade j.*, vol. 24 (Jan. 1898), 25.
1898. The Cuban question; the new constitution for Cuba; conciliation; military operations; death of Joaquín Ruiz; the rebel government; condition of the reconcentrados; Cuba in the President's message; the De Lome incident; destruction of the Maine; Cuba in Congress. *Current history*, vol. 8 (Jan.-Apr. 1898), 9.
1898. L'autonomie cubaine et le conflit hispano-américain. A. Mérignhac. *Revue du droit public et de la science politique*, vol. 9 (Jan.-June 1898), 235-286.
1898. The Spanish Crisis. *Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine*, vol. 163 (Feb. 1898), 238-253.
1898. A test of national character. (The Maine disaster) *Nation*, vol. 66 (Feb. 24, 1898), 142.
1898. The starving Cubans. S. Scovel. *Presbyterian Banner* (Feb. 23, 1898), 3.
1898. The destruction of the "Maine." *American monthly Rev. of reviews*, vol. 17 (Mar. 1898), 259-262.
1898. Our duty to Cuba. H. D. Money. *Forum*, vol. 25 (Mar. 1898), 17-24.
1898. The situation in Cuba. C. E. Akers. *Harper's weekly*, vol. 42 (Mar. 12, 1898), 261.
1898. (Affairs in) Havana. Harold Martin. *Harper's weekly*, vol. 42 (Mar. 12, 19, 26, 1898), 262, 270, 294.
1898. Cuban autonomy or independence? H. White. *Nation*, vol. 66 (Mar. 10, 1898), 178.
1898. The situation in Cuba to-day. Elbert B. Hastings. *National magazine*, vol. 7 (Mar. 1898), 551-559.
1898. Intervention of the United States in Cuba. John H. Latané. *North American review*, vol. 166 (Mar. 1898), 350-361.
1898. Military life in Cuba. *Illustrated. Army and navy journal*, vol. 35 (Apr. 23, 1898), 640.

1898. War pictures. *Illustrated American*, vol. 23 (Apr. 30, 1898).
1898. The "Maine" disaster and after. Fred. T. Jane. *Fortnightly review*, vol. 63 (Apr. 1898), 640-649.
1898. The month in America. (Cuba and the United States; The "Maine" explosion) A. Maurice Low. *National review*, vol. 31 (Apr., 1898), 253-262.
1898. Cuba and Spain: a historical sketch. *Outlook*, vol. 58 (Apr. 9, 1898), 909-910.
1898. The Red cross in Cuba. Clara Barton, as interviewed by Elbert F. Baldwin. *Outlook*, vol. 58 (Apr. 9, 1898), 911-916.
1898. A practical plan of relief in Cuba. William Willard Howard. *Outlook*, vol. 58 (Apr. 9, 1898), 916-919.
1898. International law and the Cuban question. Thomas H. Shearman. *Outlook*, vol. 58 (Apr. 16, 1898), 986-987.
1898. The United States and Cuba: 1, The argument for recognizing independence. 2, The argument for autonomy. A planter in Cuba. 3, The argument for neutrality. William J. Palmer. *Outlook*, vol. 58 (Apr. 23, 1898), 1010-1015.
1898. The President's message. Intervention without recognition. Thomas Jefferson on Cuba. *Public opinion*, vol. 24 (Apr. 14, 1898), 451-455.
1898. L'Espagne et les États-Unis. C. Benoist. *Revue des deux mondes*, vol. 146 (Apr. 15, 1898), 946.
1898. Intervention and the recognition of Cuban independence. Amos S. Hershey. *American academy of political and social science, Annals*, vol. 11 (May, 1898), 53-80.
1898. Cuba's charter of freedom. A memorable Apr. 19. Impressive unanimity at Washington. The "Peace" men awoke a year too late. The "Maine" incident caused delay. The long-awaited message. Action in Congress. The question of "recognition." *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 17 (May 1898), 515-519.
1898. Cuba and her people. William Elroy Curtis. *Chautauquan*, vol. 27 (May 1898), 185-190.
1898. Our war with Spain begun. *Illustrated. Portraits. Christian herald*, vol. 21 (May 4, 1898), 390.
1898. Spain and Cuba. C. H. Lincoln. *Citizen*, vol. 4 (May 1898), 54-55.
1898. Seen and heard in Cuba's capital. *Illustrated. G. Willetts. Ev'ry month*, vol. 6 (May 1898), 2.
1898. Glimpses of Havana and the Havaneese. Richard Davy. *Fortnightly review*, vol. 63 (May 1898), 705-722.
1898. The Spanish-American war. The U. S. and Cuban independence. Fred. J. Matheson. The mournful case of Cuba. G. H. D. Gossip. *Fortnightly rev.*, vol. 63 (May 1898), 816-843.
1898. The United States and Cuban independence. Fred. J. Matheson. *Living age*, vol. 217 (May 21, 1898), 505-517. *Fortnightly review*, vol. 63 (May 1898), 816-832.
1898. *National geographic magazine*, vol. 9 (May 1898) Cuba number: Cuba, with maps and illustrations. R. T. Hill.—Origin of West India bird life. F. M. Chapman.—Trade of the United States with Cuba. John Hyde.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. H. Gannett.
1898. A Cuban insurgent newspaper. Thomas W. Steep. *National magazine*, vol. 8 (May 1898), 147-149.
1898. Episodes of the month; the irrepressible conflict (U. S. and Cuba); an abomination of desolation (Cuba); saving Spain from herself; Sen. Proctor's speech, etc. *National review*, vol. 31 (May 1898), 325-332.
1898. American affairs. A. Maurice Low. *National review*, vol. 31 (May 1898), 403-416.

1898. England's duties as a neutral. John Macdonell. Nineteenth century, vol. 43 (May 1898), 693-702.
1898. Our work and observations in Cuba. Clara Barton. North American review, vol. 166 (May 1898), 552-559.
1898. The insurgent government in Cuba. Horatio S. Rubens. North American review, vol. 166 (May 1898), 560-569.
1898. A Spanish soldier's views on Cuba. Saturday review, vol. 85 (May 7, 1898), 611-613.
1898. Virtuous America. Saturday review, vol. 85 (May 14, 1898), 649-650.
1898. The Cuban revolt and the constitution. Edward B. Whitney. Yale review, vol. 7 (May 1898), 8-23.
1898. Ten months with the Cuban insurgents. Emory W. Fenn. Century magazine, vol. 56 (June 1898), 302-307.
1898. In Havana just before the war. Frances Courtenay Baylor. Cosmopolitan, vol. 25 (June 1898), 127-134.
1898. Some previous expeditions to tropical countries [Havana, 1741, 1762, Nicaragua, 1780] A. W. Greely. Cosmopolitan, vol. 25 (June 1898), 135-142.
1898. Cuba and her struggle for freedom. Fitzhugh Lee. Fortnightly review, vol. 69 (June 1898), 855-866. Living age, vol. 218 (July 16, 1898), 155-163. Public opinion, vol. 25 (July 7, 1898), 5, excerpt.
1898. Our war with Spain: its justice and necessity. J. B. Foraker. Forum, vol. 25 (June 1898), 385-395.
1898. The Hull army bill. John A. T. Hull. Forum, vol. 25 (June 1898), 396-402.
1898. Cuba and its value as a colony. Robert T. Hill. Forum, vol. 25 (June 1898), 403-415.
1898. The war for Cuba. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin. Forum, vol. 25 (June 1898), 416-425.
1898. A century of Cuban diplomacy. 1795 to 1895. Albert Bushnell Hart. Harper's magazine, vol. 97 (June 1898), 127*-134*.
1898. Cuba under Spanish rule. Fitzhugh Lee. McClure's magazine, vol. 11 (June 1898), 99-114.
1898. La guerre Hispano-Américaine et le droit des gens. Rev. des deux mondes, vol. 147 (June 1898), 518.
1898. Spain and the United States: the past and the future. L. G. C. Laughton. United Service mag., vol. 138 (June 1898), 303.
1898. The Cuban insurrection. G. C. Musgrave. Contemporary review, vol. 74 (July 1898), 1-19.
1898. The truth about the "Maine" disaster. H. W. Wilson. National review, vol. 31 (July 1898), 671-682.
1898. The capture of Havana by England, 1762. John Adye. Nineteenth century, vol. 44 (July 1898), 116-124.
1898. The United States and Spain. Quarterly review, vol. 188 (July 1898), 216-241. Review of war in Cuba.
1898. Havana, the Cuban capital and its people. Richard Davey. Self-culture, vol. 7 (July 1898), 311-318.
1898. Mexico and the Hispano-American conflict. Laniger D. Kocen. Westminster review vol. 150 (July 1898) 11-17.
1898. Cuba. Commerce, resources, tariff, etc. Bureau of American republics. Monthly bulletin, vol. 6 (Aug. 1898).
1898. The sanitary regeneration of Havana. George M. Sternberg. Century magazine vol. 56 (Aug. 1898) 578-583.
1898. Cuba as seen from the inside. Osgood Welsh. Century magazine, vol. 56 (Aug. 1898), 586-593.

1898. The dynastic crisis in Spain. A Spaniard. Fortnightly review, vol. 70 (Aug. 1898), 175-204.
1898. The Spanish war and the equilibrium of the world. Brooks Adams. Forum, vol. 25 (Aug. 1898), 641-651.
1898. My ride across Cuba. Andrew S. Rowan. McClure's magazine, vol. 11 (Aug. 1898), 372-379.
"The story of a secret mission to the Cuban leaders."
1898. Multiplying difficulties in Cuba. R. Ogden. Nation, vol. 67 (Aug. 4, 1898), 84-85.
1898. Disease in Cuba. R. Ogden. Nation, vol. 67 (Aug. 25, 1898), 144-145.
1898. The Spaniards in Cuba. Antonio Gonzalo Pérez. Nineteenth century, vol. 44 (Aug. 1898), 196-207.
1898. The Cuban insurgents; their defects and merits. Oliver O. Howard. Outlook, vol. 59 (Aug. 20, 1898), 973-975.
1898. La révolution cubaine jusqu'à l'intervention américaine. E. Bouscon. Revue encyclopédique (Aug. 20, 1898), 730.
1898. Raised shore-lines on Cape Maisi, Cuba. Oscar H. Hershey. Science, n. s., vol. 8 (Aug. 12, 1898), 179-180.
1898. The chase of Cervera. John R. Spears. Scribner's magazine, vol. 24 (Aug. 1898), 144-152.
1898. Episodes of the war; the first engagement of American troops on Cuban soil. James F. J. Archibald. The affair of the Winslow. John R. Spears. The landing of the army. Richard Harding Davis. Scribner's, vol. 24 (Aug. 1898), 177-186.
1898. Some economic consequences of the liberation of Cuba. G. Kingsley Olmsted. Yale review, vol. 7 (Aug. 1898), 168-179.
"Cuba and the sugar crisis."
1898. The occupation of Porto Rico. John A. Church. Am. monthly review of reviews, vol. 18 (Sept. 1898), 281-289.
1898. Cost and finances of the Spanish war. Charles A. Conant. Am. monthly review of reviews, vol. 18 (Sept. 1898), 314-320.
1898. The end of an old song: confessions of a Cuban governor. Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine, vol. 164 (Sept. 1898), 422-435.
1898. Mineral resources of Cuba. Bureau of American Republics, Monthly bulletin, vol. 6, pt. 1 (Sept. 1898), 459.
1898. Incidents of the Cuban blockade: Walter Russell. Century magazine, vol. 56 (Sept. 1898), 655-661.
1898. Life and society in old Cuba: extracts from the journal of Jonathan S. Jenkins. Century magazine, vol. 56 (Sept. 1898), 742-752 (Oct. 1898), 941-951.
1898. The territory with which we are threatened. Whitelaw Reid. Century magazine, vol. 56 (Sept. 1898), 788-794.
1898. Some thoughts on the policy of the United States. James Bryce. Harper's mag., vol. 97 (Sept. 1898), 609-618.
1898. What is to be done with Cuba? Mayo W. Hazeltine. No. Amer. rev., vol. 167 (Sept. 1898), 318-325.
1898. The archaeology of Cuba. D. G. Bristow. Amer. archæol., vol. 2 (Oct. 1898),
1898. Commercial conditions in Cuba. Robert P. Porter. Bur. of Amer. Republics. Monthly bulletin, vol. 6, pt. 1 (Oct. 1898), 581-583.
1898. Tonnage dues in Cuba. Bur. of Amer. Republic. Monthly bulletin, vol. 6, pt. 1 (Oct. 1898), 640-641.
1898. A diary at Santiago. Frederick W. Ramsden. Fortnightly rev., N. S., vol. 64 (Oct. 1898), 509-526 (Nov. 1898), 715-725.
1898. The conduct of the Cubans in the late war. O. O. Howard. Forum, vol. 26 (Oct. 1898), 152-156.

1898. The dangers of imperialism. William MacDonald. *Forum*, vol. 26 (Oct. 1898), 177-187.
1898. How I landed in Cuba. Phil Robinson. *Good words*, vol. 39 (Oct. 1898), 678-684.
1898. Our future policy. J. G. Carlisle. *Harper's mag.*, vol. 97 (Oct. 1898), 720-728.
1898. Our war with Spain. Richard H. Titherington. *Munsey's magazine*, vol. 20 (Oct. 1898-Mar. 1899), 113, 205, 429, 529, 752, 895, vol. 21 (Apr.-Aug. 1899), 40, 258, 399, 575, 750.
1898. Some episodes of the ten years' war in Cuba. A. G. Pérez. *United Service mag.*, vol. 139 (Oct. 1898), 89.
1898. Life and society in old Cuba: Extracts from the journal of Jonathan S. Jenkins. *Century magazine*, vol. 57 (Nov. 1898), 148-153 (Dec. 1898), 310-313.
1898. Cuba for the Cubans. Antonio Gonzalo Pérez. *Contemporary rev.*, vol. 74 (Nov. 1898), 692-701. *Electric magazine*, vol. 131 (Dec. 1898), 786-792.
1898. The moral of the Cuban war. Goldwin Smith. *Forum*, vol. 26 (Nov. 1898), 282-293.
1898. Cuba as an allied republic of the United States. Paul Carus. *Open court*, vol. 12 (Nov. 1898), 690-693.
1898. The opinion of a Cuban on annexation. E. F. Rodriguez. *Open court*, vol. 12 (Nov. 1898), 700-701.
1898. The doctrine of intervention. Charles Denby. *Forum*, vol. 26 (Dec. 1898), 385-392.
1898. The commercial argument for Cuban annexation. Edwin F. Atkins. *Independent*, vol. 50 (Dec. 1, 1898), 1568-1569.
1898. Cuba, the picturesque. Henry M. Stegman. *Munsey's magazine*, vol. 20 (Dec. 1898), 416-428.
1898. West Indian gorillas. A picture of the social conditions in Cuba. Felix L. Oswald. *Open court*, vol. 12 (Dec. 1898), 714-719.
1898. In the rifle-pits [Santiago] Richard Harding Davis. *Scribner*, vol. 24 (Dec. 1898), 644-658.
1898. Cuban pictures. Helen Clergue. *Temple bar*, vol. 115 (Dec. 1898), 535-546.
1899. Die geographische ursachen von Spaniens Niedergang. J. Maerker. *Geogr. Zeitung*, vol. 5 (1899), pp. 177-189.
1899. Die Eroberung Cuba's durch die Vereinigten Staataen und die zukunft der europäischen zuckerindustrie. *Zeitschrift für Socialwissensch.*, jahrg. 1, heft 1 (1898).
1899. Our Federal constitution and the government of tropical territories. H. P. Judson. *Amer. rev. of reviews*, vol. 19 (Jan. 1899), 67.
1899. The Spanish administration in the Philippines. *Catholic world*, vol. 68 (Jan. 1899), 531-548.
Review of Dean C. Worcester's *The Philippine islands and their people*.
1899. Annexation, "The open door," and the constitution. Edmund Briggs. *Cathol. world*, vol. 68 (Jan. 1899), 549-555.
1899. The relation of the United States to their new dependencies. A. T. Mahan. *Eng. mag.*, vol. 16 (Jan. 1899), 521.
1899. The fighting engineers at Santiago. A. Warren. *Eng. mag.*, vol. 16 (Jan. 1899), 533.
1899. Colonel Waring on the sanitation of Havana. *Forum*, 27 (Jan. 1899), 529.
1899. The palmas of Cuba. J. I. Torralbas. *Island of Cuba mag.*, vol. 1 (Jan. 1899), 9.
1899. Climatological architecture. A. C. Vinageras. *Island of Cuba mag.*, vol. 1 (Jan. 1899), 13.

1899. La educación técnica en Cuba. A. C. Vinageras. *Island of Cuba mag.*, vol. 1 (Jan. 1899), 27.
1899. What is to be done with Cuba. A. C. Vinageras. *Island of Cuba mag.*, vol. 1 (Jan. 1899), 35.
1899. Remarques sur la guerre hispano-américaine. Le Comte D——. *Journal d. sciences militaires*, Jan. 1899.
1899. Cuban reconstruction. Richard J. Hinton. *No. Amer. rev.*, vol. 168 (Jan. 1899), 92-102.
1899. Revelations of American diplomacy. M. de Gauniers. *La Nouvelle revue*, Jan. "Claims to reveal the secret negotiations relative to Cuba from 1820 to 1898."
1899. The red cross in the Spanish war. M. A. Hamm. *Rev. of reviews (Amer.)*, vol. 19 (Jan. 1899), 56.
1899. The rough riders. Theodore Roosevelt. *Scribner's magazine*, vol. 25 (Jan.-June 1899), 3, 131, 259, 420, 565, 677.
1899. A ride into Cuba for the red cross. Charles R. Gill. *Scribner's magazine*, vol. 25 (Jan. 1899), 111-118.
1899. The American debate on expansion. *Spectator*, vol. 82 (Jan. 14, 1899), 43-44.
1899. La guerre hispano-américaine. E. B. *Spectateur militaire*, Jan. 1899.
1899. Events in Cuba subsequent to the ten years' war (1878-1895) A. G. Perez. *United Service mag.*, vol. 139 (Jan. 1899), 385.
1899. The character of the Cubans. C. Mearriott. *Amer. rev. of reviews*, vol. 19 (Feb. 1899), 176.
1899. The colonial expansion of the United States. A. Lawrence Lowell. *Atlantic monthly*, vol. 83 (Feb. 1899), 145-154.
1899. Cuba and Armenia. Talcott Williams. *Century magazine*, vol. 57 (Feb. 1899), 634-635.
"Open letter."
1899. The mineral resources of the island of Cuba. J. S. Cox, jr. *Engineering mag.*, vol. 16 (Feb. 1899), 745.
1899. Cuba's industrial problems. *Guntton's magazine*, vol. 16 (Feb. 1899), 119-131.
1899. The Spanish-American war. Henry Cabot Lodge. *Harper's new monthly magazine*, vol. 98 (Feb. 1899), 449-464.
1899. La guerre hispano-américaine. E. Dubor. *Revue encyclopédique*, vol. 9 (Feb. 25, 1899), 141.
1899. Some young Cuban leaders in Cuban reconstruction. *Amer. rev. of rev.*, vol. 19 (Mar. 1899), 319.
1899. America's debt to England (in Cuban imbroglio) A. M. Low. *Anglo-Amer. mag.*, vol. 1 (Mar. 1899), 148.
1899. Experiences of a war censor. Grant Squires. *Atlantic*, vol. 83 (Mar. 1899), 426.
1899. Customs tariff of Cuba. *Board of trade j.*, vol. 26 (Mar. 1899), 307.
1899. The church in Cuba. E. S. Houston. *Catholic world*, vol. 68 (Mar. 1899), 794-804.
1899. The Winslow at Cardenas. J. B. Bernadon. *Century*, vol. 57 (Mar. 1899), 698.
1899. Cable-cutting at Cienfuegos. C. M. Winslow. *Century*, vol. 57 (Mar. 1899), 708.
1899. The sinking of the Merrimac. R. P. Hobson. *The Century*, vol. 57 (Mar. 1899), 752.
1899. General Wood at Santiago. H. H. Lewis. *Fortnightly rev.*, vol. 65 (Mar. 1899), 401.
1899. A lost Eden: Cuba. F. L. Oswald. *Forum*, vol. 27 (Mar. 1899), 95-100.
1899. Campaigning with Gomez. T. R. Dawley. *Frank Leslie's popular monthly*, vol. 47 (Mar. 1899), 536.

1899. The Spanish-American war. H. C. Lodge. Harper's mag., vol. 98 (Mar. 1899), 505.
1899. Americanizing a Cuban city (Santiago). H. H. Lewis. McClure, vol. 12 (Mar. 1899), 460.
1899. Cuba—her present condition and needs. A. McLean. Missionary review, vol. 12 (Mar. 1899), 170.
1899. The regeneration of Cuba. George Kennan. Outlook, vol. 61 (Mar. 4, 1899), 497-501.
- Same. Outlook, vol. 61 (Mar. 4, 18, Apr. 8, 15, 29, 1899), 497, 627, 813, 871, 957.
- Same. Outlook, vol. 62 (May 13, 27, June 10, July 8, 15, 1899), 109, 202, 334, 561, 608.
- Same. Outlook, vol. 63 (Sept. 9, 16, Oct. 14, 1899), 110, 151, 407.
1899. Friction in Cuba. George Kennan. Outlook, vol. 61 (Mar. 25, 1899), 675-678.
"Special letter on General Wood's work."
1899. The inner history of Cervera's sortie. R. V. Hamilton. U. S. mag., vol. 139 (Mar. 1899), 607.
1899. Machine guns in the Spanish-American war. J. H. Parker. U. S. mag., vol. 139 (Mar. 1899) 629.
1899. The rough riders. T. Roosevelt. Scribner's mag., vol. 25 (Mar. 1899), 259.
1899. America and "Malay" in Hawaii. W. L. Marvin. Amer. rev. of reviews, vol. 19 (Apr. 1898), 457.
1899. A practical view of Cuba. James M. McGinley. Catholic world, vol. 69 (Apr. 1899), 72-80.
1899. The Spanish government versus the nation. H. B. Clarke. Forum, vol. 27 (Apr. 1899), 156.
1899. The Indian civil service as a model for Cuba and the Philippines. Sir John Jardine. Imperial and Asiatic quarterly review, 3d ser., vol. 7 (Apr. 1899), 225-241.
1899. Better days in Cuba. R. Ogden. Nation, vol. 68 (Apr. 13, 1899), 272.
1899. The future of Cuba. Robert P. Porter. North Amer. rev., vol. 168 (Apr. 1899), 418-423.
1899. Cuban relief: a practical plan. William Willard Howard. Outlook, vol. 61 (Apr. 29, 1899), 963-966.
1899. Navires de guerre et batteries de côte. Opérations de l'escadre Américaine à Santiago de Cuba. C. Benoit. Revue d'artillerie, avril, 1897.
1899. La guerre hispano-américaine et les droits des gens. M. Paisant. Revue encycl., vol. 9 (Apr. 15, 1899), 288.
1899. The republic of Cuba. Richard J. Hinton. Arena, vol. 21 (May 1899), 587-600.
1899. Mineral resources of the Antilles, Hawaii, and the Philippines. David T. Day. Engineering magazine, vol. 17 (May 1899), 242.
1899. The war with Spain. Nelson A. Miles. North Amer. review, vol. 168 (May 1899), 513-529 (June 1899), 749-760; vol. 169 (July 1899), 125-137.
- Same. North Amer. review, vol. 168 (June 1899), 749-760.
1899. The existing conditions and needs in Cuba. Leonard Wood. North Amer. review, vol. 168 (May 1899), 593-601.
1899. The outlook in Cuba. Herbert Pelham Williams. Atlantic monthly, vol. 83 (June 1899), 827-836.
1899. The independence of Cuba. Antonio Gonzalo Pérez. Contemporary rev. vol. 76 (July 1899), 118-131.
1899. International law in the late war. Henry Wade Rogers. Forum (July 1899), 578-591.

1899. The capture of Santiago, in Cuba, 1862. Christopher Myngo. *English historical review*, vol. 14 (July 1899), 536-554.
1898. Cuba under American rule. Walstein Root. *Munsey magazine*, vol. 21 (July 1898), 561-574.
1899. The logic of our position in Cuba. By an officer of the army of occupation. *North Amer. review*, vol. 169 (July 1899), 109-115.
1899. The present situation in Cuba. Leonard Wood. *Century magazine*, vol. 58 (Aug. 1899), 639-640.
1899. The Cuban as a labor problem. William Willard Howard. *Century magazine*, vol. 58 (Aug. 1899), 640-641.
1899. A paradise regained: Cuba. George Reno. *Forum*, vol. 27 (Aug. 1899), 669-677.
1899. Relieving the Cuban reconcentrados. Clara Barton. *Independent*, vol. 51 (Aug. 3, 1899), 2067-2071.
1899. The Cuban educational association of the United States. Gilbert K. Harroun. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 20 (Sept. 1899), 334-335.
1899. Cuban renovation. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 69 (Sept. 28, 1899), 237-238.
1899. The flag and trade: a summary review of the trade of the chief colonial empires. A. W. Flux. *Royal statistical society. Journal*, vol. 62 (Sept. 1899), 489-522. Cuba, pp. 510-512.
1899. Le peuple Espagnol. A. Fouillée. *Rev. d. deux Mondes*, vol. 155 (Oct. 1, 1899), 181.
1899. Cuba in suspension. C. W. Pepper. *Harper's mag.*, vol. 99 (Nov. 1899), 965.
1899. The "open door" policy in the Philippines. Frank D. Patey. *No. Amer. rev.*, vol. 169 (Nov. 1899), 661-668.
1899. The Outlook farm in Cuba. Clarence Ross Gale. *Outlook*, vol. 63 (Nov. 4, 1899), 603-604.
1899. Cuban character. G. Kennan. *Outlook*, vol. 63 (Dec. 23, 30, 1899), 959-965, 1016-1022.
1900. Cuba, son avenir. Société d'Etudes coloniales. *Bulletin*, vol. 7 (1900), 779-792.
- Based upon recent publications on the economic conditions of Cuba.
1900. Cuba. Collections of revenues at Havana in 1899; Discovery of rich gold deposits; Number of domestic animals imported. *Bur. of Amer. Republics*, vol. 8 (Feb. 1900), 238-239.
1900. Criminal jurisprudence in Cuba. Charlton T. Lewis. *Charities review*, vol. 9 (Feb. 1900), 552-557.
1900. American misgovernment of Cuba. J. E. Runcie. *North American review*, vol. 170 (Feb. 1900), 284-294.
1900. A midwinter tramp from Santiago to Havana. H. Phelps Whitmarsh. *Century magazine*, vol. 59 (Mar. 1900), 768-777.
1900. The church in Cuba. C. W. Currier. *Conservative review*, vol. 3 (Mch. 1900), 190.
1900. The Cuban situation. O. G. Villard. *Nation*, vol. 70 (Mar. 15, 1900), 201.
1900. Legal reform in Cuba. J. D. Whelpley. *Independent*, vol. 52 (Mar. 29, 1900), 765-768.
1900. University and school in the late Spanish colonies. John J. O'Shea. *American Catholic quarterly review*, vol. 25 (Apr. 1900), 329-349.
1900. The church and church property in the island of Cuba. J. I. Rodriguez. *American Catholic quarterly review*, vol. 25 (Apr. 1900), 366-390.
1900. The outlook in Cuba from a commercial engineering point of view. E. V. Gould. *Cassier's magazine*, vol. 17 (Apr. 1900), 498.
1900. The sanitary problem in Havana. *Harper's weekly*, vol. 44 (June 23, 1900), 588.

1900. The Cuban elections. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 70 (June 21, 1900), 471.
1900. Some observations on the status of Cuba. Carman F. Randolph. *Yale law journal*, vol. 9 (June 1900), 353-364.
1900. Financial condition of the city (Havana). *American academy of political science. Annals*, vol. 16 (July 1900), 159.
1900. Cuba of to-day and to-morrow. J. D. Whelpley. *Atlantic monthly*, vol. 86 (July 1900), 45-52.
1900. Our foreign relations: the United States in Cuba. Leonora Beck Ellis. *Arena*, vol. 24 (July 1900), 57-63.
1900. Society in Cuba. Mary C. Francis. *Munsey's magazine*, vol. 23 (July 1900), 489-500.
1900. What form of government should Cuba libre adopt? Henry Banga. *Independent*, vol. 52 (Aug. 9, 1900), 1893-1896.
1900. Cuba's foreign relations. H. White. *Nation*, vol. 71 (Aug. 2, 1900), 85-86.
1900. The electric railways of Havana. *Street railway journal*, vol. 16 (Aug. 4, 1900), 724.
1900. The era of education in Cuba. Mary C. Francis. *Munsey's magazine*, vol. 23 (Sept. 1900), 806-812.
1900. Why Cuba should be independent. Charles Warren Currier. *Forum*, vol. 30 (Oct. 1900), 139-146.
1900. A plea for the annexation of Cuba. A Cuban. *Forum*, vol. 30 (Oct. 1900), 202-214.
1900. Distrustful Cuba. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 71 (Oct. 25, 1900), 324.
1900. Cuba as a field for emigration. *Chambers's journal*, vol. 77 (Nov. 1, 1900), 708-711.
1900. The greatest charity scheme of the century. Frank A. Munsey. *Munsey's magazine*, vol. 24 (Nov. 1898), 234-236.
1900. The Cuban republic—limited. W. Wellman. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 22 (Dec. 1900), 708.
1900. Can there ever be a Cuban republic? J. I. Rodriguez. *Forum*, vol. 30 (Dec. 1900), 436-441.
1900. Cuban self-government. Albert Gardner Robinson. *Independent*, vol. 52 (Dec. 13, 1900), 2968-2971.
1900. The real Cuban. Albert Gardner Robinson. *Independent*, vol. 52 (Dec. 20, 1900), 3030-3034.
1900. The overreaching of Cuba. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 71 (Dec. 13, 1900), 459-460.
1900. Emigration to Cuba. Albert Griffin. [Letter to the editor] *Outlook*, vol. 66 (Dec. 29, 1900), 1057-1058.
1901. Bituminous deposits situated at the south and east of Cárdenas, Cuba. By H. Peckham. With sketch-maps. *American journal of science*, vol. 12 (1901), 33-41.
1901. The judiciary of Cuba. *Green bag*, vol. 13 (Jan. 1901), 41-44.
1901. The constitutional convention in Cuba. Maurice Baldwin. *National magazine*, vol. 13 (Jan. 1901), 267-274.
1901. The Cuban school question. Albert Gardner Robinson. *Independent*, vol. 53 (Feb. 14, 1901), 385-387.
1901. Cuban constitution making. Albert Gardner Robinson. *Independent*, vol. 53 (Feb. 21, 1901), 435-438.
1901. Cuban independence. *The literary digest*, vol. 22 (Feb. 16, 1901), 181-182.
1901. Cuban casuistry. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 72 (Feb. 7, 1901), 105-106.
1901. Breaking faith with Cuba. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 72 (Feb. 28, 1901), 168.
1901. Our educational responsibility in Cuba. L. B. Ellis. *Gunton's mag.*, vol. 20 (Mar. 1901), 255.

1901. Cuba's cause of offense. Albert Gardner Robinson. Independent, vol. 53 (Mar. 21, 1901), 671-674.
1901. The tariff bribe for Cuba. R. Ogden. Nation, vol. 72 (Mar. 28, 1901), 248.
1901. The independence of Cuba. Frank D. Pavey. Thinks it incumbent on the U. S. to fulfill pledge of the resolutions of Congress of 1898. No. Amer. rev., vol. 172 (Mar. 1901), 403-415.
1901. Cuba and the Philippines. Outlook, vol. 67 (Mar. 9, 1901), 567-570.
1901. Cuban independence. John White Chadwick. [Letter to the editors] Outlook, vol. 67 (Mar. 30, 1901), 742.
1901. The height and weight of the Cuban teachers. Dudley Allen Sargent. Popular science monthly, vol. 58 (Mar. 1901), 480-492.
1901. Cuba's commercial future. George D. McCreary. Independent, vol. 53 (Apr. 25, 1901), 957-958.
1901. The failure in Cuba. R. Ogden. Nation, vol. 72 (Apr. 18, 1901), 308-309.
1901. Explaining it to the Cubans. R. Ogden. Nation, vol. 72 (Apr. 25, 1901), 330-331.
1901. Cuba and Congress. Albert J. Beveridge. North American review, vol. 172 (Apr. 1901), 535-550.
1901. Les États-Unis et Cuba Libre. Achille Viallate. Annales des sciences politiques, vol. 16 (May 1901), 320-340.
1901. Some Cuban opinions. Albert Gardner Robinson. Independent, vol. 53 (May 9, 1901), 1055-1061.
1901. Questions about Cuba. Nation, vol. 72 (May 16, 1901), 390-391.
1901. The Cuban problem. Protectionist, vol. 13 (May 1901), 53-55.
1901. The solution of the Cuban problem. O. H. Platt. World's work, vol. 2 (May 1901), 729.
1901. The work of the Cuban convention. Albert G. Robinson. Forum, vol. 31 (June 1901), 401-412.
1901. The pacification of Cuba. Orville H. Platt. Independent, vol. 53 (June 27, 1901), 1464-1468.
1901. The result in Cuba. Albert Gardner Robinson. Independent, vol. 53 (June 27, 1901), 1469-1470.
1901. Our relation to the people of Cuba and Porto Rico. Orville H. Platt. American academy of political and social science. Annals, vol. 18 (July 1901), 143-159.
1901. The Spanish population of Cuba and Porto Rico. Charles M. Pepper. American academy of political and social science. Annals, vol. 18 (July 1901), 161-178.
1901. The land question in Cuba. W. A. Candler. Independent, vol. 53 (July 25, 1901), 1736-1737.
1901. Significance of the Porto Rican problem. L. S. Rowe. North American review, vol. 173 (July 1901), 35-39.
1901. A talk with General Wood. Edward Marshall. Outlook, vol. 68 (July 20, 1901), 669-673.
1901. Cuba's industrial possibilities. Albert G. Robinson. American monthly review of reviews, vol. 24 (Aug. 1901), 196-200.
1901. The Spanish treaty claims commission. J. I. Rodriguez. Forum, vol. 31 (Aug. 1901), 713-725.
1901. Development and present status of the law in Cuba. Lucius Q. C. Lamar. Albany law journal, vol. 63 (Sept. 1901), 349-356.
1901. Can Cubans govern Cuba? Edmond Wood. Forum, vol. 32 (Sept. 1901), 66-73.
1901. An "expert" on the Cuban constitution. F. J. Mather, jr. Nation, vol. 73 (Sept. 5, 1901), 180.

1901. Cuba demands reciprocity. Emilio Nunez. *Independent*, vol. 53 (Oct. 31, 1901), 2579-2581.
1901. Cuban problems. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 73 (Nov. 21, 1901), 390.
1901. The Spanish treaty claims commission: a rejoinder. Robert Hutcheson. *Forum*, vol. 32 (Dec. 1901), 414-423.
1901. The Cuban problem. L. V. De Abad. *Gunton's magazine*, vol. 21 (Dec. 1901), 515-525.
1901. The need for reciprocity with Cuba. Leonard Wood. *Independent*, vol. 53 (Dec. 12, 1901), 2927-2929.
1901. The Cuban peril. H. White. *Nation*, vol. 73 (Dec. 19, 1901), 466.
1901. Cuba's imminent bankruptcy. Edwin F. Atkins. *North Amer. rev.*, vol. 173 (Dec. 1901), 768-773.
1902. Le différend entre l'Espagne et les États-Unis au sujet de la question Cubaine. Marquis de Olivart. *Revue générale de droit international public*, vol. 9 (1902), 161-202.
1902. Beobachtungen in Westindien, besonders auf Cuba und Hayti. E. Deckert. *Verein für Erdkunde. Mitteilungen*, vol. (1902), xvii-xx.
1902. Is Cuba threatened with bankruptcy? *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 25 (Jan. 1902), 91.
1902. Our honor and Cuba's need. Marrion Wilcox. *Forum*, vol. 32 (Jan. 1902), 623-628.
1902. Cuba and the sugar tariff. *Gunton's mag.*, vol. 22 (Jan. 1902), 5-8.
1902. Our duty to Cuba. *Independent*, vol. 54 (Jan. 9, 1902), 109-110.
1902. The outlook for Cuba. Albert Gardner Robinson. *Independent*, vol. 54 (Jan. 16, 1902), 135-138.
1902. The future of Cuba. Leonard Wood. *Independent*, vol. 54 (Jan. 23, 1902), 193-194.
1902. Our "obligation" to Cuba. George Gunton. *Institute of social economics. Lecture bulletin* (Jan. 15, 1902), 209-230.
Opposed to reduction of duties on sugar from Cuba.
1902. Political aspect of Cuba's economic distress. Josiah Quincy. *North Amer. rev.*, vol. 174 (Jan. 1902), 12-19.
1902. Reasons for reciprocity between the United States and Cuba. Leonard Wood. *Outlook*, vol. 70 (Jan. 18, 1902), 168-171.
1902. A new republic and its president. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 25 (Feb. 1902), 167-170.
1902. Cuban trade. *Protectionist*, vol. 13 (Feb. 1902), 598-600.
1902. The railways of Cuba. *Railway magazine*, vol. 10 (Feb. 1902), 129-135; (Mar. 1902), 225-231.
1902. Germany and America. *Spectator*, vol. 88 (Feb. 22, 1902), 276-278.
On attitude toward America in Spanish-American War.
1902. Economic relief for Cuba. *World's work*, vol. 3 (Feb. 1902), 1695-1696.
1902. Cuba and its evangelization. D. W. Carter. *Missionary review*, vol. 15 (Apr. 1902), 253-261.
1902. Some reflections on the state of Cuba. James Bryce. *North American review*, vol. 174 (Apr. 1902), 445-456.
1902. Cuba et l'administration américaine. Savine. *Nouvelle revue*, vol. (Apr. 1, 1902).
1902. The United States in Cuba. Charles G. Phelps. *World's work*, vol. 3 (Apr. 1902, 1886-1888).
1902. Our trade with Cuba and the Philippines. Clarence R. Edwards. *American academy of political and social science. Annals*, vol. 19 (May 1902), 370-376.

1902. Strategic value of her West Indian possessions to the United States. W. V. Judson. *American academy of political and social science. Annals*, vol. 19 (May 1902), 383-391.
1902. The relation of the nation to its dependencies. Eugene Stevenson. *American law review*, vol. 36 (May-June 1902), 366-386.
1902. The Cuban reciprocity bill. *Protectionist*, vol. 14 (May 1902), 42-43.
1902. Public education in Cuba. Matthew F. Hanna. *Atlantic monthly*, vol. 89 (June 1902), 736-744.
1902. Our legacy to the Cuban republic. Albert G. Robinson. *Forum*, vol. 33 (June 1902), 450-458.
1902. The truth about Cuba. Henry Harrison Lewis. *World's work*, vol. 4 (June 1902), 2217-2221.
1902. Our account with Cuba. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 26 (July 1902), 89-91.
1902. Cuba's first steps in self-government. Albert Gardner Robinson. *Independent*, vol. 54 (July 17, 1902), 1705-1709.
1902. Industrial and commercial conditions in Cuba. Albert G. Robinson. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 26 (Aug. 1902), 195-201.
1902. The Cuban municipality. Victor S. Clark. *American monthly review of reviews*, vol. 26 (Aug. 1902), 202-204.
1902. Cuba. The treasury of the republic. Condition from May 20-June 30, 1902. Bureau of the American republics, bulletin, vol. 13 (Aug. 1902), 487.
1902. The industrial development of Cuba. *Iron age*, vol. 70 (Aug. 14, 1902), 16-17.
1902. Cuba's claim upon the United States. O. H. Platt. *North American review*, vol. 175 (Aug. 1902), 145-151.
1902. Cuba and the Brussels sugar conference. *Yale review*, vol. 11 (Aug. 1902), 120-122.
1902. Cuban reciprocity. A moral issue. William Allen White. *McClure's*, vol. 19 (Sept. 1902), 387-394.
1902. The new railroad system in Cuba. *Railroad gazette*, vol. 34 (Nov. 28, 1902), 908-909.
1902. Where Cuba stands. Emilio Nunez. *The independent*, vol. 54 (Dec. 4, 1902), 2877.
1902. The situation in Cuba. Marrior Wilcox. *North American review*, vol. 175 (Dec. 1902), 819.
Discusses failure of reciprocity treaty.
1902. The Cuban treaty. *Outlook*, vol. 72 (Dec. 27, 1902), 960-961.
1903. Cuba. Municipal legislation. Osgood Smith. *American academy of political and social science. Annals*, vol. 21 (Jan. 1903), 123-130.
1903. The South and Cuba. *Harper's weekly*, vol. 47 (Jan. 31, 1903), 187.
1903. Latest aspects of the Cuban treaty. H. White. *Nation*, vol. 76 (Jan. 29, 1903), 84-85.
1903. Railroad development in Cuba. I. W. Davies. *Scientific American*, vol. 88 (Jan. 24, 1903), 61-62.
1903. The military government of Cuba. Leonard Wood. *American academy of political and social science. Annals*, vol. 21 (Mar. 1903), 153-182.
1903. The proceedings of the first Cuban conference of charities and corrections. Grace W. Minns. *Charities*, vol. 10 (Mar. 21, 1903), 284-286.
1903. More Cuban juggling. R. Ogden. *Nation*, vol. 76 (Mar. 19, 1903), 222.
1903. Economic administration in Cuba. Max Levy [Letter to the editor] *Nation*, vol. 76 (Jan. 19, 1903), 225.
1903. Cuba sous l'administration américaine. Othon Guerlac. *Tour du monde*, 9e année (Mar. 7, 14, 1903), 109-120, 121-132.

1903. Cuba sous l'administration américaine. (With illustrations). Othon Guerlac. Le tour du monde, 9e année, N. S. (Mar. 7, 1903), 77-120; (Mar. 14, 1903), 85-132.
1903. Archipel de l'Amérique et d'Asie. Léon Deschamps. Revue de géographie, 27e année (Apr. 1903), 344-353.
1903. American vs. European manufactures in Cuba. Scientific American Supplement, vol. 55 (May 30, 1903), 22923.
1903. Financial conditions in Cuba to-day. Rafael Montoro. Harper's weekly, vol. 47 (June 20, 1903), 1052-1053.
1903. Reciprocity with Cuba. H. Parker Willis. American academy of political and social science. Annals, vol. 22 (July 1903), 127-147.
1903. The first year of Cuban self-government. Matthew Elting Hanna. Atlantic monthly, vol. 92 (July 1903), 113-120.
1903. The public charities of Cuba. Charities, vol. 11 (July 11, 1903), 46-48.
1903. The new Cuban telegraphic service. Charles Minor Blackford, jr. Scientific American supplement, vol. 56 (Aug. 22, 1903), 23104-23105.
1903. A botanical exploration of Cuba. Scientific American supplement, vol. 56 (Aug. 29, 1903), 23118-23119.
1903. Cuba (1898-1902). Gaston Rouvier. Revue universelle, vol. (Sept. 1, 1903), 449-453.
1903. Le différend entre l'Espagne et les États-Unis au sujet de la question cubaine. De Olivart. Revue générale de droit international public, 10e année (Sept.-Oct. 1903), 577-602.
1903. Cuba hier et aujourd'hui. Paul Barré. Revue de géographie, 27e année (Aug. 1903), 148-166; (Oct. 1903), 336-355.
1903. On a Cuban ingenio. Naranja Amarga. Longman's magazine, vol. 43 (Nov. 1903), 71-81; Living age, vol. 239 (Dec. 26, 1903), 809-816.
1904. Cuba and the Cubans. E. P. Herrick. Southern workman, vol. 33 (Feb. 1904), 103-107.
1904. The charities of a new republic [Cuba] Grace W. Minns. Charities, vol. 12 (Apr. 2, 1904), 337-340.
2d Cuban conference of charities and corrections.
1904. The business opportunities of Cuba. Frederic M. Noa. Scientific American supplement, vol. 57 (Apr. 9, 1904), 23638.
1904. Cuba. Matthew Elting Hanna. Chautauquan, vol. 39 (May 1904), 228-242.
1904. The value of the "Platt amendment." Harper's weekly, vol. 48 (May 7, 1904), 713-714.
1904. The Cuban reciprocity treaty. Dun's review, vol. 12 (June 25, 1904), 4-5.
1904. A fugitive sovereignty. William Hemstreet. National magazine, vol. 20 (June 1904), 267-271.
1904. Facts and phases of the Cuban question. Warren A. Candler. Independent, vol. 57 (Aug. 25, 1904), 419-420.
1905. The reorganization of local government in Cuba. L. S. Rowe. American academy of political and social science. Annals, vol. 25 (Mar. 1905), 311-321.
1905. The condition of women in Cuba. Frederic M. Noa. Outlook, vol. 79 (Mar. 11, 1905), 642-647.
1905. The Cuban educational outlook. E. P. Herrick. Southern workman, vol. 34 (June 1905), 352-355.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

(Exclusive of resolutions, bills, and speeches.)

1822. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Foreign trade. Jan. 27, Feb. 4, 1822. British and foreign state papers, vol. 10, p. 865.
- 1822-53. Cuba. Correspondence. Great Britain and France, etc. Alleged projects of conquest and annexation. British and foreign state papers, vol. 44, p. 114.
- 1822-1837. Cuba. Correspondence. Spain and the United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 26, p. 1124.
1823. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Exclusion of vessels and goods of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. British and foreign state papers, vol. 10, p. 1034.
1823. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Foreign trade. Liquidation of British Claims. British and foreign state papers, vol. 10, pp. 867, 1034.
- 1825-6. Cuba. Correspondence. Colombia and the United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 13, pp. 126, 414.
- 1825-6. Cuba. Correspondence. Mexico and the United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 13, p. 426.
- 1825-6. Cuba. Correspondence. France and the United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 13, pp. 424, 443.
- 1825-6. Cuba. Correspondence. Russia and the United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 13, pp. 403, 490.
1828. Cuba. Royal order (Spain). Disposal of emancipated slaves. Apr. 15, 1828. British and foreign state papers, vol. 20, p. 1289.
1834. Trade between United States and Cuba and Porto Rico. Message of the President, March 8, 1834. 44 pp. Twenty-third Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 170.
1834. Tonnage duties. Cuba and Porto Rico. May 17, 1834. Twenty-third Cong., first sess., House Report No. 468.
1835. Commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico. Message from the President in relation to the commerce of the United States with the Spanish ports of Cuba and Porto Rico. February 3, 1835. 7 pp. Twenty-third Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 120.
1837. Cuba. Correspondence. Great Britain and the United States. American policy. British and foreign state papers, vol. 26, p. 1156.
1838. Cuba. Circular of Governor-General. Prohibition against landing of free blacks. June 12, 1838. British and foreign state papers, vol. 27, p. 363.
1838. Cuba. Royal order (Spain.) Nonintroduction of black slaves. Nov. 2, 1838. British and foreign state papers, vol. 27, p. 379.
- 1840-44. Cuba. Correspondence. Spain and United States. American policy. British and foreign state papers, vol. 32, p. 861.
1845. Cuba. Correspondence. Great Britain and Spain. Admission of sugars into Great Britain upon same terms as sugars of United States and Venezuela. May-Dec. 1845. British and foreign state papers, vol. 33, p. 949.
1849. Cuba. Proclamation. United States. Threatened invasion. Aug. 11, 1844. British and foreign state papers, vol. 39, p. 77.
1849. Message from the President to both Houses of Congress, December 24, 1849. Thirty-first Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 5.
- Page 27 contains Proclamation against filibustering expedition.
1850. Message from the President, transmitting reports from the several heads of departments relative to the subject of alleged revolutionary movements in Cuba, June 3, 1850. 134 pp. Thirty-first Cong., first sess., Senate Doc. No. 57.

1851. Cuba. Proclamation. United States prohibition against fitting out of an expedition for invasion of Cuba. Apr. 25, 1851. British and foreign state papers, vol. 47, p. 1265.
1851. Message from the President to both Houses of Congress, December 2, 1851. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Senate Doc. No. 1; Ex. Doc. No. 2. Page 27 contains Proclamation against filibustering expeditions.
1851. Message from the President, communicating the correspondence relative to any projected expedition to the island of Cuba, not heretofore communicated, February 27, 1851. 90 pp. Thirty-first Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 41.
1851. John S. Thrasher. Message from the President, communicating information in regard to the imprisonment of J. S. Thrasher at Havana. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Senate Doc. No. 5; Ex. Doc. No. 10.
1852. Cuba. Correspondence. Spain and the United States. Policy of United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 44, p. 133.
1852. John S. Thrasher. Message from the President, transmitting further information respecting the imprisonment, etc., of John S. Thrasher, January 2, 1852. 87 pp. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 14.
1852. Lopez expedition. Message from the President, transmitting a report in reference to the Lopez expedition, January 5, 1852. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 19.
1852. Barque Georgiana and brig Susan Loud. Message from the President, transmitting information in reference to the seizure and confiscation. March 23, 1852. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 83.
1852. Foreigners. Cuban expedition. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report in reference to such of the Cuban prisoners as were foreigners. July 7, 1852. 87 pp. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 115.
1852. Island of Cuba. Message from the President of the United States in reference to the island of Cuba, July 13, 1852. Thirty-second Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 121. 59 pp. 8°.
Transmitting instructions to diplomatic agents relating to the policy of the Government of the United States in relation to Cuba, from 1822 to 1848.
1853. Cuba. Correspondence. Great Britain and United States. Proposed tripartite convention between Great Britain, France, and United States. British and foreign state papers, vol. 44, p. 231.
1853. Message from the President relative to a proposed tripartite convention on the subject of Cuba, January 4, 1853. 23 pp. Thirty-second Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 13.
This document was reprinted, together with Everett's letter to Lord John Russell, under the title "Correspondence on the proposed tripartite convention," by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. (See p. 10 of this List.)
1854. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the correspondence in relation to the imprisonment of James H. West in the island of Cuba. March 11, 1854. 54 pp. Thirty-third Cong., first sess., Senate Doc. No. 46.
1854. Seizure of the Black Warrior. Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a report in reference to the seizure of the Black Warrior. March 15, 1854. 34 pp. Thirty-third Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 76.
1854. Case of the Black Warrior, and other violations of the rights of American citizens by Spanish authorities. Message of the President of the United States, April 6, 1854. 378 pp. Thirty-third Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 86.

1854. Cuba. Proclamation. United States. Prohibition against fitting out of an expedition for invasion of Cuba. May 31, 1854. British and foreign state papers, vol. 47, p. 1266.
1855. The Ostend conference, etc. Message from the President, transmitting correspondence touching matters disturbing the friendly relations between this Government and the Government of Spain; also a report as to the objects of the meeting of the American ministers at Ostend, March 3, 1855. 152 pp. Thirty-third Cong., second sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 93.
1859. In the Senate of the United States. Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill "making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba by negotiations." 26 pp. Thirty-fifth Cong., second sess., Senate Report No. 351.
1859. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for statistics of trade with Cuba for the last five years. March 2, 1859. 19 pp. Thirty-fifth Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 45.
1860. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Introduction of Chinese laborers into island of Cuba. British and foreign state papers, vol. 51, p. 1038.
1860. Imprisonment of an American citizen in the island of Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, March 30, 1860. 8 pp. Thirty-sixth Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 54.
1865. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Extinction of slavery in Cuba. British and foreign state papers, vol. 56, p. 1327.
1869. Message of the President of the United States communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in regard to the progress of the revolution in Cuba, and the political and civil condition of the island. 118 pp. Forty-first Cong., second sess., Senate Ex. Doc. No. 7.
1870. Struggle for independence in the island of Cuba. Message of the President of the United States, transmitting correspondence relative to the struggle for freedom in the island of Cuba, February 21, 1870. 193 pp. Forty-first Cong., second sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 160.
1870. Message from the President, communicating information and making certain recommendations in relation to the existing insurrection in Cuba. Forty-first Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 99.
1870. Message from the President communicating information in relation to the seizure of American vessels, and injuries to American citizens in Cuba, July 9, 1870. Forty-first Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 108.
1870. Message of the President of the United States communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant, information in relation to the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, July 14, 1870. 24 pp. Forty-first Cong., second sess., Senate Ex. Doc. No. 113.
1871. Agreement for settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States on account of wrongs and injuries committed by authorities of Spain in the Island of Cuba. Concluded at Madrid, February 11-12, 1871. [In *Treaties and Conventions from 1776-1887*. Washington, (1889). pp. 1025-1027.]
1872. Cuba. Spanish regulation. Abolition of slavery. British and foreign state papers, vol. 63, p. 437.
1872. Message from the President, relative to questions with Spain growing out of affairs with Cuba. Forty-second Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 32.
1872. Reindenture or enslavement of Chinamen in Cuba. Message from the President, March 20, 1872. 15 pp. Forty-second Cong., second sess., Ex. Doc. No. 207.
1874. Cuba. Circular (Spain). Port dues. British and foreign state papers, vol. 66, p. 1178.

1876. Cuba. Decree. Emancipados. British and foreign state papers, vol. 67, p. 406.
1876. Correspondence between the United States Government and Spain in relation to the island of Cuba. Message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, January 31, 1876. 81 pp. Forty-fourth Cong., first sess., House Ex. Doc. No. 90.
1877. Cuba. Convention. China and Spain. Emigration. British and foreign state papers, vol. 69, p. 364.
1878. Message from the President communicating information respecting the terms and conditions under which the surrender of the Cuban insurgents has been made, and in relation to the future policy of Spain in the government of the island of Cuba, May 14, 1878. 23 pp. Forty-fifth Cong., second sess., Senate doc. No. 79.
1881. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Promulgation in Cuba of constitution of monarchy. Apr. 7, 1881. British and foreign state papers, vol. 73, p. 269.
1884. Cuba. Agreement. United States and Spain. Commercial relations. Jan. 2, 1884. British and foreign state papers, vol. 75, pp. 389, 390.
1886. Cuba. Decree (Spain). Abolition. Patronage system. Emancipated slaves. British and foreign state papers, vol. 77, p. 825.
1887. Cuba. Proclamation (U. S.). Discriminating duties. Vessels from Cuba, Sept. 21, 1887. British and foreign state papers, vol. 78, p. 43.
1887. Cuba. Agreement. United States and Spain. Abolition. Discriminating duties. September 21, 1887. British and foreign state papers, vol. 78, p. 44.
1892. Statement of exports to Cuba since reciprocity treaty. Fifty-second Cong., first sess., Ex. Doc. No. 107.
1893. Sugar in Cuba. Report of Commercial Agent Mullen. 1893. In U. S. Consular Report No. 152. p. 255.
1894. Cuban sugar exports. U. S. Consular Report No. 171. p. 567.
1894. Sugar exports from Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 170. p. 393.
1894. Tobacco interests of Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 167. pp. 630-632.
1894. Export of Cuban sugar. U. S. Consular Report No. 165. p. 255.
1894. Iron ore and manganese in Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 161. pp. 346-7.
1894. Cuba's market for American flour. U. S. Consular Report No. 164. p. 151.
1894. Economic condition of Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 167. pp. 632-3.
1894. Cuba and the eucalyptus tree. U. S. Consular Report No. 168. p. 20.
1894. Sugar interests of Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 169. pp. 248-252.
1894. Cuba's exports declared for the United States. U. S. Consular Report No. 171. pp. 456-7.
1895. American flour in Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 175. pp. 556-562.
1895. Condition of Cuban sugar industry. U. S. Consular Report No. 175. pp. 552-3.
1895. Exports declared for United States by Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 175. pp. 503-4.
1895. Finances of Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 175. pp. 554-6.
1895. New tariff for Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 175. pp. 562-3.
1895. New tax law for Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 175. p. 563.
1895. Cuban sugar statistics. U. S. Consular Report No. 176. p. 187.
1895. Cuba's asphalt deposits near Cardenas. U. S. Consular Report No. 172. pp. 126-128.
1895. The sugar industry in Cuba. U. S. Consular Report No. 172. p. 111.
1896. Recognition of Cuban independence. Report (from the Committee on Foreign Relations). December 21, 1896. 103 pp. Fifty-fourth Cong., second sess., Senate Report No. 1160.

1896. Power to recognize the independence of a new foreign state. Memorandum (from the Committee on Foreign Relations). December 21, 1896. 57 pp. Fifty-fourth Cong., second sess., Senate Doc. No. 56.
1897. Condition of affairs in Cuba. Hearing before a subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations. Feb. 27, 1897, ordered to be printed. 37 pp. 8°. 54th Cong., 2d sess. Senate document no. 166.
1897. Independence of Cuba. Papers accompanying the report submitted by Hon. J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on foreign relations, United States Senate, December 21, 1896, on the joint resolution (S. R. 163) acknowledging the Independence of Cuba. April 1, 1897. 44 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 19.
1897. Gustave Richelieu and August Bolten. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of March 26, 1897, a report from the Secretary of state, with accompanying papers, relating to the arrest and imprisonment, at Santiago de Cuba, of the American citizens, Gustav Richelieu and August Bolten. April 19, 1897. 45 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 47.
1897. Relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, May 17, 1897. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 86.
1897. Letters of Gen. Maximo Gomez to the President. Messages from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of April 1, 1897, a report from the Secretary of state, covering the letters addressed by Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commanding general of the insurrectionary forces in Cuba, to the President in February and March, 1897. 55th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 75.
1897. August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu. Report from the committee on foreign relations. July 7, 1897. 2 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 1st sess. Senate rep. no. 371.
1897. Alfredo Labarde and others. Report from the committee on foreign relations. July 14, 1897. 7 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 1st sess. Senate report no. 377.
1897. Relief of American citizens in Cuba. Report from the House committee on rules. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 1st sess. House report no. 6.
1897. Measures adopted to thwart violations of the neutrality laws, etc. Letter from the Secretary of the treasury, Dec. 17, 1897. 19 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 35.
1898. Constitution of the Republic of Cuba and brief sketches of the President of the Republic and his cabinet. Feb. 9, 1898. 55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 129.
1898. Library of Congress. List of books relating to Cuba (including references to collected works and periodicals), by A. P. C. Griffin, assistant librarian of Congress, with Bibliography of maps, by P. Lee Phillips, superintendent maps and charts department, Library of Congress. Feb. 25, 1898. 61 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 161.
1898. Consular correspondence respecting the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba, the state of the war in that island, and the prospects of the projected autonomy. Message from the President of the United States. April 11, 1898. v, (1), 91 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 230.
1898. Belligerent rights to Cuba. Report from the Senate committee on foreign relations. Feb. 14, 1898. 2 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate report no. 577.
1898. Report of the committee on foreign relations, United States Senate, relative to affairs in Cuba. April 13, 1898. 2 pts. plates. folded plans. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate report no. 885, pts. 1 and 2.

1898. Execution of Colonel Ruiz. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of state, with accompanying papers, touching the execution of Colonel Ruiz by the Cuban military authorities. Feb. 7, 1898. 3 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 292.
1898. Preventing conveyance of articles to the Cubans, etc. Letter from the Secretary of the treasury, transmitting a reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 23, 1898, in regard to the conveyance to the Cubans of articles produced in the United States, etc. Feb. 28, 1898. 43 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 326.
1898. Messages of the President of the United States, communicated to the two houses of Congress, on the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of warfare in the island of Cuba. April 11, 1898. 14 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 405.
1898. Consular correspondence respecting the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba, the state of the war in that island, and the prospects of the projected autonomy. Message from the President of the United States. April 11, 1898. iv, 91 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 406.
1898. Supplemental estimate of appropriation for "expeditionary force to Cuba." Letter from the Secretary of the treasury. June 1, 1898. 3 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 515.
1898. Execution of Colonel Ruiz. Report from the committee on foreign affairs. Jan. 22, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 228.
1898. Condition of reconcentrados in Cuba. Report from the committee on foreign affairs. Feb. 14, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 438.
1898. Preventing the conveyance to Cubans of articles produced in the United States. Report from the committee on foreign affairs. Feb. 23, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 521.
1898. Conditions in Cuba. Report from the committee on rules. April 13, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 1069.
1898. Destruction of the U. S. Battle ship Maine. Report from the committee on foreign affairs. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 1071.
1898. American citizens at Matanzas. Report from the committee on foreign affairs. April 21, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 1124.
1898. Troops required to garrison towns in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. Letter from the acting secretary of war. Dec. 16, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 3d sess. House doc. no. 85.
1898. Increase of the army. Report from the committee on military affairs. Dec. 13, 1898. 1 p. 8°. 55th Cong., 3d sess. House report no. 1670.
1899. Concessions in Cuba and Porto Rico. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to resolution of the Senate of February 2, 1899, a report from the Secretary of state, and accompanying papers, relative to franchises or concessions granted by municipalities in Cuba and Porto Rico. Feb. 9, 1899. 5 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 3d sess. Senate doc. no. 110.
1899. Claims against Spain. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the Senate of February 28, 1899, a report from the Secretary of state submitting a list of claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. Mar. 3, 1899. 3 pp. 8°. 55th Cong., 3d sess. Senate doc. no. 168.

1901. Diplomatic relations with foreign nations—affairs in Cuba. 1029 pp. Folded plans. 8°. 56th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 231, pt. 7.
This is vol. 7 of the Compilation of reports of committee on foreign relations, United States Senate, 1789-1901.
1901. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. In two volumes. Jan. 1, 1901. 2 vols. 8°. 56th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 2, pt. II.
1901. Letters concerning the annexation of Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of state, with accompanying papers, in response to the resolution of the Senate of March 2, 1901. 4 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 28.
1901. Commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, submitting a petition addressed to the Senate by Señor Don F. Gamba and others urging the enactment of a law for commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba. Dec. 16, 1901. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 73.
1902. Construction of railroads in Cuba. Letter from the Secretary of war, in response to Senate resolution dated February 13, 1902, transmitting a copy of a letter from the military governor of Cuba, together with report of the minister of public works, relative to the construction of railroads in Cuba. March 12, 1902. 6 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 246.
1902. Diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, March 27, 1902. 4 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 270.
1902. Seizure of certain vessels and occupation and use of wharves, etc., at Santiago de Cuba. Letter from the Acting secretary of war, transmitting to the Senate, in response to a resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1902, correspondence relating to the seizure of certain vessels and the occupation and use of wharves and warehouses at Santiago de Cuba. April 22, 1902. 95 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 318.
1902. Inauguration of the President of Cuba, etc. May 20, 1902. 11 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 363.
1902. Letter from the Secretary of state, announcing the receipt of a resolution of the Senate of May 21, 1902, in re the Cuban republic, and that he has forwarded an engrossed copy thereof to the minister of the United States at Habana for transmission to the President of the Cuban republic. May 28, 1902. 1 p. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 376.
1902. The ethics of the fight for Cuban reciprocity. Letter from Truman G. Palmer to Hon. Henry M. Teller, member Senate committee on relations with Cuba. June 25, 1902. 28 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 434.
1902. The "deadly parallel" on Cuban tariff reduction. Compiled by Truman G. Palmer. June 27, 1902. 186 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 439.
1902. Petition of E. G. Rathbone, praying Congress to investigate his acts while director-general of posts of Cuba. June 26, 1902. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 440.
1902. Statement of revenues and expenditures in Cuba as shown in auditor's statements of accounts current in May and June, 1900, and supplementary accounts from date of American occupation to June 30, 1900. June 25, 1902. 350 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate doc. no. 448.
1902. Ownership of real estate in Cuba. Letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a reply to the resolution of the House in relation to ownership of real estate in Cuba. March 1, 1902. 1 p. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. 428.

1902. Nonresidents' purchase of land in Cuba. Letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a communication from Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, in relation to a resolution of inquiry passed by the House. March 25, 1905. 1 p. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. no. 529.
1902. State of the Cuban sugar crop. Letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a letter from the military governor of Cuba relating to the state of the sugar crop. April 15, 1902. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. no. 563.
1902. A gazetteer of Cuba. Henry Gannett. 1902. 113 pp. Maps. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. no. 474.
Also appears as Bulletin no. 192 of the United States Geological Survey.
1902. Reciprocity with Cuba. Hearings before Committee on ways and means, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, January 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 1902. vii, (1), 766 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. no. 535.
1902. Payments to F. B. Thurber out of Cuban funds. Letter from the acting Secretary of war, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House, a copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood relating to payments to F. B. Thurber out of Cuban funds. July 1, 1902. 24 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House doc. no. 679.
1902. Amendment to the revised statutes relating to passports. Report from the Committee on foreign affairs. Feb. 18, 1902. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House report no. 559.
1902. Land purchases by nonresidents in Cuba, etc. Report from the Committee on insular affairs. Feb. 24, 1902. 1 p. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House rep. 587.
1902. Reciprocity with Cuba. Report from the Committee on ways and means. March 31, 1902–April 5, 1905. 5 pts. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House report no. 1276. pts. 1–5.
1902. Statistics of trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory. Report from the Committee on ways and means. April 21, 1902. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House report no. 1700.
1902. Cuban diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Report from the Committee on foreign affairs. May 1, 1902. 3 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 1st sess. House report no. 1854.
1902. Orders issued by the governor-general of Cuba. Letter from the Secretary of war transmitting copies of all orders issued by the governor-general of Cuba from the date of the beginning of his administration to May 20, 1902. July 3, 1902. 1 p. 8°. 57th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 13.
1902. Letter from the Acting secretary of war, transmitting response to inquiry of the House as to purchases of land by nonresidents in Cuba. Dec. 2, 1902. 9 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 51.
1903. Cuban reciprocity treaty. Letter from the governor of Porto Rico, transmitting a copy of a memorial passed by the second legislative assembly of Porto Rico, petitioning the President and Senate of the United States that, among such amendments as may be made to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, it shall be proposed that Porto Rican coffee be included among those products imported into the Republic of Cuba obtaining the highest rebate. Feb. 4, 1903. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 159.
1903. History of the Hawaiian treaty, with a report to terminate the treaty signed by Justin S. Morrill, Daniel W. Voorhees, and Nelson W. Aldrich; also a history of the agitation for Cuban reciprocity with the United States, and opinions as to the probable results of Cuban reciprocity, by Mr. Charles W. Dietrich. Data and tables compiled by Mr. Truman G. Palmer. March 2, 1903. 27 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 206.

1903. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of February 16, 1903, a report from the Secretary of War as to the present status of the Isle of Pines. Feb. 28, 1903. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 201.
1903. Civil record of military government of occupation of Cuba. Letter from the acting Secretary of the treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of war submitting an estimate of appropriation for care of civil records of the military government of occupation of Cuba. Jan. 28, 1903. 2 pp. 8°. 57th Cong. 2d sess. House doc. no. 337.
1903. Certain statements of public expenditures in Cuba and the Philippines. Letter from the Secretary of War, relating to the preparation and printing of certain statements of public expenditures in Cuba and the Philippines. Feb. 27, 1903. 3 pp. 8°. 57th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 419.
1903. Isthmian Canal and Cuban treaties. Message from the President of the United States. March 5, 1903. 1 p. 8°. 58th Cong., Special session. Senate doc. no. 1.
1904. The establishment of free government in Cuba. Compiled in the Bureau of insular affairs from the records of the War department. April 27, 1904. Presented by Mr. Platt of Connecticut. 32 pp. 8°. 58th Cong., 2d sess. Senate doc. no. 312.
1904. Documents relating to affairs of Cuba, etc. Letter from the Secretary of War recommending the printing of documents relating to the affairs of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. March 8, 1904. 2 pp. 8°. 58th Cong., 2d sess. House doc. no. 610.
1904. Mauser rifles captured by the United States in Cuba, etc. Report from the Committee on military affairs. March 18, 1904. 7 pp. 8°. 58th Cong., 2d sess. House report no. 1737.
1904. Amending Spanish text of Cuban extradition treaty. Message from the President of the United States. Dec. 12, 1904. 3 pp. 8°. 58th Cong., 3d sess. Confidential. Executive E.

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

- BARROWS, SAMUEL J[UNE] Intervention for peace, freedom, and humanity. Speech of Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, of Massachusetts, in the House . . . April 28, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 13 pp. 8°.
- BATE, WILLIAM B[REMAGE] Recognition of the independence of Cuba. Speech of Hon. Wm. B. Bate, of Tennessee, in the Senate . . . Apr. 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 7 pp. 8°.
- BELFORD, JOSEPH M[CCHUM] For free Cuba. Speech of Hon. Joseph M. Belford, of New York, in the House . . . March 31, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 4 pp. 8°.
- BOTKIN, JEREMIAH D. Cuba . . . Speech of Hon. Jeremiah D. Botkin, of Kansas, in the House . . . April 12, 1898 . . . [Washington, Government printing office, 1898?] 8 pp. 8°.
No t.-p.
- BURROWS, J[ULIUS] C. The Cuban question. Intervention and independence. Speech of Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 14 pp. 8°.
- DANIEL, JOHN W[ARWICK] The right and duty of Congress to recognize war in Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . May 17, 1897. Washington [Government printing office] 1897. 29 pp. 8°.
- DAYTON, ALSTON G[ORDON] 1857- Increase the navy—Cuba must be free. Speeches . . . in the House . . . March 24 and 26, 1898. [Washington, Government printing office, 1898?] 8 pp. 8°.
No t.-p.

- DINSMORE, HUGH A[NDERSON] Belligerency for Cuba. Speech . . . in the House . . . January 19, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- Independence of the Cuban republic. Speech . . . in the House . . . April 13, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 7 pp. 8°.
- DOCKERY, A[LEXANDER] M[ONROE] Extracts from Cuban speeches . . . in the House . . . January 19, February 23, March 8, and April 1, 4, 6, 7, and 13, 1898. [Washington, Government printing office, 1898?] 16 pp. 8°.
- Not t-p.
- [Speeches in the House . . . December 14, 17, 1897, and January 5, 12, and 19, 1898. Washington, Government printing office, 1898?] 16 pp. 8°.
- Not t-p.
- Extracts from Congressional record.
- Contents.*—Government expenditures—Carson mint—Civil service—Requiring the producer of gold to pay transportation from assay office to coinage mint—Cuban independence.
- FAIRBANKS, CHARLES W[ARREN] 1852– Affairs in Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 14, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 15 pp. 8°.
- Cuba. Speech of Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, in the Senate . . . May 20, 1897. Washington [Government printing office] 1897. 6 pp. 8°.
- FAULKNER, CHARLES J[AMES] 1847– Resolutions of intervention in Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 7 pp. 8°.
- FORAKER, JOSEPH B[ENSON] Cuban affairs. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 20, 1898. [Washington, Government printing office, 1898?] 8 pp. 8°.
- Not t-p.
- The Cuban question. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 13, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- GRAY, GEORGE, 1840– Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 14, 1898, in the cause of humanity. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 15 pp. 8°.
- GREENE, WILLIAM L., 1849– Cuban independence. Speech of Hon. William L. Greene, of Nebraska, in the House . . . April 12, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 15 pp. 8°.
- GROUT, WILLIAM W[ALLACE] Cuba. Remarks of William W. Grout, of Vermont, in the House . . . April 11, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 7 pp. 8°.
- HARRIS, WILLIAM A[LEXANDER] Cuba . . . Speech in the Senate . . . April 5, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 4 pp. 8°.
- KENNEY, RICHARD R[OLLAND] Cuban independence—War with Spain . . . Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 5, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 6 pp. 8°.
- KING, WILLIAM H[ENRY] 1863– The situation in Cuba. Speech . . . in the House . . . January 20, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 50 pp. 8°.
- LINNEY, ROMULUS Z[ACHARIAH] War is hell in harness . . . Speech . . . in the House . . . April 28, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- LITTLE, JOHN S., 1853– The insincerity and duplicity of the Republican party exposed. An appeal for Cuban liberty. Speech . . . in the House . . . January 10, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 4 pp. 8°.
- LODGE, HENRY CABOT. Intervention in Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 13, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 15 pp. 8°.

- MASON, WILLIAM E[RNEST] Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . May 18, 1897. [Washington, Government printing office.] 1897. 16 pp. 8°.
- NELSON, KNUTE, 1843- Affairs in Cuba. Congress can recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba under the war-making power. Speech of Hon. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 8 pp. 8°.
- NORTON, JAMES A[LBERT] What of the hour? Is it peace or war? Speech . . . in the House of representatives . . . Mar. 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office.] 1898. 14 pp. 8°.
- It is war—let it be vigorously carried forward . . . Speech . . . in the House . . . April 28, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 15 pp. 8°.
- OTTEY, PETER J[OHNSTON] Cuba . . . Speech . . . in the House . . . April 12, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 8 pp. 8°.
- PASCO, SAMUEL, 1834- Intervention in Cuban affairs . . . Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 8 pp. 8°.
- PERKINS, GEO[RGE] C[LEMENT] 1839- The destruction of the Maine an act of war. Address . . . in the Senate . . . April 4, 1898, with report on the resolution providing for a bronze tablet in memory of the United States sailors killed by the explosion of a Spanish mine in the harbor of Havana. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
Contains also his speech of April 14, 1898. "Intervention in Cuba."
- PROCTOR, REDFIELD. The condition of Cuba. It is not peace, nor is it war. Speech in the Senate of the United States, March 17, 1898. Washington, 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- RAWLINS, JOSEPH L[AFAYETTE] 1850- Independence of Cuba. Remarks . . . in the Senate . . . April 18, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- . . . Resolution and remarks relating to the Spanish-Cuban question . . . in the Senate . . . April 4, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 8 pp. 8°.
- ROBINSON, J[AMES] M., 1861- Cuba—The late Hon. Seth L. Milliken—Abuse of the vacation and sick leave of government employees—The war in Cuba. Speeches . . . in the House . . . December 15, 1897, and January 20, 1898; also memorial addresses on the life and public services of the late Hon. Seth L. Milliken . . . January 15, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
War in Cuba, by D. G. Colson. Memorial addresses by N. Dingley, C. A. Boutelle, and H. Skinner.
- SIMPSON, JERRY, 1842- The civil-service and Cuban questions. Remarks . . . in the House of representatives, January 11 and 20, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- SPOONER, JOHN C[OTT] Affairs in Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate of the United States . . . April 15, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 47 pp. 8°.
- SULZER, WILLIAM. "The American people want Cuba to be free." Speech . . . in the House of representatives, June 17, 1897. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 6 pp. 8°.
- The reorganization of the army and Cuban independence. Speech . . . in the House of representatives . . . April 7, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 18 pp. 8°.

- THURSTON, JOHN M**[ELLEN] Cuba must be free . . . Speeches . . . in the Senate . . . March 24, 1898 . . . April 16, 1898, and . . . April 20, 1898. Washington [Government printing office], 1898. 16 pp. 8°. Speech of March 24 has caption-title: "Affairs in Cuba."
- TILLMAN, B**[ENJAMIN] **R**[YAN] Independence of Cuba. No reconstruction or carpetbag government under pretense of patriotic motives. Cuban patriots must not be made to pay Spain's war debt. Speech . . . in the Senate of the United States . . . April 15, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- TURNER, GEORGE**, 1850- . . . Independence of Cuba. Speech . . . in the Senate of the United States . . . April 14, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- TURPIE, DAVID**. Cuban independence. Speech . . . in the Senate of the United States . . . April 5, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 7 pp. 8°.
- VINCENT, W**[ILLIAM] **D**, 1852- Cuban independence. Speech . . . in the House . . . April 18, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 7 pp. 8°.
- WELLINGTON, GEORGE L**[OUIS] Cuban affairs. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 12 pp. 8°.
- WHITE, STEPHEN M**[ALLORY] 1853- Executive jurisdiction in diplomatic affairs.—Constitutional limitations protect the presidential office.—The organic law inhibits interference by the legislative department with exercise of executive functions.—The case of Julio Sanguily. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . February 25, and . . . February 26, 1897. Washington [Government printing office] 1897. 46 pp. 8°.
- Cuban intervention. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- WILSON, JOHN L**[OCEWOOD] Cuban independence. Speech . . . in the Senate . . . April 16, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 6 pp. 8°.
- WOLCOTT, EDWARD O**[LIVER] Cuba. Remarks of Hon. Edward O. Wolcott . . . in the Senate . . . April 15, 1898. Washington [Government printing office] 1898. 8 pp. 8°.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS, 1897-1905.

[Earlier consular reports are noted on pp. —.]

1897. American eggs in Cuba. John T. Hyatt. vol. 55, no. 204, Sept., 1897, p. 88.
1897. New tariff of Cuba. Translation, made by W. C. Mayo. vol. 55, no. 207, Dec., 1897, pp. 577-623.
1898. Cuba and Puerto Rico. From the forthcoming ed. of "Review of the world's commerce," 1898-97. vol. 57, no. 214, July, 1898, pp. 321-340.
1898. Belgian trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico. Henry C. Morris. vol. 57, no. 215, Aug., 1898, pp. 539-540.
1898. Competition of Cuban sugar. Talbot J. Albert. vol. 58, no. 218, Nov., 1898, pp. 421-422.
1899. Trade of Belfast with Cuba and the United States. William W. Touvelle. vol. 59, no. 220, Jan., 1899, pp. 76-77.
1899. Shipments of Venezuelan cattle to Cuba. Consul Ellsworth. vol. 59, no. 222, Mar., 1899, pp. 378-379.
1899. Manchester exports to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Consul Grinnell. vol. 60, no. 226, July, 1899, pp. 521-522.
1900. Dutch exports to Cuba. S. Listoe. vol. 64, no. 242, Nov., 1900, pp. 374-375.

1901. Commerce of Hamburg with Cuba. Richard Guenther. vol. 67, no. 256, Dec., 1901, p. 498.
1902. Quarantine service in Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 70, no. 266, Nov., 1902, pp. 386-390.
1902. Foreign insurance companies in Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 70, no. 266, Nov., 1902, pp. 390-391.
1902. Sugar production in Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 70, no. 266, Nov., 1902, p. 385.
1902. Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights in Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 70, no. 267, Dec., 1902, pp. 453-466.
1902. Imports of cheese cloth into Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 70, no. 267, Dec., 1902, p. 468.
1902. Fraudulent land schemes in Cuba. E. S. Bragg. vol. 70, no. 267, Dec., 1902, pp. 468-469.
1903. Cuban presidential message. [Translation of President Palma's message to Congress.] vol. 71, no. 269, Feb., 1903, pp. 178-188.
1903. Sanitary conditions of Habana. Jacob Sleeper. vol. 71, no. 269, Feb., 1903, pp. 188-192.
1903. Importation of cattle into Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 71, no. 269, Feb., 1903, p. 194.
1903. Citizenship in Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 71, no. 269, Feb., 1903, pp. 195-197.
1903. Sugar crop in Santiago de Cuba. R. E. Holaday. vol. 71, no. 269, Feb., 1903, p. 197.
1903. Uruguayan commerce with Cuba. Albert W. Swalm. vol. 71, no. 271, Apr., 1903, pp. 520-521.
1903. Trade of Cuba. H. G. Squiers. vol. 72, no. 272, May, 1903, p. 126.
1903. Trade at Santiago de Cuba. R. E. Holaday. vol. 72, no. 272, May, 1903, p. 127.
1903. Sawmills and lumber in Cuba. Max J. Baehr. vol. 72, no. 272, May, 1903, p. 128.
1903. Cuban diplomatic and consular service. J. Sleeper. vol. 72, no. 272, May, 1903, pp. 128-129.
1903. American vs. European manufactures in Cuba. vol. 72, no. 274, July, 1903, pp. 353-356.
1903. Agricultural lands in Cuba. R. E. Holaday. vol. 72, no. 274, July, 1903, pp. 357-358.
1903. Trade of Cienfuegos. Max J. Baehr. vol. 72, no. 274, July, 1903, pp. 358-360.
1903. Trade at Santiago de Cuba. R. E. Holaday. vol. 72, no. 274, July, 1903, p. 361.
1903. Cuban tariff on coffee. H. G. Squiers. vol. 73, no. 276, Sept., 1903, p. 99.
1903. Cuba. Annual report for 1903. F. Steinhart. vol. 73, no. 278, Nov., 1903, pp. 411-437.
1903. Cuban fruit in the United States. vol. 73, no. 279, Dec., 1903, pp. 618-619.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

- ABAD, L. V. DE. New constitution establishing self government in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.
- A. G. O. Military notes on Cuba.
- ALFONSO, P. A. Memorias de un matancero. Apuntes para la historia de la Isla de Cuba, con relación á la ciudad de San Carlos y San Severino de Matanzas. Mantanzas, 1854.
- ALCOSTA, LEANDRO GONZÁLEZ. Qué pasa en Cuba; por qué crece la insurrección y cómo se extravía aquí la opinión pública. 2ª edición. León, 1896.

- BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE. Anuario del comercio, de la industria, de la magistratura y de la administración, ó directorio de las 400,000 señas de España, Ultramar, Estados Hispano-Americanos y Portugal. Año XVIII. Madrid, 1896.
- BALLOU, M. M. Due south; Cuba, past and present. Boston, 1885.
- BANDO DE GOBERNACIÓN y policía de la Isla de Cuba, expedido por el excelentísimo Señor D. Jerónimo Valdes, presidente, gobernador y capitán general. Habana, 1840.
- BEHM and WAGNER. Die Bevölkerung der Erde, nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. (In Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen. Ergänzungshefte 33 (1872), 35 (1874), 62 (1880), 69 (1882), 101 (1892).)
- BLACKMAN. Spanish institutions in the southwest.
- BROOKE, JOHN R., *Major-General*. Reports on affairs of Cuba, 1898.
- BLANCHET, EMILIO. Compendio de la historia de Cuba. Matanzas, 1866.
- CALLAHAN, J. M. Cuba and international relations. Censo de la población de España según el recuento verificado en 25 de diciembre de 1880, por la Junta general de estadística.
- Censo de la población de España según el empadronamiento hecho en 31 de diciembre de 1887, por la Dirección general del Instituto geográfico y estadístico.
- CASTRO DE FERNÁNDEZ. Estudios sobre las minas de oro en la Isla de Cuba. Habana, 1865.
- CARRION, LEOPOLDO BARRIOS Y, Capitán del Estado Mayor. Sobre la historia de la guerra de Cuba. Barcelona, Revista científico-militar, 1888-90.
- CÉSPÉDES, F. DE ARMAS Y. De la esclavitud en Cuba. Madrid, 1866.
- CLARK. Commercial Cuba.
- COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER. Journal of voyages.
- CONTE, F. A. La lucha política en Cuba (1878-89). Habana, 1889.
- CUBAN BELLIGERENCY. Petition of Tomás Estrada Palma, delegate of the Republic of Cuba. Statement of the law, by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the delegation. New York (1896).
- DAVEY. Cuba, past and present.
- DELITSCH, OTTO. Cuba (in Stein and Hörschelmann, Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik). 7th ed. vol. 1, pt. 4, pp. 1870-1917.
- D'HESPEL D'HARPOVILLE, GUSTAVE. La reine des Antilles.
- DOMÍNGUEZ. Los antiguos diputados de Cuba.
- EDWARDS. History of the West Indies. Encyclopædia Americana; Encyclopædia Britannica: The West Indies.
- ERENCHUN, J. F. Anales de la Isla de Cuba. Diccionario administrativo, económico, estadístico y legislativo. 3 vols. Madrid; Habana, 1857-64.
- ESLAVA, RAFAEL G. Juicio crítico de Cuba en 1887. (Habana, 1887.)
- Historia colonial de Cuba desde su descubrimiento hasta el año 1888. (Habana, 1889.)
- ESPAÑA Y CUBA. Estado político y administrativo de la Grande Antilla bajo la dominación española. (Madrid, 1896.)
- FERRER, R. Estudios físicos, geográficos y geológicos de Cuba.
- FIGUERA, F. Estudios sobre la Isla de Cuba. La cuestión social. (Madrid, 1866.)
- FISKE, A. K. The West Indies.
- FISKE, JOHN. Discovery of America.
- FROUDE. Oceana.
- GONZÁLEZ, VICENTE TORRES Y. La insurrección de Cuba. (Madrid, 1896.)
- HALSTEAD. Story of Cuba.
- HELPS. Spanish colonization in America.
- HILL, R. T. Cuba and Porto Rico.
- HUME. History of Spain.

- IRVING. The companions of Columbus.
 ——— The life and voyages of Columbus.
- KIDD, B. Control of the Tropics.
- KIMBALL, R. B. Cuba and the Cubans. History and condition of the island.
- LEE, FITZHUGH, Maj. Gen. Report on Cuban affairs.
- LODGE, HENRY CABOT. The Spanish-American war.
- LUDLOW, WM., Maj. Gen. Report on Cuban affairs, 1898-99.
- MACDONALD. Select documents of United States history.
- MERCHÁN, RAFAEL M. Cuba: Justificación de su guerra de independencia.
- MERIVALE. Colonization and colonies.
- MORENO, FRANCISCO. Cuba y su gente. Apuntes para la historia. El país del chocolate.
- NÚÑEZ, SEVERO GÓMEZ, Capitán de artillería. Estudios geográficos y estadísticos de la Isla de Cuba.
- ORELLANO, CÉPEDES Y. Elementos teórico-prácticos de procedimientos civiles, con aplicación á las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico.
- ORTEGA, JUAN CALERO Y, Teniente de infantería. Guerras irregulares y de montaña.
- PASCUAL, AGUSTIN. Rapport sur l'état, l'organisation et le progrès de la statistique en Espagne, présenté á la huitième session du Congrès international de statistique.
- PASARÓN Y LASTRA, R. La Isla de Cuba considerada económicamente.
- PEPPER. To-morrow in Cuba.
- PEZUELA, JACOBO DE LA. Historia de la guerra de Cuba.
- PIELTAIN, CANDIDO, Capitan General. La Isla de Cuba desde mediados de abril á fines de octubre de 1873.
- PIRALA, A. Anales de la guerra de Cuba.
- PORTER, ROBT. P. Industrial Cuba.
- QUEIPO, V. VÁSQUEZ. Informe sobre la población blanca en la Isla de Cuba.
 Reseña geográfica y estadística de España. Por la Dirección general del Instituto geográfico y estadístico.
- RECLUS, ÉLISÉE. The earth and its inhabitants: North America; Universal Geography. Resumen del censo de población de la Isla de Cuba á fin del año de 1841.
- SAGRA, RAMÓN DE LA. Historia física y natural de la Isla de Cuba.
- SACO, ANTONIO. Folletos escritos contra la anexión de la Isla de Cuba á los Estados Unidos de América.
- SANTACILLA, P. Lecciones orales sobre la historia de Cuba, pronunciadas en el Ateneo democrático cubano de Nueva York.
- SALAZAR, PEDRO GUTIÉRREZ Y. Reformas de Cuba. Cuestión social.
- SALTO, RAFAEL DELFORME. Cuba y la reforma colonial en España.
- SHAW, ALBERT. Municipal government in Great Britain and Europe.
- SOTOMAYOR, V. FEIJÓ. Isla de Cuba: Inmigración de trabajadores españoles; documentos y memoria sobre esta materia.
- TORRADO, ANTONIO ROMERO. El problema de Cuba.
- TORRE, JOSÉ M. DE LA. Novísimos elementos de geografía é historia de la Isla de Cuba.
- TORRIENTE, M. Bosquejo económico-político de la Isla de Cuba.
- TUEBO, FERNANDO LÓPEZ. Estudio moral de los factores de la producción en Cuba y Puerto Rico.
- VIVES, F. D. Cuadro estadístico de la Isla de Cuba correspondiente al año 1827. Precedido de una descripción histórica, física, geográfica y notas.
- WILSON, J. H., Maj. Gen. Report on Cuban affairs. 1898.
- WOOD, LEONARD, Maj. Gen. Report on Cuban affairs.
- ZAMORA. Legislación ultramarina.
- ZARAGOZA. Cuban insurrections.

MAPS RELATING TO CUBA.

[Compiled by P. Lee Phillips of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

1492. Croquis de una parte de los archipiélagos de Bahama y Antillas, para elucidar principalmente las cuestiones de cuales sean la verdadera Guanahani de Colon i el puerto de la isla de Cuba, en que primero recaló. 11½x18½.
[In Varnhagen (F. A. de). La verdadera Guanahani de Colon. 8º. Santiago, 1864].
1492. Extrait de la carte du premier voyage de Christophe Colomb, dressée par m. de Navarette. Gravée par Berthe. 8½x12½.
[In Nouvelles annales des voyages. 2ª série. 8º. Paris, Gide fils, 1828. v. 10, p. 298].
- 1492-1592. [Dibujo atribuido á Cristóbal Colon, que se halla unido á la traducción latina de Cozco de la carta que aquel escribió al tesorero Sanchez. Figura de la isla de Cuba en el Isolario de Benedetto Bordoni de 1528.— Figura de la misma isla en una carta unida á una edición de Tolomeo de 1513.— Otra figura de dicha isla en una carta de Teodoro de Bry de 1592.— Otra figura en una gran carta portuguesa, pintada sobre pergamino, que se halla en la biblioteca real de Paris.— Otra figura en la carta de Paolo Forlano, titulada La descriptione de tuto il Perú, por los años 1564 y 1565]. 11½x8.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 2, nos. 1-6].
- 1493-1500. Parte correspondiente á la América de la carta general de Juan de La Cosa, piloto en el segundo viage de Cristóbal Colon en 1493, y en la expedición de Alonzo de Hojeda en 1499. Calcada sobre la original que posee el sr. baron de Walckenaer . . . 23x34. Paris, 1837.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2].
1528. Cuba. 3½x5½.
[In Bordone (Benedetto). Libro, nel qual si regiona de tutti l' isola del mondo. 4º Vinegia, N. d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, 1528. p. 13].
1528. [West Indies]. 3½x5½.
[In Bordone (Benedetto). Libro, nel qual si regiona de tutti l' isola del mondo. 4º Vinegia, N. d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, 1528. p. 14].
1555. Parte de una carta del atlas universal manuscrito de Guillermo Le Testu. 1555. 12x9.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 8].
- 1564-1565. [Mapa de la isla de una colección de Fernandó Berteli, hecha por los años de 1564 y 1565]. 10x7.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 4].
- 1564-1604. [Plano de la isla de Cuba de Paolo Forlano de 1564.— Isla de Cuba de una carta de Teodoro Bry de 1594.— La misma isla de la gran carta manuscrita y pintada de Matheum Nerenium Pecciolem de 1604]. 12½x9½.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 5, nos. 1-3].

1579. *Cvliacanae, Americae regionis, descriptio.*— *Hispaniolae, Cvbae, aliarvmqve insularvm circvmiacientvm, delineatio.* 1579. 14x19½.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum orbis terrarvm. Opus nunc tertio ab ipso auctore recognitum. fol. Antverpiæ, apud C. Plantinum, 1584. no. 7].
- Same.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Théâtre de l'univers. fol. [Anvers, C. Plantin], 1587. no. 7].
- Same.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum orbis terrarvm. fol. Antverpiæ, in officina Plantiniana, 1592. no. 8].
- Same.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum orbis terrarvm Abrahami Ortelii. fol. [Antwerp], ghedruckt voor Abraham Ortelius, 1598. no. 8].
- Same.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum orbis terrarvm. fol. Antverpiæ, ex officina Plantiniana, 1601. no. 8].
- Same.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum orbis terrarvm. Editio vltima. fol. Antverpiæ, apud I. B. Vrintium, 1603. no. 8].
- Same.
[In Ortelius (Abraham). Theatro del mondo. fol. In Anversa, libraria Plantiniana, 1612. no. 8].
- Same.
[Inserted in Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum oder schawplatz des erdbodems. fol. Antorff, Gielis von Diest, 1572. no. 8].
- Same.
[Inserted in Ortelius (Abraham). Theatrum orbis terrarum. Opus nunc denuò ab ipso auctore recognitum. uncolored ed. fol. Antverpiæ, apud A. R. Gandensem, 1575. no. 4].
- 1586-88. Voyage par mer fait par Thomas Candisch dans les Indes Occidentales, et de là autour du monde, tiré de ses mémoires et des cartes les plus correctes qui en ont été faites sur les lieux, nouvellement rendu public par Pierre vander Aa. 8½x11½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires. obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 4].
- 1586-98. Carte des divers voyages du Comte de Cumberland vers les côtes d'Afrique, vers Porto Rico et autres Iles de l'Amérique, dressez sur ses relations, et sur différentes observations postérieures, récemment donnez au public par Pierre vander Aa. Milliaria Germania 15 in uno gradu. 8½x11.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires. obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 96].
1599. Cuba ende Iamaica.—Cuba insula. Petrus Kærius cæla. 3¼x4¾.
[In Langenes (Bernardt). Caert-thresoor inhoudende de tafelen des gantsche werelts landen. 2 v. in 1. obl. 16°. Amsterdam, C. Claesz, 1599. v. 2, p. 151].
1599. Cuba, Hispaniola, Iucatan, &c.—Insularum Cubæ, Hispaniolæ, Iucatanæ & circumjacentium descriptio. 3¼x4¾.
[In Langenes (Bernardt). Caert-thresoor inhoudende de tafelen des gantsche werelts landen. 2 v. in 1. obl. 16°. Amsterdam, C. Claesz, 1599. v. 2, p. 149].
1605. Cvba insvls et Iamaica. 8x11.
[In Wytfliet (Cornelius) and others. Histoire vnlverselle des Indes. fol. Douay, F. Fabri, 1597. bet. pp. 100-101].
1605. Residvum continentis cùm adjacentibus insvls. 9x11.
[In Wytfliet (Cornelius) and others. Histoire universelle des Indes. fol. Douay, F. Fabri, 1605. facing p. 97].

1607-1679. [Porción de la costa de la isla de Cuba, gravada á principios del siglo XVIII. Isla de Cuba del atlas de Hondius de 1607. Plano manuscrito de la ciudad de la Habana en 1615, que se halla en las carteras del Depósito de la marina en Paris. Plano manuscrito conservado en el mismo depósito, y que lleva por leyenda: La Havane en 1670, envoyé par m. le c. d'Estrées, suivant sa lettre de 10 octobre 1679 à Brest]. 8½x14½.

[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 6, no. 1-2].

1609. Cuba insula.—Havana.—Hispaniola insula.—Insula Iamaica.—Ins. S. Ioannis.—Ins. Margareta cum confiniis. 14x19½.

[In Mercator (Gerard). L'atlas ou meditations cosmographiques. fol. Amsterdam, I. Hondij, 1609. no. 144].

— Same.

[In Mercator (Gerard). Atlas sive cosmographicæ meditationes. Denuò auctus. fol. Amsterdam, I. Hondij, 1619. p. 860].

— Same.

[In Mercator (Gerhard). Atlas, sive cosmographicæ meditationes. Editio decima. fol. Amsterdam, sumptibus, H. Hondij, 1630. p. 387].

— Same.

[In Mercator (Gerard). Atlas ou representation du monde universel. Ed. nouv. 2 v. fol. Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1633. v. 2, pp. 702-703].

— Same.

[In Mercator (Gerard). Atlas, or a geographicke description of the regions, countries and kingdomes of the world. 2 v. fol. Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1636-38. v. 2, p. 447].

1609. Cuba insula. Petrus Kærius cæla. 3½x5.

[In Langenes (Bernardt). Hand-boeck of cort begrijp der caerten ende beschryvinghen van alle landen des werelts. obl. 32°. 't Amstelredam, Cornelis Claesz, 1609. p. 711].

1609. Insularum Cubæ, Hispaniolæ, Iucatanæ, & circumjacentium descriptio. 3½x5.

[In Langenes (Bernardt). Hand-boeck of cort begrijp der caerten ende beschryvinghen van alle landen des werelts. obl. 32°. Amstelredam, Cornelis Claesz, 1609. p. 707].

1615-1679. [Plano manuscrito de la ciudad de la Habana en 1615, que se halla en las carteras del depósito de la marina en Paris.—Plano manuscrito conservado en el mismo depósito, y que lleva por leyenda: La Havane en 1679, envoyé par m. le c. d'Estrées, suivant sa lettre de 10 Octobre 1679, à Brest]. 13x7½.

[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 7].

1625. De groote ende kleyne eylanden van West-Indien. 11x14.

[In Laet (Joannes de). Nieuwe werelddt, ofte beschrijvinghe van West-Indien. fol. Leyden, J. Elzevier, 1625. opp. p. 1].

NOTE.—Also in the translated editions of de Laet, 1633 and 1640, and the Dutch edition of 1630.

1628. Abbildung weelcher gestalt die Spanjsche silberflotta vondem Holländischen general Peter Peters Hayn an der insel Cuba in der baya Patanca anno 1628 erobert worden. 7½x15½.

[In Abelin (Johann Philipp). Neue welt und Americanische historien. Durch John Ludwig Gottfriedt. [pseud.] fol. Franckfurt am Main, M. Merian, 1681. bet. pp. 66-67].

1628. *Cvba insvla.—Ins. Iamaica.—Ins. S. Ioannis.—Hispaniola insula.—I. S. Margareta.* 5½x7.

[In Mercator (Gerard). *Atlas minor*. obl. 8°. Amsterodami, ex officina I. Ianssonii, 1628. p. 647].

NOTE.—Text in double column on verso of the map.

— Same.

[In Mercator (Gerard). *Atlas minor*. obl. 12°. Amsterodami, ex officina I. Ianssonii, 1634. p. 648].

— Same.

[In Mercator (Gerard). *Atlas minor*. obl. 12°. Amsterodami, ex officina Ioannis Ianssonii, 1651. pt. 2, p. 397].

NOTE.—Inset to "*Cvba insvla*": "*Hauana portus*."

1639. *Insvlæ Americæ in oceano septentrionali, cum terris adiacentibus.* 15x20½. Amsterdami, apud Ioannem Ianssonium, [1639].

[In Hondius (Henricus). *Nouveau théâtre du monde*. fol. Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1639. v. 8, no. 103].

— Same.

[In Jansson (Jan). *Novus atlas, sive theatrum orbis terrarum*. fol. Amsterodami, J. Janssonium, 1646-49. v. 3, pt. 2, no. 26].

— Same.

[In Jansson (Jan). *Nuevo atlas*. fol. Amsterdam, I. Iansson, 1653. v. 2].

1646. *Carta prima generale d'America dell' India Occidentale è mare del Zur.* Afo. Lucini, feci. 19x27½.

[In Dudley (Robert, *duke of Northumberland*). *Dell' arcana del mare*. fol. Firenze, F. Onofri, 1646. book 2, p. 40].

1652. *Havana.* 1½x2.

[In Vischer (Nikolaas). *Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa*. fol. Amsterodami, N. Vischer, [1690?] colored ed. no. 2].

NOTE.—Inset to no. 2. "*Nova totius terrarum orbis . . . tabula*. 1652."

1656. *Les isles Antilles, etc., entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes.* Par N. Sanson. 15½x22. Paris, l'auteur, 1656.

[In Cappel (Jacques). *Cartes recueillies en un tome, en 1679*. fol. [n. p., 1679]. no. 119].

— Same.

[In Sanson (Nicolas, d'Abbeville), Sanson (Guillaume) and Sanson (Nicolas, *filz*). *Cartes générales de la géographie ancienne et nouvelle*. fol. Paris, chez l'auteur et P. Mariette, 1675. v. 1, no. 26].

1657. *Les isles Antilles, etc., entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes.* Par N. Sanson, 1657. 8½x12.

[In *his* *L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes*. 4°. Paris, l'auteur, 1657. no. 7].

1658. *Insvlæ Americæ in oceano septentrionali cum terris adiacentibus.* 15x20½.

[In Blaeu (Willem Janszoon) and Blaeu (Joan). *Toonneel des aerdrickx, ofte nieuwe atlas*. fol. Amsterdami, apud I. Guiljelmi f. Blaeu, 1648-58. v. 2, pt. 2 *America*. bet. pp. 4-5].

— Same.

[In Blaeu (W. J.) and Blaeu (Jan). *Le grand atlas, ou cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1667. v. 12, bet. pp. 83-84].

1658. *Pascaerte vande Caribische eylanden, vande Barbados tot aende bocht van Mexico.* 2 sheets each, 17x21½. Amsterdam, H. Doncker, 1658.

[In Doncker (Hendrick). *De zee-atlas ofte water waereld*. fol. Amsterdam, H. Doncker, 1660. no. 21-22].

— Same.

[In Doncker (Hendrick). *De zee-atlas ofte water-waereld*. t. Amsterdam, H. Doncker, 1665. no. 24-25].

1661. *Pascaerte vande Caraibes, S. Iuan de Porte Rico, de oosthoek van I. Spangnola als mede de vaste cust van Nueva Andalusia met de eylanden daer omtrent gelegen. Nieu-lyckx uitgegeven t Amsterdam. By Johannes van Loon, zee-caert-maeker en plaet-snyder. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

[In Loon (Johannes van). *Klaer lichtende noortster ofte zee atlas.* fol. t'Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1661. no. 44].

1661. *Pascaarte vande vaste cust en eylanden van West Indien, als mede de Virginis en Nieu-Nederland, van C. Droge tot C. Cod. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$. 't Amsterdam, by Johannes van Loon, plaet-snyder en zee-caert-maker.*

[In Loon (Joannes van). *Klaer lichtende noortster ofte zee atlas.* fol. t'Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1661. no. 42].

— Same.

[In Loon (Jan van). *Klaer-lichtende noort-star oste zee-atlas.* fol. t' Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1666. no. 31].

1666. *Pascaerte van West Indien de vaste kusten en de eylanden. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

[In Goos (Pieter). [De zee-atlas ofte water-weereld]. fol. [Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1666]. no. 34].

— Same.

[In Goos (Pieter). *De zee-atlas ofte water-weereld.* fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1666. no. 35].

1667. *Canibalis insvlæ. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x20 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

[In Blaeu (W. J.) and Blaeu (Jan). *Le grand atlas, ov cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique.* fol. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1667. v. 12, bet. pp. 96-96].

1671. *Havana. [View]. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

[In Montanus (Arnoldus). *De nieuwe en onbekende weereld.* 4^o. t' Amsterdam, J. Meurs, 1671. bet. pp. 154-155].

NOTE.—Same in Ogilby's *America*, 1671 and Dapper's German translation, 1678.

1671. *Insulæ Americanæ in oceano septentrionali cum terris adiacentibus. 11x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

[In Montanus (Arnoldus). *De nieuwe en onbekende weerld.* 4^o. t' Amsterdam, J. Meurs, 1671. bet. pp. 172-173].

NOTE.—Same in Ogilby's *America*, 1671 and Dapper's German translation, 1678.

- 1675? *Generaale kaert van West Indien vande linie æquinoctiael tot benoorde Terra Neuf. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21.*

[In Roggeveen (Arend). *Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle devaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien.* fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675]. index map].

- 1675? *Pascaerte van de eylanden Cuba en Jamaica en de andere eylanden daer ohtrent gelegen beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x20 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

[In Roggeveen (Arend). *Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien.* fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675]. no. 24].

- 1675? *Paskaert vande noorde cust van Cuba, streckende van bahia de Matancas tot Bahia Honda. Beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graad. 16x20.*

[In Roggeveen (Arend). *Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien.* fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675]. no. 25].

- 1675? *Roggeveen (Arend). Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien. 6 p. l., 62, [1] pp., 33 col. maps. fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675].*

NOTE.—Date 1675 at end of dedication. Title-page and maps beautifully illuminated. Contains the following maps relating to Cuba: no. 1, *Generaale kaert van West Indien.* no. 21, *Pascaerte van de noordcust van Spagnola tusschen de bay van Mansaniella tot de reede van 't eylandt Tortugas.* no. 23, *Pascaert van de eylanden Cuba en Jamaica en de andere eylanden daer ohtrent gelegen.* no. 24, *Paskaert vande Noord cust van Cuba, streckende van bahia Matancas tot Bahia Honda.*

1675. A chart of the Caribe islands. By John Seller. 17x21.
[In *his Atlas maritimus*. fol. London, J. Darby, for the author, 1675. no. 45].
1675. A chart of the West Indies, from Cape Cod to the river Oronoque. By John Seller. 17x23½.
[In *his Atlas maritimus*. fol. London, J. Darby, for the author, 1675. no. 40].
1675. A general chart of the West India's. By John Seller. 17x21½.
[In *his Atlas maritimus*. fol. London, J. Darby, for the author, 1675. no. 33].
- 1678? A chart of the West Indies from Cape Cod to the river Oronoque. By J. Seller. 16x20½. [London, 1678?]
[American maps. v. 4, no. 10].
1679. The chief islands of y^e Antille^s and Lucayes. 3x2.
[In Seller (John). *Atlas minimus*, 32°. [London, J. Seller, 1679]. no. 48].
1680. A chart of the island Cuba. The gulf of Florida, with the Bahama islands, and ye Windward passage. [anon.] 17x21. [London, ca. 1680].
[American maps. v. 4, no. 35].
NOTE.—Attributed to John Thornton.
1680. Pascaerte van de eylanden Cuba en Jamaica en de andere eylanden daer ontrent gelegen. Beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. 16½x20.
[In Roggeveen (Arend). *La primera parte del Monte de Turba ardiente allumbrando con la claridad de su fuego todas las costas firmes, y yslas de toda la India Occidental*. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1680. no. 24].
1680. Paskaert vande noord cust van Cuba, strekende van bahia de Mantanzas tot Bahia Hondia. Beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graed. 16x20.
[In Roggeveen (Arend). *La primera parte del Monte de Turba ardiente allumbrando con la claridad de su fuego todas las costas firmes, y yslas de toda la India Occidental*. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1680. no. 25].
1680. Roggeveen (Arend). *La primera parte del Monte de Turba ardiente allumbrando con la claridad de su fuego todas las costas firmes, y yslas de toda la India Occidental*. . . 2 p. l., 68 pp., 33 maps. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1680.
1683. Les Isles Antilles, &c entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville geogr: ord^{re} du roy. AD. Winter sculp. 8½x12.
[In Sanson (Nicolas, d'Abbeville). *Geographische en historische beschryvingh der vier bekende werelds-deelen Europa, Asia, Africa en America*. 4°. Utrecht, Johannes Ribbins, 1688. bet. pp. 616-617].
- Same.
[In Luyts (Jan). *Joannis Luyts, philosophiae professoris, introductio ad geographiam novam et veterem*. 8°. Trajecti ad Rhenum, ex officina Francisci Halma, 1692. bet. pp. 716-717].
1683. Pascaerte van West Indien begrijpende in zich de vaste kusten en eylanden, alles op sijn ware lengte en breete op waassende graden gelegd. 20x22½. t'Amsterdam by Iacobus Robijn.
[In Robijn (Jacobus). *Zee, zea-atlas-aquatique, del mar*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Robijn, 1683. no. 36].
- 1690? Insulae Americanae in oceano Septentrionali ac regiones adiacentes, a C. de May usque ad lineam aequinoctialem. Per Nicolaum Visscher. 18½x22½.
[In Visscher (Nikolaas). *Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa*. fol. Amsterdam, N. Visscher [1690?] colored ed. no. 125].
NOTE.—Also in the uncolored edition of Visscher, no. 109.
- Same.
[In Wit (Frederick de). *Atlas maior*. fol. Amsterdam, F. de Wit, [1700-1706].

1695. [Plano manuscrito de la ciudad y puerto de la Habana, sin fecha ni nombre de autor. Puesto que representa la muralla de fortificación como concluida, debe ser el mapa posterior al año de 1695]. 13x8½.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 8].
- 1695-97. Isola Cuba . . . 8½x11½.
[In Coronelli (Vincenzo). Atlante Veneto. fol. Venetia, 1695-97. v. 2, pt. 2, pp. 164-166].
- 1695-97. Isole Antili, la Cuba, e la Spagnuola . . . 10x17.
[In Coronelli (Vincenzo). Atlante Veneto. fol. Venetia, 1695-97. v. 2, pt. 2, bet. pp. 160-161].
1698. Pas kaart van de noord oost kust van Cuba en d'oost kust van Florida vervaaiende de canal van Bahama met de Bahaamse eylanden, door Vooght, geometra. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1698].
[In Voogt (Claes Jansz). La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1700?] no. 86].
NOTE.—Title-page for the part of the atlas containing this map is dated 1698.
1698. Pas kaart van de zuyd kust van Cuba en van geheel Yamaica en and're bygeleegen plaatsen, door Vooght, geometra. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1698].
[In Voogt (Claes Jansz). La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1700?] no. 82].
NOTE.—Title-page for the part of the atlas containing this map is dated 1698.
Insets: "Baya Oristan in Yamaica," and "Baya Yamaica."
1698. Pas kaart van West Indien behelsende soo deszelfs vaste kusten als d'onder behoorende eylanden aan de Noord ocean door I. C. Vooght, geometra. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1698].
[In Voogt (Claes Jansz). La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1700?] no. 71].
NOTE.—Title-page for the first part of the atlas containing this map is dated 1698. v. 2, no. 73].
1700. Le golfe de Méxique, et les isles voisines, dressé sur les relations les plus nouvelles.—Archipelague du Méxique, ou sont des isles de Cuba, Espagnola, Jamaica, &c. dressé sur les relations les plus nouvelles. 23½x33½.
Amsterdam, chez Pierre Mortier.
[In Neptune (Le) François. De Franche Neptunus. fol. Amsterdam, P. Mortier, 1693-1700. v. 3, no. 23].
1702. Havana een vermaerde haven in 't Noorder Amerika, op't aillant Kuba. Pet. Schenk. Amsteld. c. p. 7½x10.
[In Schenk (Pieter). Petri Schenkii hecatompolis. obl. 4°. [Amstelædami], P. Schenkii, 1702. no. 96].
1702. Les isles de l'Amérique connues sous le nom d'Antilles ou sont les isles de Cuba, St. Dominique et Jamaïque les Lucayes, les Caribes, et celles du Vent. Par N. de Fer. H. van Loon sculp. 8½x13. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1702.
[In Fer (Nicolas de). L'atlas curieux. obl. 4°. Paris, [N.] de Fer, 1700-[1704]. no. 148].
1705. De Antillische eilanden, waar onder zyn de Lucaysche en Caribeesche. Door N. Sanson d'Abbeville, geogr: ord^{re} du roy. 8½x12.
[In La Croix (A. Phérotée de). Algemeene weereldbeschryving. 4°. Amsterdam, F. Halma, 1705. v. 3].
- 1705-20. Carte des Antilles françaises et des isles voisines. 19x12½.
[In Chatelain (H. A.). Atlas historique. [anon.] fol. Amsterdam, 1705-20. v. 6, p. 154].
- 1709? Insylarvm Hispaniolæ et Cubæ cum insulis circum jacentibus accurata delineatio. 16x20½. Amstelodami apud Pet: Schenk, et Ger: Valk, [1709?]

- 171-. A chart of ye West Indies or the islands of North America in the North sea, . . . Being ye present seat of war. By Herman Moll. 11x13. [London], for T. Bowles and J. Bowles, [171-].
- 1712? Pas kaart vande noord oost kust van Cuba en d'oost kust van Florida verwaatende de canal van Bahama met de Bahaamse eylanden door Voogt. 20x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1712?]
- 1712? Pas kaart vande zuyd kust van Cuba en van geheel Yamaica en andre bygeleegen plaatsen door Vooght geometra. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. Spaansche mylen 17½ in een graadt. Eng. en Fran: mylen 20 in een graadt. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1712?]
1715. A map of the West Indies or the islands of America in the North sea, with ye adjacent countries; explaining what belongs to Spain, England, France, Holland, &c. also ye trade winds, and ye several tracts made by ye galeons and flota from place to place. By Herman Moll. 33x40. [London], for T. Bowles & J. Bowles, [1715?]
[American maps. v. 1, no. 13].
- 1715-20. Moll (Herman). A map of the West Indies, or the islands of America in the North Sea; with ye adjacent countries; explaining which belongs to Spain, [etc.] 24x38.
[In *his* The world described. fol. London, 1715-20. no. 10].
1721. A new map of the English empire in the ocean of America, or West Indies. Revis'd by I. Senex. 20x23.
[In *New general atlas*. [anon.] fol. London, for D. Browne, 1721. facing p. 186].
1722. Baye et ville de la Havana ou de S. Christoval. 8x13.
[In *Coreal* (François). *Voyages*. 16°. Amsterdam, 1722. v. 1, facing p. 8].
- 1728? Les Antilles dans l'Amérique vis-à-vis de la terre-ferme de la Floride, du Mexique, Nouvelle Espagne, Cartagene, Iucatan et Darien, avec les frontières près de la mer de Sud, suivant les relations de Christ. Colombe et d'autres voyageurs plus nouveaux . . . par Pierre vander Aa. *Milliaria Germanica communia* 15 in uno gradu. 8½x13½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). *Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires*. obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 93].
- 1728? Îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque, ainsi qu'elles ont été premièrement découvertes par Christ. Colombe, ensuite peuplées par les Castellans, et rectifiées sur les observations exactes de ceux qui y ont été depuis, de nouveau mises au jour par Pierre vander Aa. *Milliaria Germanica communia* 15 in uno gradu. 8½x13½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). *Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires*. obl. fol. Leide, P. van der Aa, [1728?] no. 137].
- 1728? Terre-ferme de Darien, au midi des îles Cuba et Hispaniola, dressée suivant les relations de Pedrarias Davila et de plusieurs autres, à present publiée par Pierre vander Aa. *Milliaria Germanica communia* 15 in uno gradu. 8½x11½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). *Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires*. obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 120].
- 1729? Baye et ville de Havana, ou S. Christoval. 8½x11½.
[In *Galerie* (La) agréable du monde. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique. pl. 73b].
- 1729? Cuba en Iamaica, soo als die door Kolumbus ontdekt, en by de Kastilianen bevolkt syn.—Îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque, ainsi qu'elles ont été premièrement découvertes par Christ. Colombe, ensuite peuplées par les Castellans, et rectifiées sur les observations exactes de ceux qui y ont été depuis, de nouveau mises au jour par Pierre vander Aa, à Leide. 6x8½.
[In *Galerie* (La) agréable du monde. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique. pl. 73a].

- 1729? Havana, ville capitale de l'Isle de Cuba en Amérique. [View]. 11½x14.
[In *Galerie (La) agréable du monde*. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique, pl. 74].
- 1729? Îles de l'Amérique, situées dans l'océan septentrional, avec toutes leurs côtes, bayes, et ports, suivant les relations de ceux qui les ont découvertes et peuplées, mises au jour par Pierre Vander Aa. 11x14.
[In *Galerie (La) agréable du monde*. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique, pl. 73].
1729. A new and correct draught of the bay of Matanzas on ye north side of ye island Cuba, done from a survey in the year 1729, by Robt. Pearson. 9x12.
[In *English (The) pilot*. The fourth book. Describing the West-India navigation. fol. London, printed for W. Mount and T. Page, 1737, no. 20].
1730. Plano del puerto bayia y ciudad de la Havana, situada por los 23° .10' de lat. sept. y 292° :20' de long. su 1° merid°, en Tenerife. Nuevamente emmendado por D. D. D. B. Año de 1730. Escala de 3000 pies del Rhin. Escala de mil varas Castellanas. ms. 16x22½.
NOTE.—Partly colored.
Explanatory notes and index to places.
Shows the town, vicinity, and location of buildings and defences.
1731. Carte des isles de l'Amérique et de plusieurs pays de terre ferme situés au devant de ces isles & autour du golfe de Mexique. Par le sr. d'Anville. 1731. 12x17.
[In his *Atlas général*. fol. Paris, 1727-80. no. 36].
1733. Carte des Antilles françoises et des isles voisines, dressée sur les mémoires manuscrits de mr. Petit, et sur quelques observations. Par Guillaume De l'Isle. 17½x23. Amsterdam, J. Covens & C. Mortier, [1733].
[In his *Atlas nouveau*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Covens & C. Mortier, [1741?] v. 2, no. 42].
NOTE.—Also in the edition of 1733.
1734. Nieuwe groote en seer curieuse pascaart van geheel-Westindien, vertoonende alle desselfs eylanden, bayen, en rivieren mitgaders alle droogtens en dieptens, nieuweelyks en seer naaukeurig bij een gestelt uyt veele veernamen goode afpylingen en opservation, door Ian Sikkema. 23x38½. Amsterdam, G. van Keulen, [1734].
[In Keulen (Johannes van). [De groote nieuwe zee atlas]. fol. Amsterdam, 1734. no. 26].
- 1736? A map of the West Indies, etc. Mexico or New Spain . . . By H. Moll, geographer. English leagues, 20 to one degree. 7½x10½.
[In Moll (Herman). *Atlas minor*. obl. 8°. London, printed for T. Bowles & J. Bowles [1736?] no. 56].
1737. A new and correct chart of the trading part of the West Indies. Sold by W. Mount & T. Page, on Tower Hill London. 18½x31½.
[In *English (The) pilot*. The fourth book. Describing the West-India navigation. fol. London, printed for W. Mount and T. Page, 1737. no. 24].
1737. A new general chart for the West Indies of E. Wrights projection vut Mercators chart. 18x22½.
[In *English (The) pilot*. The fourth book. Describing the West-India navigation. fol. London, printed for W. Mount and T. Page, 1737. no. 3].
1739. Indiarum occidentaliū, tractus littorales cum insulis Caribicis. t' Amsterdam, L. Renard. 19x22.
[In Renard (Louis). *Atlas de la navigation, et du commerce qui se fait dans toutes les parties du monde*. fol. Amsterdam, R. & J. Ottens, 1739. no. 27].
1740. Nova tabula exhibens insulas Cubam et Hispaniolam vulgo S. Domingo dictam insulas Lucaias seu Bahamas ac peninsulam Floridæ ex novissimis observationibus Hispanorum Anglorum Gallorum, atque Hollandorum in lucem edita. a R. et I. Ottens. 17½x21½. Amstelodami, [1740?]
NOTE.—Insets: A draught of St. Augustin and its harbour.—La Havane . . . —Plan de la ville Espagnole de S. Domingue . . . donné par le s. B. . . C 20 May, 1712.

1740. A new and correct chart or map of the West Indies, &c. 12x15½.
[In Carranza (Domingo Gonzales). A geographical description of the coasts, harbours, and seaports of the Spanish West Indies. 8°. London, for the editor. C. Smith, 1740. front.]
1740. Plan of Guantanimo on the south side of Cuba called by the English Waltenham bay and Cumberland harbour. Surveyed by admiral Durell, in 1740. 10x7. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 40].
- Same. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1816.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. no. 52].
1740. A plan of the harbour and city of Havana. P. Harrison delin. 7½x7½.
[In Carranza (Domingo Gonzales). A geographical description of the coasts, harbours, and seaports of the Spanish West Indies. 8°. London, for C. Smith, 1740. p. 98].
1741. A plan of the entrance and fortifications of the harbour Saint Iago on the south side of Cuba. By cap^t Phi Durell. 1741. A scale of 1000 feet. ms. 14x20½.
NOTE.—Colored.
Contains notes and index to places.
1741. A plan of George Stadt Camp near the river Guantamano in the island of Cuba and also of the intrenchments made on the adjacent hills. Represented more at large with their profiles. ms. 1741. 21x28½.
NOTE.—Dedication: To his grace, Iohn, Duke of Montagu this plan is most humbly dedicated by his grace most humble and dutifull servant: Iohn Thomas.
- 1742? Plan of the city & harbour of the Havanah together with the adjacent forts & batteries. ms. [anon.]. 8x14. [n. p., 1742?].
1742. A plan of port Escondido on the south side of Cuba, three leag^s to the e^ward of Cumberland harb^r Survey'd by cap^t Phi: Durell. 1742. A scale of one mile. ms. 10½x14½.
NOTE.—Colored.
Gives sailing directions and soundings.
Inset view of the town. 1½x10½.
- 1743-44. A plan of the harbour, forts and city of Havana, on the north side of the island of Cuba. W. H. Toms, sculp. 11x14½. Holbourn, W. H. Toms, 1743-44.
- 1743-44. A plan of the entrance & fortifications of the harbour S^t Jago, on the south side of Cuba. By Cap^t Phil. Durell. Anno 1741. W. H. Toms sculp. col. 14x20½. Holbourn, W. H. Toms, 1743/4.
- Same.
[American maps. v. 2, no. 15].
1744. Algemeene kaart van de Westindische eilanden. 13½x17½. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion.
[In Tirion (Issak). Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas. fol. te Amsterdam, 1744. no. 110].
1747. An accurate map of the West Indies. Drawn from the best authorities, assisted by the most approved modern maps and charts, and regulated by astronomical observations, by Eman. Bowen. 13½x16½.
[In Complete (A) system of geography. [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innys [etc.] 1747. v. 2, no. 68].
- Same.
[In Bowen (Emanuel). A complete atlas, or distinct view of the known world. fol. London, for W. Innys [etc.] 1752. no. 55].

1747. A new & accurate map of the island of Cuba . . . By Eman. Bowen. —
 A new & accurate map of the islands of Hispaniola or St. Domingo and
 Porto Rico . . . By Eman. Bowen. 13½x16½.
*[In Complete (A) system of geography. [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innys, 1747.
 v. 2, no. 80].*

— Same.

*[In Bowen (Emanuel). A complete atlas or distinct view of the known world. fol.
 London, for W. Innys [etc.] 1752. no. 68].*

1747. Particular draughts and plans of some of the principal towns and harbours
 belonging to the English, French, and Spaniards, in America and West
 Indies. By Eman. Bowen. 14x17.

*[In Complete (A) system of geography. [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innys, [etc.],
 1747. v. 2, no. 106].*

- 1747-1757. Regni, Mexicanī seu novae Hispaniæ, Ludovicianæ, N. Angliæ, Caro-
 linæ, Virginie, et Pensylvaniæ, nec non insularum, archipelagi Mexi-
 canī in America Septentrionali, accurata tabula exhibitā a Joh. Baptista
 Homanno, Noribergæ. 18½x22½. •

*[In Homann hirt. Homanischer atlas. fol. Nürnberg, in verlag der Homannischen
 erben, 1747-[1757]. no. 94].*

- 1749. Carte réduite du golphe du Mexique et des isles de l'Amérique pour servir aux
 vaisseaux du roy. Dressée ou déposé des cartes et plans de la marine par
 ordre de m. le comte de Maurepas, année 1749. 21½by32½. Paris, chez
 Bellin, 1749.

*[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas, 1708-1772). Atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1751. [no.
 12].*

1750. Partie de la Mer du Nord, où se trouvent les grandes et petites isles Antilles,
 les isles Lucayes. Par le s^r Robert géographe ordinaire du roy. Avec
 privilège. 1750. Echelles. Mille pas géométriques. Lieues marines de
 20 au degré. 19x23.

*[In Robert de Vaugondy (Gilles, 1688-1766) and Robert de Vaugondy (Didier, 1728-
 1786). Atlas Universel. fol. Paris, chez les auteurs, [&] Boudet, 1757-[1758]. no.
 102].*

1752. The Havana. 2½x2½.

*[In Bowen (Emanuel). A complete atlas, or distinct view of the known world. fol.
 London, for W. Innys, [etc.], 1752. no. 66].*

1754. Carte du golphe du Mexique et des isles de l'Amérique. Par m. Bellin ing^r
 de la marine 1754. 10½x14½.

*[In La Harpe (Jean François de). Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages. 8°.
 Paris, hôtel de Thou, 1780. v. 10, p. 1].*

1755. A new and accurate map of the West Indies and the adjacent parts of North
 and South American. R. W. Seale, sculp. 10½x15.

[In Universal (The) magazine. 8°. London, J. Hinton, 1755. v. 17, p. 241].

- 1756? Insulæ Americane nemp: Cuba, Hispaniola, Iamaica, P.^{to} Rico, Lucania,
 Antillæ vulgo Caribæ, Barlo- et sotto-Vento, etc. 18½x22½. Anstelodanum,
 R. & J. Ottens, [1756?]

*[In Ottens (Reinier) and Ottens (Josua). Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa.
 fol. Amsterdam, R. & J. Ottens, [1695-1756?] v. 1, no. 203].*

NORZ.—The margin contains title: "Stoel des oorlogs in America waar in vertoont
 werden alle deself voornaamste eylande nieuwelycks uygegeven door Reinier &
 Josua Ottens," showing that this map was issued to illustrate the war between the
 French and the British beginning in 1756.

— Same.

*[In Ottens (Reinier) and Ottens (Josua). Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa.
 fol. Amsterdam R. & J. Ottens, [1708-1756?] no. 49].*

— Same.

*[In Ottens (Reinier) and Ottens (Josua). Atlas sive geographia compendiosa. fol.
 Amstelaedami, R. & J. Ottens, [1756?] no. 116].*

1756. *The West Indies*. T. Jefferys, sculp. 6x10.
[In Smollett (Tobias). A compendium of authentic and entertaining voyages [anon.] 16°. London, for R. & J. Dodsley [etc.], 1756. v. 1, p. 14].
- 1758? A new and correct chart of the harbour of Havana on the island of Cuba, with a plan of ye city & from actual survey by capt. James Phelps. I. Mynde sc. 17x21½. London, W. Mount & T. Page, [1758?]
[American maps. v. 2, no. 5].
1758. *Déscription géographique des îles Antilles possédées par les anglois*. Par le sr. Bellin. 1758. xii, 171 pp., 13 maps. 4°. Paris, Didot, 1758.
1758. A new and correct chart of the trading part of the West Indies. English and French leagues 20 in a degree. 18x31½. London, sold by W. Mount & T. Page, [1758].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation from Hudson's-bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for W. and J. Mount, T. Page and son, 1758. bet. pp. 58-59].
1758. A new and correct draught of the bay of Matanzas on ye north side of ye island Cuba, done from a survey in the year 1729 by Robt. Pearson. 9x12.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's-bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for W. and J. Mount, T. Page and son, 1758. bet. pp. 42-43].
1758. A new general chart for the West Indies of E. Wright's projection vut. Mercators chart. 17½x22½. London, sold by W. and I. Mount and T. Page, [1758].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book, describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for W. and J. Mount, T. Page and son, 1758. bet. pp. 4-3].
1758. A plan of Cape Antonia. 1758. ms. 8½x14½.
NOTE.—Partly colored.
1759. *Dominia anglorum in præcipuis insulis Americæ ut sunt insula C. Christophori, Antegoa, Iamaica, Barbados nec non insulæ Bermudes vel Sommers dictæ, singulari mappa omnia exhibita et edita ab Homannianis heredibus*.—*Die englische colonie-länder auf den inseln von America*.
[In Homann (J. B.) Atlas geographicus maior. fol. Norimbergæ, Homannianis heredibus, 1759. v. 1, no. 142].
1759. *Mappa geographica, complectens 1. Indiæ Occidentalis partem mediam circum Isthmvm Panamensem. 2. Ipsumq, isthmum. 3. Ichnographiam præcipuorum locorum & portuum ad has terras pertinentium. Desumpta omnia ex historia insulæ. S. Dominici & pro præsentis statu belli, quod est 1740 inter Anglos & Hispanos exortum, luci publicæ tradita ad Homannianis heredibus*. 19x22.
[In Homann (J. B.) Atlas geographicus maior. fol. Norimbergæ, Homannianis heredibus, 1759. v. 1, no. 144].
- 1760? *Bahia del Mariel in ysla de Cuba*. [1760?] Escala de media milla. ms. 19x13.
NOTE.—Gives soundings.
- 1760? *Havana—Vera Cruz*. [1760?] ms. 12x8.
NOTE.—Two small sketches partly colored.
Gives soundings and fortifications.
- 1760? [A map of Cape Corientes. 1760?] ms. 8x13½.
NOTE.—Partly colored. Gives soundings.
- 1760? *Plano de la bahia de Jagua*. Una de las de la ysla de St. Ylago de Cuba asia la parte del sur situada en 22^g y 12^{ma} de latitud septentrional y en de longitud al meridiano de Tenerife 12 legas. al oeste del rio y puerto dela Trinidad es abundante de seze y de mucha madera para fabricas de navios y hasse mismo para arboladuras de embarcaciones mag^{as} y menoes. Delineado por Francisco Math^a Celi. [1760?] Escala de 8 millas. ms. 19x13½.
NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

- 1760? Plano de la bahia de Jagua. Una de las de la ysla de S. Tiago de Cuba asia la parte del sur situada en 22 g^a y 12 m^a de latitud septentrional y en g^a m^a de longitud al meridio de Tenerife. 12 leg^a al oeste del rio y puerto dela Trinidad es abundante de Pexe y de mucha madera para fabricas de navios y haasi mismo para arboladuras de embarcaciones may^{or} y menoes. [1760?] Escala d. 4 millas. ms. 19x13½.

NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

This map does not give the author, the same lettering or as many references as the above. In other respects they are similar.

- 1760? Plano de la bahia de Matansas. Escala de seis millas. Delineado por Francisco Mathias Celi. [1760?] ms. 18½x12.

NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

- 1760? Plano de la bahia de Matansas. Delineado por Fran^{co} Math^a Celi. [1760?] Escala de seis millas. ms. 18½x12.

NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

Same as above except the lettering.

- 1760? Plano de la gran bahia de Nipe en y^a de Cuba. [1760?] Delineado per Franco. Escala de quatro millas. ms. 19x12½.

NOTE.—Gives soundings and index to places.

- 1760? A sketch of the harbour of S^t Iago de Cuba. [1760?] A scale of one mile. ms. 22x28.

NOTE.—Partly colored.

Contains index to places, fortifications, soundings and "Some remarks in sailing into this harbour."

1760. The West Indies: exhibiting the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish settlements. 18x18.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The natural and civil history of the French dominion in N. & S. America. fol. London, 1760. pt. 2, facing p. 1].

1762. An accurate map of Cuba, and the adjacent islands. Engraved by A. B. [A. Bell].— A plan of the city and harbour of Havana, capital of the island of Cuba. 7x16.

[In Scots (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. Edinburgh, W. Sands, [etc.]. 1762. v. 24, p. 476].

1762. An accurate map of the British, French, & Spanish settlements in Nth. America and the West Indies, as stipulated by the preliminary articles of peace signed at Fontainebleau, by the ministers of Great Britain, France, & Spain, Nov. 3, 1762. J. Gibson, sculp. [anon.] 13x11. [n. p. 1762?]

1762. An accurate map of the West Indies. Engraved by A. Bell. 7x9½.

[In Scots (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. Edinburgh, W. Sands, [etc.], 1762. v. 2, p. 567].

1762. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast. J. Gibson, sculp. 7x11.

[In Gentleman's (The) magazine, 1762. 8°. London, for D. Henry, 1762. v. 32, p. 50].

1762. Carte hydrographique de la baye de la Havane avec le plan de la ville et de ses forts pour joindre a la carte de l'isle de Cubé. Dressée au dépost des cartes et plans de la marine, pour le service des vaisseaux du roy, par ordre de m. le duc de Choiseul, . . . 1762. Par le s. Bellin, ingenieur de la marine. 16½x22½.

[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) and others. Hydrographie françoise. fol. Paris, dépot de la marine, 1737-1792. v. 2, no. 69].

NOTE.—Insets: Le fort du Maure . . . —Le fort de la Pointe.—Le vieux Chateau.

1762. Carte hydrographique de la baye de la Havane, avec le plan de la ville et de ses forts pour joindre à la carte de l'isle de Cuba. Dressée au dépot des cartes et plans de la marine pour le service des vaisseaux du roi. Par le

a. Bellin, ingénieur de la marine. 1762. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. 16x22. Habana, departamento municipal, 1900.

[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].

NOTE.—Insets: "Le fort du Maure . . ." "Le fort de la Pointe . . ." "Le vieux chateau . . ."

1762. Carte réduite de l'Isle de Cuba. Dressée au dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine pour le service des vaisseaux du roy. Par ordre de m. le duc de Choiseul . . . Par les. Bellin . . . Lieues marines de France et d'Angleterre de vingt au deg. Lieues communes de France de vingt cinq au degré. 1762. 22½x34½.

[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) and others. Hydrographie française. fol. [Paris], dépôt de la marine, 1787-92. v. 2, n. 68].

1762. An exact plan of the city, fortifications & harbour of Havana in the island of Cuba: from an original drawing taken on the spot. [anon.] 11½x14. [London], J. Hinton, [1762].

[In Universal (The) magazine. 8°. London, J. Hinton, 1762. v. 30, facing p. 226].

NOTE.—Inset: Island of Cuba.

1762. The form of landing our troops on the island of Cuba for the besieging of the Havana, 1762. 9½x7½.

[In London (The) magazine. 1763. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1763. v. 32, p. 237].

1762. A map of the isle of Cuba with the Bahama islands, gulf of Florida, and Windward Passage: Drawn from English and Spanish surveys. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. British miles 89½ to a degree. 13½x19.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 72].

1762. Plan de bahia Xagua on the south side of Cuba. T. Jefferys, sculp. 7½x11.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 87, pl. 24].

1762. A new and correct map of the American islands, now called the West Indies, with the whole coast of the neighbouring continent. By Thos. Kitchin. 11x14.

[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, [1762]. v. 31, bet. pp. 464-465].

1762. A new and correct map of the West Indies. J. Gibson, sculp. [anon.] 11x13½.

[In American (The) gazetteer. [anon.] 12°. London, for A. Millar, 1762. v. 3].

1762. A new chart of the seas, surrounding the island of Cuba, with the soundings, currents, ships' courses, etc. and a map of the island itself, lately made by an officer in the navy. [anon.] 10½x14. [London], for the London magazine, 1762.

1762. A new chart of the West Indies, drawn from the best Spanish maps, and regulated by astronomical observations. 6½x11.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. front.]

— Same.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer and T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 72].

1762. A perspective view of entering the breach of the Moro Castle by storm, the 30th of July, 1762. I. Collyer sc. 3½x6.

[In Hervey (Frederick) and others. The naval history of Great Britain. 8°. London, W. Adlard for J. Bew, 1779. v. 5, p. 336].

1762. Plan of bahia de Matanzas. 8x12½.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 84, pl. 19].

1762. Plan of Bahia Honda. T. Jefferys, sculp. 7x10.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements of the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 89, pl. 26].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana, drawn by an officer on the spot. 1762. 8½x14.
[In Authentic (An) journal of the siege of the Havana. By an officer. [anon.] 16°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana, drawn by an officer on the spot, 1762. 6½x9½.
[In Gentlemen's (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. London, for D. Henry, 1762. v. 32, p. 458].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana, drawn by an officer on the spot, 1762. 7x11.
[In Mortimer (Thomas). A new and complete dictionary of trade and commerce. fol. London, for the author, 1767. v. 2].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana. Drawn by an officer. 15th Aug., 1762.— Plan of the city and harbour of Havana. 7x7½.
[In Wright (J.) A compleat history of the late war. 8°. London, for D. Steel, 1766. v. 2, p. 498].
1762. Plan of Guantanamo, called by the English Cumberland harbour. T. Jefferys sculp. 10½x7½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 85, pl. 22].
1762. Plan of Puerto de Baracoa. T. Jefferys sculp. 6½x10.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 84, pl. 21].
1762. Plan of Puerto de Cavañas. T. Jefferys sculp. 9½x8.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 90, pl. 27].
1762. Plan de Puerto de Mariel. T. Jefferys sculp. 10x8.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 90, pl. 28].
1762. Plan of the city and harbour of Havanna. 7½x4.
[In Gentleman's (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. London, for D. Henry, 1762. v. 32, p. 408].
1762. Plan of the city and harbour of the Havana. T. Jefferys sculp. 8x10½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 77, pl. 18].
1762. Plan of the city and harbour of Havana. [anon.] 4½x7½.
[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1762. v. 31, bet. pp. 280-281].
1762. A plan of the city and harbour of Havanna, capital of the island of Cuba. 7x4½.
[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1762. v. 31, bet. pp. 280-281].
1762. Plan of the Colorado rocks near the west end of Cuba. T. Jefferys sculp. 7½x10.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 88, pl. 25].
1762. A plan of the straights of Bahama, through which the expedition fleet was conducted in the year 1762, against the Havana. 4½x7½.
[In London (The) magazine. 1763. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1763. v. 32, p. 40].
1762. Vista del castillo del Morro, sitiado por los Ingleses en 1762. 4x7.
[In Bachiller y Morales (Antonio). Cuba: monografía histórica. 8°. Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. bet. pp. 52-53].
1763. Carta esatta rappresentante l' isola di Cuba estratta dalle carte del sig. Poppler. G. M. Terreni sc. 10x12½.
[In Gazzettiere (Il) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coltellini, 1763. v. 1, p. 140].

1763. A new & accurate map of the seat of the late war in the West Indies with a plan of the city and harbour of Havannah, 1763. 7½x9.
[In Entick (John). The general history of the late war. 2d. ed. 8°. London, for E. & C. Dilly, 1766. v. 4, p. 142].
1763. Nouva e corretta carta dell' Indie occidentali cavata dalle migliori autorità. D. Veremondo Rossi Monaco Val°. incise. 13x10.
[In Gazzettiere (II) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coltellini, 1763. v. 2, bet. pp. 2-4].
1763. Piano della città e porto dell' Havana. Viol. Vanni sc., Giusep. Pazzi serisse. 10x8.
[In Gazzettiere (II) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coltellini, 1763. v. 2, bet. pp. 68-69].
1763. Piano di Guantanimo chiamato dagl' Ingleesi porto di Cumberland. Viol. Vanni sc., Giusep. Pazzi serisse. 7½x10.
[In Gazzettiere (II) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coltellini, 1763. v. 1, bet. pp. 146-147].
1763. A plan of the late siege of the Havana and Moor's castle & their environs. 4½x7½.
[In London (The) magazine, 1763. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1763. v. 32, p. 116].
1763. A view of the Moor's castle near the Havana, whilst besieged by us. [anon.] 4x6. [London, 1763].
[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, [1763]. v. 32, April 1763, facing pp. 184].
1763. Vue de la prise des forts et ville de Havane par les Anglois en 1762. Vista prèspetiva de la siuda y fortificaci6nes de la Vana tumada pur lus Engles en lano de 1762 donde las tropas Espanioles se sum defendidos cum granda valur principalmente lus morus. 10½x15½. Paris, Mondhare, [1763].
1764. Baye de Matance dans l'isle de Cube. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 52].
1764. Île de Cuba. 8x12½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 50].
1764. Partie des Îles Antilles. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 80].
1764. Port de la Havane dans l'isle de Cube. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 51].
1764. Le port Marianne dans l'isle de Cube. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 53].
1764. Suite des îles Antilles. 2. partie. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 81].
1764. A view of the entrance of the harbour of the Havana, taken from within the wrecks.—Vue de l'entrèe du port de la Havane prise en dedans des bâtimens echoués.—Vista de la entrada del puerto de la Havana desde los naufragios. Drawn by Elias Durnford. Engraved by Peter Canot. 12½x20½. London, T. Jefferys, 1764.
1765. A view of the city of the Havana, taken from the road near colonel Howe's battery.—Vue de la Havane prise du chemin près de la batterie du colonel Howe.—Vista de la ciudad de la Havana desde el camino de la baterìa del colonel Howe. Drawn by Elias Durnford, etch'd by Paul Sandby, & engraved by Edw^d Rooker. 12½x20. London, T. Jefferys, 1765.
1765. A view of the harbour and city of the Havana, taken from Iesu Del Monte.—Vue du port et ville de La Havane prise de Iesu del Monte.—Vista del puerto, y ciudad de la Havana desde Iesu del Monte. Drawn by Elias Durnford. Engraved by T. Morris. 13x20½. London, T. Jefferys, 1765.

1765. A view of the market place in the city of Havana. Vue de la place du marché dans la ville de la Havane.—Vista de la plaza del mercado en la ciudad de la Havana. Drawn by Elias Dunford. Engraved by C. Canot and T. Morris. 13x20. London, for John Bowles, [1765?]
1766. A new & accurate map of the island of Cuba, drawn from the most approved maps & charts. 5½x14½.
[In Charlevoix (P. F. X. de). A voyage to North-America: undertaken by command of the present king of France. 12°. Dublin, J. Exshaw and J. Potts, 1766. v. 2, bet. pp. 292-297].
1766. A new & correct map of the West Indies. Drawn from the best authorities. 6½x9½.
[In Charlevoix (P. F. X. de). A voyage to North-America: undertaken by command of the present king of France. 12°. Dublin, J. Exshaw and J. Potts, 1766. v. 2, bet. pp. 328-329].
1767. Algemeene kaart van de West-Indische eilander. 14x17½.
[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. [anon.] 8°. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, 1767. v. 3, facing p. 1].
1767. A chart of the iland of Hispaniola, with the windward passage from Iamaica betwene ye east end of Cuba & the west end of Hispaniola. 16x20. Dublin, sold by G. Grierson, [1767].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. Dublin, printed by B. Grierson, 1767. bet. pp. 32-33].
1767. A general chart of the West Indies according to mr. Edw. Wright's projection commonly called Mercators chart. Js. Barlow ft. 17½x21½.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. Dublin, printed by B. Grierson, 1767. bet. pp. 68-69].
1767. A new & correct chart of Cuba, streights of Bahama, Windward passage, the current through the gulf of Florida, with the soundings, &c. By an officer in navy. 18½x25. [London], sold by Mount & Page, [1767].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 42-43].
1767. A new and correct chart of the trading part of the West Indies. 18x21½. London, W. Mount & T. Page, [1767].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 68-69].
1767. A new and correct draught of the bay of Matanzas on ye north side of ye island Cuba, done from a survey by Rob^t Pearson. 6x12.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 42-43].
1767. A new generall chart for the West Indies of E. Wright's projection vut Mercators chart. 17½x21½. Dublin, sold by G. Grierson, [1767].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. Dublin, printed by G. Grierson, 1767. at end].
1767. A new generall chart for the West Indies of E. Wright's projection vut Mercator's chart. 17½x22½. London, W. and J. Mount and T. Page, [1767].
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 4-5].
1767. A plan of the harbour & town of Havana, taken on the spot, by an officer in his majesty's navy. 7x5½.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 42-43].

1768. Chart of the Atlantic ocean, with the British, French, & Spanish settlements in North America, and the West Indies; as also on the coast of Africa. By Thos. Jefferys. 18½x24.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 13].
1768. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. Being a collection of all the maps, charts, plans, and particular surveys, that have been published of that part of the world, either in Europe or America. Engraved by Tho. Jefferys, geographer to his majesty. 2 p. l., 4 pp., 10 maps on 109 sheets. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768.
NOTE.—Title and contents also in French.
No. 102.—"Plan of the French attacks upon the island of Grenada . . . 1779," and no. 109—"Attack of the rebels upon Fort Penobscot in the province of New England . . . 1779," are inserted.
1768. A map of the isle of Cuba, with the Bahama islands, gulf of Florida, and Windward passage. Drawn from English and Spanish surveys. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. Scale. Leagues 20 to a degree. British miles 60½ to a degree. 13½x19½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 79].
1768. Plan of the city and harbour of the Havana. T. Jefferys, sculp. 8x10½.—Plan of bahia de Matanzas. 8½x12½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer and T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 80].
1768. The West Indies; exhibiting the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish settlements. Collected from the best authorities by Thomas Jefferys. 18½x17½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. nos. 70].
1769. Algemeene kaart van de West-indische eilanden. 14x17½. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, [1769].
[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. [anon.] 8°. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, 1769. v. 3, p. 1].
1771. Plan of the bay of Matanzas, lying on the north side of Cuba in the latt'de 23° 10' north. Scale of one mile of 60 to a degree. J. Gibson, sculp. 8½x14½.
[In Speer (Capt. Joseph Smith). The West-India pilot. fol. London, for the author, 1771. no. 26].
1771. Plan of the harbour and city of Havanah, on the north side of the island of Cuba. 23° 5' n. latt', longth west from London, 82° 57'. I. Bayly, sculp. 9x14.
[In Speer (Capt. Joseph Smith). The West India pilot. fol. London, for the author, 1771. no. 20].
1771. Speer (Capt. Joseph Smith). The West-India pilot: containing piloting directions for Port Royal and Kingston harbours in Jamaica, in and out through the Kays, etc. . . . A number of maps and plans engraved by the best artists, describing the ports and bays above-mentioned: with the true soundings, laid down with the utmost exactness. 4 p. l., 68 pp., 26 maps. fol. London, for the author, 1771.
1772. Attack of the Havana. Engrav'd by J. Lodge. 28½x15.
[In Mante (Thomas). The history of the late war in North America. 4°. London, 1772. p. 897].

1774. Carte réduite du golfe du Mexique et des isles de l'Amérique. Dressée au dépôt des cartes, et plans de la marine pour le service des vaisseaux du roy. Par ordre de m. le duc de Praslin ministre de la marine. Seconde édition année 1774. Par le s. Bellin. 21x31½.

[In Atlas maritime. fol. Genes, Yves Gravier, 1801. no. 27].

— Same.

[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) and others. Hydrographie française. fol. [Paris], dépôt de la marine, 1787-1792. v. 2, no. 67].

1774. A compleat map of the West Indies, containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma, with all the islands. By Samuel Dunn. Sea leagues 20 in a degree. English miles 69½ in a degree. 1774. 12x17½.

[In Sayer (Robert) and Bennett (John), editors. The American military pocket atlas. 8°. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett. [1776]. no. 2].

1774. [A general chart of the West Indies. By captain J. S. Speer]. Thos. Bowen sculpt. Scales, British statute miles 69½ to a degree. Marine leagues 20 to a degree. Geometrical or marine miles 60 to a degree. 28½x46½. [London], capt. Speer, May 20th, 1774.

— Same.

[American maps. v. 2. no. 33].

1775. Carte réduite des îles Antilles. Par mrs. de Verdun de la Crenne, le chevalier de Borda et Pingre 1775.—Carte réduite des débouquements de St. Domingue. Par mrs. de Verdun de la Crenne le chev'ér de Borda, et Pingre, 1775. 34x22½.

[In Atlas maritime. fol. Genes, Yves Gravier, 1801. no. 33].

1775. An index map to the following sixteen sheets, being a compleat chart of the West Indies, with letters in the margin to direct the placing the different sheets in their proper places. 14½x24½. London, for R. Sayer, 1775.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775. no. 7].

1775. The island of Cuba with part of the Bahama banks & the Martyrs. By Tho's Jefferys. 18½x21½. London, for R. Sayer, 1775.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775. no. 18].

1775. Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas: or, a compendious description of the West-Indies: illustrated with forty correct charts and maps, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world . . . 3 p. l., 28 pp., 39 maps. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775.

1776. The West Indies from the best authorities. British miles 60 to a degree. 6½x11½.

[In Andrews (John). History of the war with America, France, Spain and Holland. 12°. London, J. Fielding, 1786. v. 2, p. 808].

1777. A new and correct map of North America, with the West India Islands . . . Laid down according to the latest surveys and corrected from the original materials of gover: Pownall, 1777. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1777.

[In Faden (William, editor). The North American atlas. fol. London, for W. Faden, 1777. nos. 1-2].

— Same.

[In Jefferys (T.) and others. The American atlas. fol. London, R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1776. nos. 5-6].

1777. West Indies. . 7x11½.

[In Guthrie (William). A new geographical, historical, and commercial grammar. New ed. 8°. London, for John Knox, 1777. p. 680].

1777. West Indien. 7x15.
[In Schläzer (A. L.) Neue erdbeschreibung der ganz Amerika. 16°. Göttingen, 1777].
1778. Carta esatta rappresentante l'isola di Cuba. 10x12.
[In Atlante dell' America. [anon.] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 18].
1778. A new chart of the West Indian islands; as they are possessed by the European powers; drawn from the most recent authorities. [anon.] 19x23. [London], for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1778.
1778. Nouvelle Espagne, Nouveau Mexique, Isles Antilles par le s. Robert de Vaugondy, geog. ordinaire du roy &c. Gravé par E. Dussy. Échelle: mille par géométriques de 60 au degré. 9½x12.
[In Robert de Vaugondy (Didier, 1723-1786). Nouvel atlas portatif. 4°. Paris, Fortin, 1778. no. 44].
NOTE.—Inset: "Isles Açores ou Terceïres.
1778. Nuovo e corretta carta dell' Indie Occidentali. 10½x13.
[In Atlante dell' America. [anon.] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 17].
1778. Plano della città, porto dell' Havana. 8x10.
[In Atlante dell' America. [anon.] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 19].
1778. The West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico, from the latest discoveries and best observations. Jn'o Lodge, sculp. 9x13½.
[In Russell (William). The history of America. 4°. London, for Fielding & Walker, 1778. v. 1, p. 517].
1778. West Indies from the best authorities. By T. Bowen, geog. 7x11½.
[In North-American (The) and the West-Indian gazetteer. [anon.] 2d ed. 16°. London, for G. Robinson, 1778].
1779. Map of the European settlements in the West Indies. By Thos. Kitchin. 8½x10½.
[In Raynal (G. T. F.) A philosophical and political history. 12°. Dublin, 1779. v. 4].
NOTE.—Also in second edition, 1798.
1779. West Indies. Drawn and engraved from the best maps and charts. T. Kitchin, sculp. 7x14½.
[In Hervey (Frederick) and others. The naval history of Great Britain. 8°. London, W. Adlard for J. Bew, 1779. v. 2, p. 177].
- 1779-1782. Matthews (John, R. N.) Twenty-one plans, with explanations, of different actions in the West Indies, during the late war: by an officer of the royal navy, who was present. 24 pp., 21 fold. maps. 8°. Chester, [Eng.], printed by J. Fletcher, for the author, 1784.
NOTE.—Dedication signed, John Matthews.
Gives battles of: Grenada, July 6, 1779; Martinique, April 29, 1781; St. Christopher, January 25-26, 1782; and Dominica, April 9 and 12, 1782.
1780. The entrance of Havannah, from within the harbour. [View]. 8½x16½.—The harbour and part of the town of Havannah. [View]. 8½x16½.
[In Atlantic (The) Neptune. Charts of the coast and harbors of New England. fol. London, J. F. W. Des Barres, 1780. sheet 67].
1780. West Indies, with the harbour and fort of Omoa. From the best authorities. [anon.] 11½x25.
[In Political (The) magazine. 8°. London, for J. Bew, [1780]. v. 1, bet. pp. 179-180].
1781. A map of the English, French, Spanish, Dutch & Danish islands in the West Indies, taken from an improved map of the geographer to the king of France; with the tract of the last West India fleet through the Windward passage. 10½x14. London, J. Bew, 1781.
[In Political (The) magazine. June. 1781. 8°. London, for J. Bew, [1781]. v. 2, p. 868].
1781. The West Indies, and gulf of Mexico. Engrav'd by J. Cary. 9x14. [London], J. Macgowan & W. Davies, 1781.
[In Field (The) of Mars. [anon.] 4°. London, for J. Macgowan, 1781. v. 2].

1782. De stad en haven van Havana op't eijland Cuba, met alle desselfs droogtens en dieptens. 20x22½. Amsterdam, I. van Keulen.

[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [28].]

1782. Map of the islands of Martinico, Dominico, Guardalupe, St. Christophers &c., shewing the place of adm'l Rodney's late victory over the French fleet. 9½x11. London, J. Bew, 1782.

[In Political (The) magazine., June 1782. 8°. London, for J. Bew, [1782]. v. 3, bet. pp. 336-37].

1782. Nieuwe en naeukeurige afteekening vant canaal van Bahama vertoonende t geheele eyland Cuba de noordkust van Espaniola als meede de zuyd kust van Florida met alle desselfs eylande klippen en banken int groot. Duytsche myl schaal van 15 in een graed. Englis leaguas 20 for degree—Lieus de France 20 par degrez. 20x22½. Amsterdam, G. van Keulen.

[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [32].]

1782. Nouvelle carte marine de toute les côtes de l'Amérique. Montrant toutes les isles, bayes et rivières, aussi toutes les roches et profonds tous composés es plusieurs. Mémoires de très expérimentes navigateurs par Jean Sikkena . . . Duytsche mylen 15 in een graad. Engelse en France mylen 20 in een graad. Spaansche mylen 17½ in een graad. 23x39.

[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee fakkel . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [29].]

1782. Pas kaart van de boght van Florida met de canaal tusschen Florida en Cuba. Door Gerard van Keulen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. Spaansche mylen 17½ in een graadt. Eng. en Fran. mylen in een graadt. 20x22½.

[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [31].]

1782. Pas kaart vande zuyd kust van Cuba en van geheel Yamaica en andre bygeleegen plaatsen. Door Vooght geometra. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. Spaansche mylen 17½ in een graadt. Eng. en Fran. mylen 20 in een graadt. 20x22½. Amsterdam, S. van Keulen.

[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee fakkel . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [24].]

1782. Pas kaart van West Indien . . . Duytsche mylen 15 in een graad. Spaansche mylen 17½ in een graad. Eng. en Fran. mylen 20 in een graad. 20x22½. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen.

[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkel . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [1].]

1782. West Indien. Samuel Vitus Dorn sc. 7x14½.

[In Geschichte der kriege in und ausser Europa. [anon.] 4°. Nürnberg, G. Raspe, 1782. 25 theil].

1783. Bowles (Carington). Bowles' new map of North America and the West Indies, exhibiting the British empire therein with the limits and boundaries of the United States. As also, the French and other European states. The whole compiled from the best surveys and authentic memoirs which have appeared to the present year 1783. 39x45. London, C. Bowles, 1783.

- 1783-1787. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). The West-India atlas: or, a compendious description of the West-Indies: illustrated with forty-one correct charts and maps, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world . . . 3 p.l., 28 pp., 40 maps. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1783-[1787].

NOTE.—Eng. title dated 1775, descriptive title, 1783. Map no. 1, "A chart of the British Channel . . .", dated 1787. Maps 6 to 40, dated 1775, are the same as those in the edition of 1775.

1784. A chart of the Antilles, or Charibee, or Caribs islands, with the Virgin isles, by L. S. De La Rochette. 1784. W. Palmer sculp. 18x20. London, W. Faden, 1784.

1785. De Antilles eilanden en de golf van Mexico. 8½x12½.

[In Baehiene (W. A.) Atlas tot opheldering der hedendaagse historie. fol. te Amsterdam, M. Schalekamp, 1786].

1785. Kaart van het eiland Cuba. 8½x12½.

[In Baehiene (W. A.) Atlas tot opheldering der hedendaagse historie. fol. te Amsterdam, M. Schalekamp, 1786].

- 1785 Kaart van het eiland Cuba. Spaansche mylen van 17½ in een graad. Kastiliaansche mylen van 26½ in een graad. Gemeene Fransche mylen van 25 in een graad. Ze myleen van 20 in een graad. 8½x12½. [Amsterdam, 1785].

1786. A compleat map of the West Indies, containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma; with all the islands. By Samuel Dunn. English miles 69½ to a degree. 12x17½. London, for R. Sayer, 1786.

[In Dunn (Samuel). A new atlas of the mundane system. 3d ed. fol. London, Laurie & Whittle, [1786-1789]. no. 41].

- 1787-1791. Carte géo-hydrographique du golfe du Mexique et de ses îles . . . Par m. Rizzi Zannoni. 12½x17½. Paris, Lattre, 1787-[1791].

[In Bonne (Rigobert, 1727-1794), Janvier (Jean) and Zannoni (Giovanni Antonio Rizzi, 1736-1814). Atlas moderne. fol. Paris, Delamarche, 1787-[1791]. no. 68].

- 1787-1810? The West Indies, exhibiting the English, French, Spanish, Dutch & Danish settlements with the adjacent parts of North and South America, from the best authorities. 7½x11.

[In Banks (Thomas), Blake (Edward Warren) and Cook (Alexander). A new, royal authentic and complete system of universal geography ancient and modern. 2 v. fol. London, printed for J. Cook, [1787-1810?] bet. pp. 516-517].

1788. The harbour of St. Yago in the island of Cuba. 6½x9. London, R. Sayer, 1788.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794-[1796]. no. 40].

NOTE.—Same, dated 1788, in 1794 edition.

1788. Îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque. Par m. Bonne, ingénieur-hydrographe de la marine. André sculp. Milles statuéés anglois, de 69½ au degré. Milles géographiques, de 80 au deg^e. 9½x13½.

[In Bonne (Rigobert) and Demarest (Nicolas). Atlas encyclopédique. fol. Paris, hôtel de Thou, 1788. v. 2, no. 112].

1788. Plan of Barracoa in the island of Cuba. 6½x9. London, R. Sayer, 1788.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794, no. 89].

NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794-[1796] and 1818 editions.

1788. Plan of Bahia Honda on the north side of Cuba. Wigzell & Creed sc. 7x8½. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794, no. 85].

NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794-[1796] and 1818 editions.

1788. Plan of Bahía Xagua on the south side of Cuba. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. London, R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 39].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of great bay of Nipe on the north side of Cuba, by the chief pilot of the Armada. 9×7 . London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 38].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. A plan of Nuevitas harbour in the island of Cuba. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. London, R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 38].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of Port Cavañas on the north side of Cuba. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. London, R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 36].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of Port Mariel on the north side of Cuba. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 36].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of the bay of Matanzas, on the north side of Cuba. $8 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 37].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of the city and harbour of Havana. $9 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 37].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1789. A new general chart of the West Indies from the latest marine journals and surveys regulated and ascertained by astronomical observations . . . Examined . . . [by] Osgeod Carleton. 27×39 . Boston, J. Norman, 1789.
 — Same.
 [In Norman (William, publisher). The American pilot. fol. Boston, W. Norman, 1798. no. 2].
1792. De golf van Mexico de eilanden en het omleggende land . . . $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, I. B. Elwe, 1792.
 [In Elwe (Jan Barend). Atlas. fol. Amsterdam, I. B. Elwe, [1792]. no. 39].
 — Same. [Copy no. 2. no. 37].
1792. Index to the following sixteen sheets, being a compleat chart of the West Indies . . . $14\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1792.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 8].
1792. The island of Cuba with part of the Bahama banks and the Martyrs. By Tho's Jefferys . . . $18\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1792.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 14].
1793. West Indies according to the best authorities. 8×12 .
 [In Morse (Jedidiah). The American universal geography. 8°. Boston, I. Thomas & E. T. Andrews, 1798. bet. pp. 666–667].
1794. An accurate map of the West Indies, from the latest improvements. W. Harrison sculpt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$.
 [In Wilkinson (Robert). A general atlas. fol. London, R. Wilkinson, [1803]. no. 47].

1794. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America; by J. Russell. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$.
[In his An American atlas . . . and a plan of the city of Washington. fol. London. H. D. Symonds, & J. Ridgway, 1796. no. 8].
1794. Index to the following sixteen sheets being a compleat chart of the West Indies. $15 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794—[1796]. no. 8].
1794. The island of Cuba with part of the Bahama Banks and the Martyrs. By Tho's Jefferys. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794—[1796]. no. 14].
1794. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1711). The West-India atlas or, a compendious description of the West-Indies: consisting of a complete collection of accurate charts, with plans of the harbours, roads, bays—and maps of the separate islands, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world . . . 4 p. l. 28 pp., 60 maps on 61 sheets. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794.
 NOTE.—Engraved title inserted after p. 28.
1794. A map of the West Indies from the best authorities. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). Maps of America to accompany "The American geography." [anon.] New ed. 12°. London, J. Stockdale, 1792-94. no. 20].
- Same.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American geography. 4°. London, J. Stockdale, 1794. p. 608].
1794. A new and complete map of the West Indies comprehending all the coasts and islands known by that name. By mons' d'Anville; with several emendations and improvements. British and French sea leagues 20 to a degree. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.
[In Laurie (Robert) and Whittle (James). A new and elegant imperial sheet atlas. fol. London, R. Laurie and J. Whittle, 1808. no. 58].
- Same.
[In Kitchin (Thomas, senior) and others. A new universal atlas. fol. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1795. no. 60].
1794. A new general chart of the West Indies from the latest marine journals and surveys, regulated and ascertained by astronomical observations. [2^d ed.] $27\frac{1}{2} \times 40\frac{1}{2}$. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.
- 1794-6. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1711). The West-India atlas: or, a compendious description of the West-Indies: consisting of a complete collection of accurate charts, with plans of the harbours, roads, bays—and maps of the separate islands, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world . . . and improved from the latest discoveries, the whole neatly engraved on eighty-four plates which comprises sixty charts . . . 3 p. l., 28 pp., 60 maps on 61 sheets. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794—[1796].
 NOTE.—Engraved title found in the earlier editions is wanting. Map no. 25, "A new chart of the coast of Guayana, from the river Berbice to Cape North," is dated 1796.
1795. Stabilimenti de Francesi, Inglesi, e Spagnuoli nelle isole Antille. Di nuova proiezione. G. Pitteri scr. G. Zuliani inc. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 16$. Venezia, A. Zatta, 1795.
[In Zatta (Antonio). Atlante novissimo. fol. Venezia, A. Zatta, 1795. v. 4, no. 49].
1795. West Indies. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Walker (John, 1759-1830). The universal gazetteer. 8°. London, Darton & Harvey, 1796. pl. 28].

1796. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America. D. Martin sculp. 1796. 14x17½.
[In American (The) atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796. no. 20].
1796. A chart of the West Indies, from the latest marine journals and surveys. W. Barker sculp. [anon.] 11x16.
[In Carey (Mathew). Carey's American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1796. no. 21].
- Same.
[In Carey (Mathew). Carey's general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1796. no. 48].
1796. A general chart of the West Indies. By captain J. S. Speer, with additions from the latest navigators. Scales, British statute miles 69½ to a degree. Marine leagues 20 to a degree. Geometrical or marine miles 60 to a degree. 28½x46½. London, republished by R. Wilkinson, June 4th, 1796.
1796. West Indies from the best authorities. Doolittle, sculp. 7½x12.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American universal geography. 3d ed. 8°. Boston, J. Thomas & E. T. Andrews, 1796. pt 1, p. 760].
1797. A correct chart of the West India islands. S. H. sculp. 6½x9.
[In Malham (John). The naval gazetteer. 1st. Amer. ed. 8°. Boston, W. Spotswood & J. Nancrede, 1797. v. 1, p. 616].
1797. A new chart of the West Indies including the Florida gulf stream. Drawn from the latest authorities by W. Heather. 30½x73½. London, author, 1797.
[In Heather (William). The marine atlas. fol. London, W. Heather, [1808]. no. 45.]
1797. West Indies, from the best authorities. 7½x12½.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American gazetteer. 8°. Boston, 1797].
1798. Plan du port et de la ville de la Havanne levé en 1798 par d. José del Río . . . publié . . . au Dépôt général de la marine, en 1800. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. 16½x20½.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].
1799. West Indies. 7½x12½.
[In Payne (John). New and complete system of universal geography. 8°. New-York, for J. Low, 1799. v. 4, p. 486].
1799. The West Indies. Neele sculp. 14x18½.
[In Cruttwell (Clement). Atlas to accompany Cruttwell's gazetteer. fol. London, printed for G. G. & J. Robinson, [1799]. no. 24].
- 1800? Carte de l'isle de Cuba et des isles Lucayes. [Par Chanlaire]. Tardieu sculp. Lieues d'Espagne, de 17½ au degré. Lieues legales de Castille, de 26½ au degré. Lieues communes de France, de 25 au degré. Lieues marines de 20 au degré. 12½x16½. [1800?]
1800. The West Indies and gulf of Mexico, from the latest discoveries and best observations. Jno. Lodge sculp. 9x14.
[In Russell (William). The history of America. 4°. London, for Walker, 1800. v. 1, p. 517].
1801. A new and correct general chart of the West Indies including the gulf of Mexico & bay of Honduras, &c. Collected from the journals, surveys and astronomical observations of the most celebrated navigators, by William Heather. 30½x49. London, author, 1801.
[In Heather (William). The marine atlas. fol. London, W. Heather, [1808]. no. 46].
1802. Havana. Engrav'd & publish'd Jan'y. 1, 1802, by J. Luffman. 6x4½.
[In Luffman (John). Select plans of the principal cities, harbours, forts &c. in the world. 4°. London, J. Luffman, 1801-[1802]. v. 2, no. 59].
1803. Chart of the West Indies and Spanish dominions in North America. By A. Arrowsmith. 4 sheets each 24x37½. London, A. Arrowsmith, 1803.

1803. A new map of the West India isles. By John Cary. 18x20. London, J. Cary, 1803.
[In Cary (John). Cary's new universal atlas. fol. London, J. Cary, 1803. no. 56].
1804. West Indies, from the best authorities. Grilbey sc. 7x12.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American gazetteer. 2d ed. 8°. Charlestown, 1804].
1804. West Indies. Marshall sculp. 8x9½.
[In Arrowsmith (Aaron) and Lewis (Samuel). A new and elegant general atlas. 4°. Philadelphia, J. Conrad, 1804. no. 58].
1805. The West Indies. E. P. delint. Neele sculpt. 8x10.
[In Pattenon (Rev. Edward). A general and classical atlas. fol. Richmond, [Eng.], printed for the author by G. A. Wall, 1804-[1808]. no. 31].
1806. West Indies. Harrison sc't. 9½x16.
[In Cyclopædia (The) or, universal dictionary of arts, sciences, and literature. By Abraham Rees. 1st American ed. 4°. Philadelphia, S. F. Bradford, [1806]. v. 6].
1807. Havannah in the island of Cuba. [View]. Bennet sculp. Pocock del. 4½x8.
[In Naval (The) chronicle, 1807. 8°. London, for J. Gold, 1807. v. 18, p. 392].
1808. West Indies. Engraved for the New encyclopædia published by John Low. 7½x12½. New York.
[In New (The) and complete American encyclopædia. 4°. New York, J. Low, 1806-11. v. 4, bet. pp. 602-603].
1809. Laurie and Whittle's new chart of the West Indies, gulf of Mexico and northern provinces of South America; compiled from the most recent Spanish and other surveys, by Joseph Deessiou. 45½x56½. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1809.
1809. West Indies. Drawn under the direction of mr. Pinkney by L. Herbert. Neele sculpt. Scale. British statute miles 69½ to a degree. 19½x27½. London, Cadell & Davies; & Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, 1809.
[In Pinkerton (John). A modern atlas. fol. London, printed for T. Cadell & W. Davies; & Longman, Hurst, Orme & Brown, 1815].
1810. Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the British West Indies, with a whole sheet general map of the West India islands, and a whole sheet map of the island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo. Engraved to accompany the Philadelphia edition of Edwards' History of the West Indies. 2 p. l., 11 maps. 4°. Charleston, E. Morford, Willington & co. 1810.
Contents.—A new map of the West Indies.—Jamaica.—Barbadoes.—Grenada.—St. Vincent.—Map of the island of Dominica.—Island of St. Christopher's.—Island of Antigua.—Virgin Islands.—Island of Tobago.—St. Domingo.
1810. A new map of the West Indies. Reduced by S. Lewis. Engraved by J. H. Seymour. 16x25.
[In Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the West India islands. 4°. Charleston, E. Morford, Willington & co. 1810].
- Same.
[In Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the West India islands. 4°. Philadelphia, I. Riley, 1818].
- 1810-16. Chart of the West Indies and Spanish dominions in North America. By A. Arrowsmith. 1803. Additions to 1810-1816. Jones, Smith & co. sc. 48x56.
[In Arrowsmith (Aaron). Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo. fol. London, G. Smeeton, 1816. nos. 12-13].
1811. The West India islands. 9½x11½. London, W. Darton, 1811.
[In Darton (William). . . . Union atlas. fol. London, W. Darton, 1812-[1814]. no. 81].
1811. West Indies, drawn from the best authorities by J. Russell. 14x18½.
[In Guthrie (Wm.) A system of modern geography. 7th ed. 8°. London, 1811. p. 934].

1814. A chart of the West Indies, from the latest marine journals and surveys. 11½x15½.
[In Carey (Mathew). Carey's general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1814. no. 30].
1814. West Indies, drawn and engraved for dr. Playfair's geography. Engraved by H. Cooper. 18½x22.
[In Playfair (James, *principal of St. Andrews*). A new general atlas, ancient and modern. fol. London, printed for the author, 1814].
1814. West Indies. Engraved by Kirkwood & son. Drawn & engraved for John Thomson & co^s New general atlas, 12 August 1814. 19½x23½.
[In Thomson (John). A new general atlas. fol. Edinburgh, for J. Thomson & co. 1817. no. 60].
1815. West Indies. From various authorities. 7x9.
[In Guthrie (William). A new geographical, historical and commercial grammar. 8°. Philadelphia, Johnson & Warner, 1815. v. 2, p. 506].
- 1815-16. The West Indies. By J. Luffman, geogr. 10½x7½.
[In Luffman (John). Luffman's geographical & topographical atlas. 2 v. in 1. 4°. London, J. Luffman, 1815-16].
1816. The harbour of St. Yago in the island of Cuba. 6½x9. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1816.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. no. 52].
1816. Island of Cuba.—Chart of the Bahama islands.—The Bermudas, or, Summer islands. Drawn & engraved for Thomson's New general atlas, 1816. 19½x23½.
[In Thomson (John). A new general atlas. fol. Edinburgh, for J. Thomson & co. 1817. no. 61].
1816. [West Indies]. J. Russell sculp. 10x16½.
[In Burney (James). A chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South sea or Pacific ocean. 4°. London, L. Hansard & sons, 1808-1817. pt. 4. front.]
1817. Laurie & Whittle's new chart of the Caribbee or West India islands, from Porto-Rico to Trinidad inclusive; with the coasts of the Spanish Main thence to Guayra. Improved by various emendations and additions, from the chart constructed under the orders of the Spanish government, by don Cosme Churruca, and don Joaquin Franco. Fidalgo . . . John Purdy delint. G. Allen, sculp. 3d. ed. 1817. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1810-[1817].
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. nos. 9-10].
1817. West Indies. Engraved by Sy. Hall. 8x10. Edinburgh, A. Constable & co. 1817.
[In Arrowsmith (Aaron). A new general atlas. 4°. Edinburgh, A. Constable & co. 1817. no. 52].
1818. Edwards (Bryan). History of the British West Indies by Bryan Edwards with a continuation to the present time, illustrated by maps and plates. In 5 volumes. [Maps and plates]. title, 12 maps, 9 pl., 1 l. at end. 4°. London, printed for the proprietors, 1818.
Contents.—A new map of the West Indies.—A map of the island of Jamaica.—Map of the island of Grenada.—Map of the island of St. Vincent.—Map of the island of Dominica.—Map of the island of St. Christopher's.—Map of the island of Antigua.—Map of the Virgin islands.—Map of the island of St. Domingo.—Map of the island of Tobago.
1818. Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the West India islands. title, 11 maps. 4°. Philadelphia, I. Riley, 1818.
NOTE.—Atlas to accompany Edwards' History of the West Indies. Rebound, taking title page from title on the original cover.

— Same. Cover title, 11 maps. 4°. Philadelphia, I. Riley, 1818.

Contents.—A new map of the West Indies.—St. Domingo.—Jamaica.—Map of the island of Dominica.—St. Vincent.—Virgin islands.—Barbadoes.—Island of St. Christophers.—Island of Antigua.—Island of Tobago.—Grenada.

1818. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). *The West-India atlas: comprehending a complete collection of accurate charts, of the navigation of the West-Indies and gulf of Mexico; with plans of the harbours, roads, bays, &c. and distinct maps of the different islands from actual surveys, adjusted by the latest astronomical observations. The whole newly arranged, and including the large chart of the Atlantic ocean, by John Purdy; the new general chart of the West-Indies, by Joseph Dessiou; and the improved editions of the maps, by the late Thomas Jefferys, geographer to the king: with several others recently published.* 2 p. l., 52 maps on 57 sheets. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818.

1818. Laurie and Whittle's new chart of the Windward passages and Bahama islands, with the islands of St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, etc., etc. Compiled from a great variety of topographic surveys and nautical details . . . By John Purdy. Engraved by W. West. 3d ed., improved: 1818. 2 sheets each 37x24½. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1818.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). *The West India atlas*. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. no. 11-12].

NOTE.—Pub. London, 2d. Sepr. 1811.—Improved edition 1818.

1818. A new map of the West Indies for the History of the British colonies by Bryan Edwards esq. Scale of English miles 19½ to a degree. 2 sheets each 27½x22½. London, W. H. Reid.

[In Edwards (Bryan). *History of the British West Indies*. 4°. London, printed for the proprietors, 1818. Atlas. no. 1].

1818. A new chart of the West Indies, gulf of Mexico, and northern provinces of South America; compiled from the most recent Spanish and other surveys by Joseph Dessiou. Improved edition with additions to 1818. 2 sheets, each 22½x55. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1813-[1818].

[In Jefferys (Thomas). *The West-India atlas*. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. nos. 7-8].

NOTE.—Dedication signed "Laurie & Whittle."

1818. *Portulano de la America Septentrional*. Construido en la direccion de los trabajos hidrográficos. Dividido en quarto partes. Aumentado y corregido en 1818. 2 p. l., 16, 46, 34, 16, 9 maps. obl. fol. Madrid, 1809.

1818. *West Indies*. 9½x15½.

[In Carey (Mathew) & son. *Carey's general atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey & son, 1818. map 30].

1818. *West Indies*. 20x27.

[In Pinkerton (John). *A modern atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, T. Dobson, 1818. no. 47].

1820. *Indie Occidentali*. M° di Pietro inc. Roma. 7x12.

[In Rossi (Luigi). *Nuovo atlante di geografia universale*. fol. Milano, coi tipi di Batelli e Fanfani, 1820-[1821]. no. 40].

1821. *Carta delle isole Antille*. 1821. *Leghe comuni di 25 al grado*. 13½x16½.

[In Rossi (Luigi). *Nuovo atlante di geografia universale*. fol. Milano, coi tipi di Batelli e Fanfani, 1820-[1821]. no. 42].

1821. A new map of the West India isles, from the latest authorities. By John Cary, engraver, 1821. 17½x20. London, J. Cary, 1821.

[In Cary (John). *Cary's new universal atlas*. fol. London, printed for J. Cary, 1824. no. 59].

1822. *Geographical, statistical and historical map of Cuba and the Bahama islands*. B. Tanner sc. 9½x14.

[In *Complete (A) historical, chronological and geographical American atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822. no. 40].

1822. Porto de Cavanäs. Surveyed by Anthony de Mayne, r. n., in 1816. 11½x7½. London, 1822.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 412].
1822. West Indies. 8½x9½.
[In Drury (Luke). A geography for schools. 4°. Providence, R. I., Miller & Hutchens, 1822. pl. 20].
1823. Plan of the anchorage formed by Piedras, Mono, Monillo, and other adjacent cays. J. & C. Walker sculp. 7½x11½. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 410].
1823. Port Bariái, on the north coast of Cuba. 9x6½. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 422].
1823. Port Jururu, on the north coast of Cuba. J. Walker sculp. 12x8. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 421].
1823. Port Mariel, on the north coast of Cuba, about 7 leagues west of Havannah. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 11x7½. [London], 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 418].
1823. The port of Manatí, on the north coast of Cuba. J. Walker sculp. 8½x8½. [London], 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 418].
1823. Port of Nuevas Grandes, on the north coast of Cuba. J. Walker sculp. 7x8½. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 417].
1823. Puerto de las Nuevitas del príncipe, on the north coast of Cuba. Plan of the channel on an extended scale. J. Walker sculp. 9x17. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 416].
1824. The port of Baracoa, on the north coast of Cuba, near the east end. From a Spanish printed plan. 8½x9. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 438].
1824. The ports of Cabonico & Livisa, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7½x11½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 428].
1824. The port of Cayo Moa, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 8½x10½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 433].
1824. The port of Cebollas, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7½x11½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 430].
1824. The port of Gibara, on the north coast of Cuba. 9x7. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 420].
1824. The port of Maraví on the n. e. coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 7½x5½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 437].
1824. The port of Navas on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 7½x5½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 437].
1824. The port of Yaguanique on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 11x8½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 432].
1824. Port Padre, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 7x10. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 419].

1825. The bay of Jagua on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculpt. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1825.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 444].
1825. Carta esférica que comprende la costa meridional parte de la setentrional é islas adyacentes de la isla de Cuba desde la punta de Maisi hasta cabo S. Antonio levantada en 1793. Corregida en 1804 y publicada por orden del excmo señor d^a Guadalupe Victoria, primer presidente de la República. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$. Mexico, 1825.
1825. Carta esférica que comprehende una parte de las islas Antillas, las de Puerto Rico, Haity, Jamayca y Cuba con los bancos y canales adyacentes. Construida en 1799. Corregida en 1815 y publicada por orden del excmo s^r d. Guadalupe Victoria, primer presidente de la República Mexicana. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$. Mexico, 1825.
1825. Carte géographique, statistique et historique de Cuba. Île de Cuba. Dressée par Pierron d'après la carte de m. de Humboldt . . . Gravé par Hennequin. Écrit par Arnoul. Échelle en lieues de 25 au degré, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Buchon (Jean Alexandre C., tr.). Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des deux Amériques. fol. Paris, J. Cares, 1826. no. 46].
1825. Carte géographique, statistique et historique des Indes Occidentales. Gravé par B. de Beaupré. Échelle en lieues de 25 au degré. 12×15 .
[In Buchon (Jean Alexandre C., tr.). Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des deux Amériques. fol. Paris, J. Cares, 1826. no. 46].
1825. Carta marítima de la isla de Cuba, que comprende las jurisdicciones de Filipina, la Havana, las quatro villas, la de la villa Puerto del Principe, el Bayamo y la de la ciudad de Cuba. Por don Juan Lopez, pensionista de S. M. 2 sheets each $14 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$. Madrid, 1825.
1825. The port of Mata, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculpt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. [London], 1825.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 439].
1825. The port of Taco on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculpt. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1825.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 435].
1826. Bahía Honda on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish printed plan. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 411].
1826. Carte de l'île de Cuba. Rédigée sur les observations astronomiques des navigateurs Espagnols et sur celles de mr. de Humboldt. Par P. Lapie . . . 1826. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Humboldt (F. W. H. A. freiherr von). Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, librairie de Gide, 1814-1834. no. 23].
NOTE.—Inset: Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane.
- Same.
[In Humboldt (F. W. H. A. freiherr von). Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba. 8°. Paris, J. Smith, Gide fils, J. Renouard, 1826. at end].
NOTE.—Inset: Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane.
1826. Île de Cuba. Écrit par Hacq. 9×13 .
[In Huber (E.) Aperçu statistique de l'île de Cuba. 8°. Paris, P. Dufart, 1826].
1826. Port Escondido or Hidden harbour, on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 441].
1826. The part of Sama on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. $11 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 426].

1826. Plan of p^{to} de Vita on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 11½x8. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 423].
1826. The port of Baitiqueri; on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 9½x7½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 440].
1826. The port of Banes, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7x10½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 426].
1826. The port of Cananova, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 9½x8½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 481].
1826. The port of Cayaguanique, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7½x8½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 436].
1826. The port of Jaragua; on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 6½x9½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 434].
1826. The port of Naranjo on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 8½x8½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 424].
1826. The port of Nipe on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker, sculpt. 8x12. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 427].
1826. A survey of the Isle of Pines and adjacent coast of Cuba by capt.ⁿ Geo.^r Harris, r. n. assisted by lieu.^t H. D. Trotter, mess.^{rs} Read, McHardy & Davison, r. n. 11½x15½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 446].
1826. The West Indies from the best authorities. J. H. Young, sc. 9½x16½.
[In Finley (Anthony). A new American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, A. Finley, 1826. no. 14].
1827. Carey (H. C.) and Lea (I.) A complete historical, chronological, and geographical American atlas, being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies. 3d ed. 3 p. l., 119 l. incl. 46 maps. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1827.
1827. Chart of the Bahama Islands.—Island of Cuba.—The Bermudas, or Summer Islands. 20x23½.
[In Thomson (John). A new general atlas. fol. London, for J. Thomson & co. 1827. no. 61].
1827. Isla de Cuba. 6½x12.
[In Guia de forasteros de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba, para el año bisiestro de 1828. 18°. Habana, 1827. at end].
1827. Itinerario, plano de la ciudad de la Habana y otro de toda la isla. 7½x11½.
[In Guia de forasteros de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba, para el año bisiestro de 1828. 18°. Habana, 1827. at end].
1827. Mapa de la isla de Cuba, formada sobre las observaciones astronómicas de los navegantes españoles y del baron de Humboldt. Grabado en Paris por Ambrosio Tardieu. 9½x16½. Paris, J. Renouard, 1827.
[In Humboldt (F. W. H. A. *freiherr* von). Ensayo politico sobre la isla de Cuba. 8°. Paris, J. Renouard, 1827. bet. pp. iv-v].
NOTE.—Inset: Plan del puerto y de la ciudad de la Habana."
1827. The port of Guantanamo or Cumberland harbour, on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 12x8. London, 1827.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 442].

1827. West Indies. 19½x23½.

[In A new general atlas. fol. London, for J. Thomson & co. 1827. no. 60].

1827. West Indies. By Sidney Hall. English miles 69 to a degree. 16x20. London.

Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1827.

[In Hall (Sidney). A new general atlas. fol. London, printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1830. no. 47].

1828. West Indies. J. H. Young sc. 8x9½.

[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun, called). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, J. Grigg, 1828. no. 36].

1829. Cartes des Antilles du golfe du Mexique et d'une partie des états voisins.

Dressée par m. Lapie et m. Lapie fils. 15½x21. Paris, 1829.

[In Lapie (Pierre) and Lapie (Alexandre Emile). Atlas universel de géographie ancienne et moderne. fol. Paris, Eymery, Frueger et cie. 1829-[1842]. no. 45].

1829. [Plano en que se manifesta la división de la isla de Cuba en provincias maritimas, y estas en distritos]. 9½x12½. Impta. litog. Hab^a.

[In Laborde y Navarro (Angel). Nueva división de la isla de Cuba en provincias maritimas. 12°. Habana, J. Boloña, 1829. front.]

1829. West Indies. Young & Delleker sc. 8½x11½.

[In Finley (Anthony, publisher). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, A. Finley, 1829. no. 32].

— Same.

[In Finley (Anthony, publisher). A new general atlas. fol. A. Finley, 1831. no. 35].

1830. Plano de la ciudad y puerto de la Habana, estendiendose al o. mas de los leguas . . . rectificado y aumentado en el año 1830. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. 12½x12½.

[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].

1830. Westindien. Geogr. meilen 15 auf 1 grad. 7½x10½.

[In Schlieben (Wilhelm Ernest August von). Atlas von Amerika. fol. Leipzig, G. J. Göschen, 1830. no. 30].

1831. Plan of the harbour and city of Havana. J. Wyld sculp. 6½x8.

[In Hallam (George). Narrative of a voyage from Montego bay, in the island of Jamaica, to England; by a route never gone before or since, across the island of Cuba to Havana. 12°. London, printed for C. J. G. & F. Rivington, 1831. front.]

- 1831-37. Plano comparativo de la configuración de las costas de la extremidad occidental de la isla de Cuba, representadas en la gran carta de Barcelona de 1831 y en la del Depósito hydrográfico de Madrid de 1837 . . . 9x17.

[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2].

1832. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts &c . . . 4 sheets each 24½x36½. [London], 1824-1832.

[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 392].

NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin Islands.

1832. West Indies, by J. Arrowsmith. 18½x23½. London, 1832.

[In Arrowsmith (John). London atlas. 4 v. 8°. London, J. Arrowsmith, [1832-1846]. v. 4, no. 45].

NOTE.—Date altered to 1834.

1832. West Indies. J. H. Young sc. 8x9½.

[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun, called). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Grigg & Elliot, 1832].

1832. West Indies. J. Yeager sc. 3½x5½.

[In Family cabinet atlas. [anon.] First American edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. 16°. Philadelphia, Carey & Lea, 1832. pl. 91].

1834. Carte du quartier de Ste Catherine et des contrées environnantes jusqu'à Santiago de Cuba, levée par Alex. Jaegerschmid, ex officier en mai 1834. 9½x16.
[In Société de géographie. Bulletin. 2e série. 8°. Paris, 1834. v. 2].
1834. West Indies. [Copyrighted] 1834. 10½x12½.
[In Burr (David H.) A new universal atlas. fol. New York, D. S. Stone, [1835?] no. 55].
1834. West Indies. British miles 69 to a degree. Drawn & engraved by J. Dower. 13½x16. London, H. Teesdale & co. 1834.
[In Dower (John). A new general atlas of the world. fol. London, H. Teesdale & co. 1835. no. 39].
NOTE.—This atlas is bound with Teesdale's, A new British atlas. 1835.
1835. The Antilles or West-India islands. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 12½x15½. London, Baldwin & Cradock, 1835.
[In Society (The) for the diffusion of useful knowledge. A series of maps, modern and ancient. fol. London, Baldwin & Cradock, [1829-35]. no. 73].
1835. Mexico, Guatemala, and the West Indies. 10x7½.
[In Bradford (Thomas G.) A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical & commercial. 4°. Boston, American stationers' co. 1835. p. 65].
1835. West Indies. 7½x9½.
[In Bradford (Thomas G.) A comprehensive atlas geographical, historical & commercial. 4°. Boston, American stationers' co. 1835. p. 68].
1837. Plan du phare de la Havane, d'après celui de d. José Del Rio. 10½x7½.
[In Coulier (Ph. J.) Atlas général des phares et fanaux à l'usage des navigateurs. 4°. Paris, l'auteur, [1844]-1850. Amérique Équatoriale, 1^{re} section. no. 8].
1837. West Indies. J. H. Young sc. 8x9½.
[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun, called). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Grigg & Elliot, 1837. no. 36].
1838. Cuba. The Colorados from a Spanish m. s. with outlying coral banks, from a survey by capt'n. R. Owen R. N. 1836. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 10½x10. [London], 1838.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1159].
1838. West Indies. Engraved by G. W. Boynton. 11½x14½.
[In Bradford (Thomas G.) An illustrated atlas, geographical, statistical and historical of the United States and the adjacent countries. fol. Philadelphia, E. S. Grant & co. [1838]. p. 166].
1839. Blunt's new chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico. Engraved by W. Hooker. From the Spanish, English, French & Danish surveys. 24½x83½. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1839.
NOTE.—Insets: Harbour of St. Thomas by captain L. I. Rhode, 1822.—Entrance to the harbour of Havanna. W. Hooker sc.—Ragged island. By mr. Anthy De Mayne, r.n.—Harbour of Matanzas. W. Hooker sc.—A geometrical plan of the principal harbour in the island of Porto Rico, surveyed in 1794 by don Cosme de Churrua. W. Hooker sc.—The harbour of Tampico, from actual survey, 1838.
1839. Map of the West India & Bahama islands, with the adjacent coasts of Yucatan, Honduras, Colombia, &c. 20x29.
[In Tanner (Henry S.) A new American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1839].
1840. West Indies. Engraved by S. Hall. 10½x14½.
[In Hall (Sydney). Black's general atlas. fol. Edinburgh, [etc.] A. & C. Black, 1840. map 50].
NOTE.—Same map found in edition of 1841.
1841. Plano geográfico de la isla de Cuba . . . 21x36.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2].
1841. West Indies. 18½x24½. London, 1841.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 890].

1841. West Indies, Guatemala etc. Drawn and engraved by J. Archer. 9x11½.
[In Mudie (Robert). *Gilbert's modern atlas of the earth*. fol. London, H. G. Collins, [1841?] p. 188].
1842. Mapa de la isla de Cuba y tierras circunvecinas, segun las divisiones de los naturales, con las derrotas que siguió el almirante don Cristobal Colon por aquellos mares . . . 1842. Gravée sur pierre par L. Bouffard. 8½x13½.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 11].
1842. Plano de la ciudad y del puerto de la Habana . . . 8½x14.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 10].
1842. Planos de bolsillo de la isla de Cuba, la ciudad de la Habana y sus barrios estramuros, tabla de distancias de unos pueblos á otros, y el plan de señales del Morro. 3 p. l., 3 maps, 3 pl., 1 tab. 16°. Habana, gobierno y capitanía general, 1842.
1842. West Indies. 12½x10½.
[In Greenleaf (Jeremiah). *A new universal atlas*. New ed. rev. fol. Brattleboro, Vt., G. R. French, 1842. p. 58].
1842. West Indies. Engraved by J. Knight. 11x14. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart [1834].
[In Tanner (Henry S.) *A new universal atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1842. no. 29].
1843. Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane rectifié d'après celui de 1843, de don Ramon de la Sagra. 8½x13½.
[In Hespel d'Harponville (Gustave d'). *La reine des Antilles*. 8°. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1850. p. 75].
1843. Rough sketch or reconnaissance of the copper region and of the geology of the Savana region of Gibara in the island of Cuba, from the field notes of Richard C. Taylor. Scale, one inch to a mile. 18½x13.
[In American philosophical society. *Transactions*. New Series. 4°. Philadelphia, 1846. at end].
NOTE.—To accompany an article on p. 204, entitled, "Memoir on the character and prospects of the copper region of Gibara, and a sketch of the geology of the north-east part of the island of Cuba, by Rich. C. Taylor."
1843. West Indies. Engraved by G. W. Boynton. 11½x14. 1838.
[In Bradford (Thomas Gamaliel) and Goodrich (Samuel Griswold) *editors*. *A universal, illustrated atlas*. fol. Boston, C. D. Strong, 1843. bet. pp. 166-167].
1844. Central America and the West Indies, from the latest and best authorities. 12½x19½. New York, Harper & bros. [1844].
[In M'Culloch (J. R.) *M'Culloch's universal gazetteer*. 8°. New York, Harper & brothers, 1844. v. 2, p. 9].
NOTE.—Inset: The harbour and city of Havana.
1844. Plan of the harbour and city of the Havana, surveyed by don Joseph Del Rio, captain in the Spanish navy. 1798 . . . The meridian and the scale have been corrected by commander E. Barnett 1844. Cooper, sc. 16x20½.
[London, 1844?]
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 414].
1846. Carte générale des phares de l'Amérique équinoxiale et ses colonies. Gravé par Bénard. 17x32½.
[In Coulier (Ph. J.) *Atlas général des phares et fanaux à l'usage des navigateurs*. 4°. Paris, l'auteur, [1844]-1850. Amérique équatoriale, 1^{re} section, map 1].
1846. Havana. 1. Situation of h. m.'s ship "Romney" in the harbour. 2. Situation of the barricoon "Noria" offered by the capt. gen. in place of the Romney. 11x14.
[In Great Britain. Parliament. *Accounts and papers*. 1846. v. 50, p. 422].

1847. West Indies. By J. Arrowsmith. 18½x24. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1847.
[In his *The London atlas of universal geography*. fol. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1842-1850]. no. 45].
1848. West Indies. Sheet 1. Florida strait surveyed by captns. Owen and Barnett and mr. Demayne R. N. 1821-1838. The coast of Cuba from Spanish charts of 1836-1837. 18½x24. London, 1848.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1217].
1849. Plano pintoresco de la Habana con los numeros de las casas. Dedicado por el autor a la memoria de su tio el sor. Coronel d. Antonio M^a de la Torre y Cárdenas. 1849. 16½x21½. New York, W. S. Barnard, 1849.
NOTE.—Inset views of: Fuente de la Habana en el paseo de Isabel 2^a.—Gran teatro de Tacon.—Real cárcel y presidio.—Catedral.—Hospital militar.—Depósito de villanueva ó paradero del ferro-carril.—Castillo del Morro.—Vista general de la Habana.—Depósito del Cas.—Templete.—Quinta del e. s. conde de la Fernandina.—R^a casa de beneficencia.—Palacio de gobierno.—Circo Habanero.
1849. Plano topográfico de los barrios extramuros de la ciudad de la Habana hasta el puente de Chavez. 11x13½.
[In *Guía de forasteros en la siempre fiel isla de Cuba para el año de 1849*. 18^o. Habana, 1849. p. 148].
- 185-? Plano topográfico de la ciudad de Sta. Maria de Puerto Principo y sus cercanías. Al soñ . . . Belisario Alvarez y Céspedes . . . le dedica éste trabajo . . . Tomás Vallés. 31x31. [185-?]
- 1850? The port of St Iago de Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J Walker, sculpt. 11½x9. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart 443].
NOTE.—Contains following statement: No light was shown in the lighthouse in Novr 1850.
1850. Carte de l'isle de Cuba d'après la nouvelle division territoriale. Rectifiée sur celle publiée par le gouv^t espagnol en oct^{bre} 1847. Lith. Napoléon Chaix. 13x17. Paris, 1850.
[In *Hespel d'Harponville (Gustave d'). La reine des Antilles*. 8^o. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1850. at end].
1850. Cuba and the Windward passages. 78½x40. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1850.
NOTE.—Inset: Plan of Havana from the Spanish surveys.
1850. Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane rectifié d'après celui de 1843, de don Ramon de la Sagra. Lith. n. Chaix et cie. 8½x10.
[In *Hespel d'Harponville (Gustave d'). La reine des Antilles*. 8^o. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1850. bet. pp. 74-75].
1850. West India islands, etc. [Showing lights and light houses]. 12½x14.
[In Great Britain. Parliament. Accounts and papers. 1850. v. 53].
1850. West Indies. 12x15.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). *A new universal atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, Thomas, Cowperthwait & co. 1853. no. 39].
NOTE.—Copyrighted in 1850.
1850. West India islands, by A. K. Johnston. Engraved by W. & A. K. Johnston. Geographical miles 60 to a degree. English miles 60 to a degree. 19½x24.
[In Johnston (Alexander Keith). *The national atlas of historical, commercial and political geography*. fol. Edinburgh and London, W. Blackwood & sons, 1850. no. 40].
1850. Wilson's statistical map of Cuba. 1850. 12x17½. New Orleans, T. W. Wilson, [1850].
1851. Birds' eye view of Havana. Drawn from nature & on stone by J. Bachman. 22x31½. New York, A. Guerber & co. 1851.

1851. Cuba. 18x23. Philadelphia, R. L. Barnes, 1851.
 NOTE.—In Department of State.
1851. Map of the West Indies & Bahama islands with the adjacent coasts of Yucatan, Honduras, Caracas, &c. By James Wyld. 11x30½. London, J. Wyld, 1851.
 [In Wyld (James). A new general atlas. fol. London. [1854].]
1851. New map of the island of Cuba showing the present theater of war. 15x20. New York, T. Schedler, 1851.
1851. Posesiones de America. Isla de Puerto Rico. Por el teniente coronel capitán de ingenieros d. Francisco Coello. Las notas estadísticas é históricas han sido escritas. Por d. Pascual Madoz. 33x44. Madrid, J. Noguerra, 1851.
 NOTE.—At top of sheet "Diccionario geográfico estadístico histórico. Atlas de España—sus posesiones de ultramar."
- 1851-53. Isla de Cuba. Atlas del diccionario geográfico. Por F. Coello y P. Madoz. 2 sheets each 33x44. Madrid, 1851-53.
 NOTE.—In Department of State.
1852. Carta de una parte de la costa setentrional de Cuba con el derrotero que siguió por ella Cristóbal Colón en 1492 y planos de los puertos que probablemente visitó entonces en la isla. Por d. José C. de Arboleya. 9½x15½. Habana, 1852.
 [In García de Arboleya (José). Manual de la isla de Cuba. 2 ed. 24°. Habana, Imprenta del Tiempo, 1859. bet. pp. 80-81].
 NOTE.—Insets: Fondadero de Moa.—Puerto de Samá.—Puerto de Jibara.—Puertos de Nipe, Cabónico y Levisa.—Puerto de Juraguá.—Puerto de Tánamo.
- 1852-53. Chart of the island of Cuba. John Arrowsmith, litho. 11½x24.
 [In Great Britain. Parliament. Reports, committees. 1852-53. v. 39].
1853. Cuadro de la división territorial y de la población de la isla de Cuba. Lith. Eecudero. 10½x15½.
 [In Habana (José Gutiérrez de la Concha y de Irigoyen, marqués de la). Memorias sobre el estado político, gobierno y administración de la isla de Cuba. 8°. Madrid, J. Trujillo, 1853. at end].
1853. Isla de Cuba por el teniente coronel, capitán de ingenieros d. Francisco Coello. Las notas estadísticas é históricas han sido escritas por d. Pascual Madoz. Madrid 1853. Casi todo el interior de la isla, ha sido arreglado y dibujado por mi amigo y compañero d. Tomas O-Ryan teniente coronel, capitán de ingenieros. Grabado en Madrid bajo la dirección del autor. La topografía por d. Camilo Alabern, el contorno por Deroux, la letra por Bacot. Las cartas que no tengan el sello de la empresa se considerarán falsificadas. 21½x40.
 [In Coello de Portugal y Quesada (Francisco). Atlas de España. 16°. [Madrid, 1848-68].
 NOTE.—Inset plans: "Seno Mejicano.—Guanajay. 1 2000.000.—Manzanillo. 1 200.000.—Holguín. 1 200.000. Santiago de las Vegas. 1 20.000.—Pinar del Río. 1 20.000.—S. Antonio de los Baños. 1 20.000.—La Asunción de Guanabacoa. 1 20.000.—Contorno de la Habana. 1 500.000.—S. Julian de los Güines. 1 20.000.—S. Clara. 1 20.000.—Caibarien. 1 20.000.—Islas Lucayas.—Puerto Príncipe. 1 20.000."]
1854. Map of the West Indies & Bahama Islands with the adjacent coasts of Yucatan, Honduras, Caracas, &c. By James Wyld. 11x30½. London, J. Wyld, 1851.
 [In Wyld (James). A new general atlas. fol. London. [1854].]
1854. Plano de Matanzas. Litogr. de L. Marguier. 11½x15½.
 [In Alfonso (Pedro Antonio). Memorias de un matancero. Apuntes para la historia de la isla de Cuba, con relacion a la ciudad de San Carlos [sic.] y San Severino de Matanzas. 12°. Matanzas, Marsal y ca. 1754. at end].
1854. West Indies. Drawn & engraved by J. Dower. 13½x16½.
 [In Dower (John). A new general atlas of the world. fol. London, H. Teedale & co. [1854]. no. 39].

- 1854-1858. Kerhallet (Charles Marie Phillippe de, 1809-1863). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles et dans le golfe du Mexique* par m. Ch. Phillippe de Kerhallet. 3 v. Paris, dépôt-général de la marine, 1854-[1858].
1855. Colton's Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 11½x14. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton, [1855].
[In Colton (G. Woolworth). Colton's general atlas. fol. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & co. 1870. no. 87].
1855. Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 12½x15½. New York, J. H. Colton & co. 1855.
1855. Cuba. North coast. Anchorage on the west side of l. Frances. By T. W. Sullivan, r. n. master h. m. s. Vestal. 1854. 9½x12½. London, 1855.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2384].
1855. A general chart of the West Indies and gulph of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts &c . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1855. 4 sheets each 24x37½. [London] 1824-1855.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart nos. 322a-392d].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin Islands.
1855. Map of the island of Cuba. Compiled from the most reliable Spanish authorities. 26x34. [New York, Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning, 1855].
1855. Plan of the city of Havana and its environs, from a survey made April 1855 by A. De Lofio. 7x7½. New Orleans, A. De Lofio, 1855.
1855. West Indies. Drawn & engraved by J. Dower. 8x10.
[In Petermann (August Heinrich) and Milner (Thomas). The library atlas of physical and political geography. fol. London, W. S. Orr, 1855. no. 46].
1856. Central America, Mexico & West Indies. Drawn & engraved by J. Bartholomew. Printed in colors by Schenck & Macfarlane, Edinburgh. 10½x15½.
[In Black (Adam) and Black (Charles). Black's atlas of North America. fol. Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, 1856. no. 19].
1856. Entrée de Cabañas, île de Cuba. Croquis levé en 1816 par de Mayne . . . 1/33,113. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1500. no. [56].]
1856. Port de Bahia-Hondia, île de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/34,129. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1503. no. [55].]
1856. Port de Baracoa, île de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/7,020. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1501. no. [59].]
1856. Port de Jagua, Cuba. Levé en 1836 par Félix de Bouyon . . . 1/61,500. 18x11½. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1601. no. [51].]
1856. Port de Mariel, île de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/24,038. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1502. no. [57].]

1856. Port de Mata (île de Mata) d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/9,901. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1499. no. [58].]
1856. Port de Matanzas, île de Cuba. Croquis fait d'après un plan Espagnol corrigé en 1840, par le master Forbes . . . 1/78,500. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1597. no. [61].]
1856. Récifs des Colorados, île de Cuba. Levés en 1836, par le commandant R. Owen. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. no. 1592].
1856. West India islands. 12x14½. [In Morse (Charles W.). *Morse's general atlas of the world*. fol. New York, D. Appleton & co. 1856. no. 30].
1856. West Indies. 9½x15. Philadelphia, C. Desilver, [1856].
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). *A new universal atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, C. Desilver, 1857. no. 41].
1857. La Havane. [View]. Ed. Wullmann sc. 4x6.
[In Malte-Brun (Malthé Coward Brunn, called). *Géographie universelle*. 4°. Paris, Fume & cie. 1857. v. 6, p. 599].
1857. Île de Pinos, Cuba. Levée en 1828 par le cap'te Harris. 11½x18½. [Paris], dépôt générale de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1740. no. [52].]
1857. Mapa ilustrativo de la obra titulada lo que fuimos y lo que somos ó la Habana antigua i moderna. Construido por el autor de la misma dn. José Ma. de la Torre. 1857. Lit. de Marlin, F. M. de Villiers lit. 11½x19.
[In Torre (José María de la). *Lo que somos ó la Habana antigua y moderna*. 8°. Habana, imprenta de Spencer y ca. 1857. bet. pp. 4-5].
1857. Mapa ilustrativo de la obra titulada lo que fuimos y lo que somos ó la Habana antigua i moderna. Construido por el autor de la misma dn. José M^{te} d^{na} Torro. 1857. Traced by J. M. Dueñas. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. 12x18½.
[In United States. War Department. *Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs*. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. v. 2, pt. 3. at end].
NOTE.—Five small insets of Havana in 1604.
1857. Mouillage de la Caye Confites, île de Cuba, d'après un plan Espagnol de 1802. 1/66,700. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1739. no. [60].]
1857. Port de Guantanamo, île de Cuba, d'après un plan Espagnol de 1809. 1/67,900. 18x11½. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1738. no. [49].]
1857. Port de Santiago de Cuba, île de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1802. 1/23,000. 18x11½. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1737. no. [50].]
1857. West Indies. By Sidney Hall. English miles 69 to a degree. French leagues 25 to a degree. Spanish leagues 16 to a degree. 16½x20.
[In his *A new general atlas* . . . constructed entirely from new drawings. fol. London, Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, [1857]. no. 47].

1858. Cárdenas levé en 1831 par les Goélettes de guerre, la Ligera et la Clarita. 1/142,500. 9x12. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1858.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). *Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles*. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1864-[1868]. v. 1, no. 1773. no. [62].]
1858. H. Kiepert's karte des nördlichen tropischen America.—A new map of tropical America north of the equator, comprising the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, New Granada, and Venezuela . . . 6 sheets each 19x20½. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1858.
1858. Harbor of Sagua la Grande, from actual survey. 20½x28½. New York, F. & G. W. Blunt, 1858.
1858. Harbor of Sagua la Grande from actual survey. 6½x9½. New York, F. & G. W. Blunt, 1858.
NOTE.—Photographic reproduction.
1858. West Indies. Cuba. Havana surveyed by comodore d. Antonio de Arévalo and lieut.'s d. Eduardo Failde & d. Manuel Costilla of the Spanish navy 1854. Copied from the chart published at Madrid in 1855. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 24x37. London, 1858.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 414].
1858. West Indies. Cuba, the eastern portion. From a chart published at the hydrographical office Madrid, 1837. Corrected from surveys and observations by Capt.^m R. Owen and E. Barnet and J. Parsons mast. r. n., and from the Spanish maps of Pichard & Coello. 1858. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 25½x39. London, 1858.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2580].
1858. West Indies. Cuba, the western portion. From a chart published at the hydrographical office Madrid, 1837. Corrected from surveys and observations by capt. R. Owen and E. Barnett, r. n., and from the Spanish maps of Pichardo & Coello. 1858. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 25½x38½. London, 1858.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2579].
1859. Plano de Santiago de Cuba.—Plano de Matanzas.—Plano de Puerto-Principe.—Plano de Trinidad. Tabla de distancias entre las principales poblaciones de la isla de Cuba expresadas en leguas provinciales de 5000 varas cubanas. 11½x15½. Habana, litoga. del gobierno y de la r^a s^{ta}d ec^{ta}. [1859].
[In Garcia de Arboleya (José). *Manual de la isla de Cuba*. 2 ed. 24°. Habana, imprenta del Tiempo, 1859. bet. pp. 128-129].
1860. Chart of Cardenas bay, by Capt. Samuel Smith . . . Scale 1 inch to 1 mile. Drawn by J. P. Newell. J. H. Bufford's lith. 20½x24½. Boston, [1860].
1860. Colton's Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 17x22. New York, J. H. Colton, 1860.
NOTE.—Inset: Map showing the central position of Cuba.
1860. The West Indies. By G. H. Swanston, Edinr. Geographical miles 60 = one degree. English miles 69 = one degree. 16x20.
[In Swanston (George H.) *The companion atlas*. fol. Edinburgh, New York, A. Fullarton & co. [1860]. no. 36].
1860. West Indies. Engraved by S. H. 10½x14½.
[In Bartholomew (John, jr.). *Black's general atlas of the world*. New ed. fol. Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, 1860. map 47].
1860. West Indies. Cuba, the western portion. From a chart published at the hydrographical office Madrid, 1837. Corrected from surveys and observations by capt.^m R. Owen and E. Barnett r. n., and from the Spanish maps of Pichardo & Coello. 1858. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 24½x38½. London, 1860.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2579].

1861. Colton's Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 13½x18. New York, J. H. Colton, 1861.
 [In Spanish (The) West Indies . . . Cuba: from the Spanish of don J. M. de la Torre.—Porto Rico: by J. T. O'Neal. 16°. New York, J. H. Colton, 1861. at end].
 NOTE.—Inset: Map showing the central portion of Cuba.—Porto Rico.
1861. Colton's map of the United States, Mexico, the West Indies, &c. 1861. 30x37. New York, J. H. Colton & co. 1861.
1861. Mapa físico político e itinerario de la isla de Cuba, acompañado de varios planos particulares y de noticias estadísticas, por d. José María de la Torre . . . 49x67. Nueva York, J. H. Colton, 1861.
1862. Colton's new map of the West Indies, showing also part of Central America, the U. S. of Colombia, Venezuela, etc. . . . 38x56. New York, J. H. Colton, 1862.
1862. La Havane. [View]. 6½x12½.
 [In Mornand (F.) and Vilbort (J.) Voyage illustré dans les deux mondes. fol. Paris, Le Chavallier, 1862. p. 365].
1862. Part of a chart of the West India islands. From British & Spanish surveys. 15½x24½. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1862.
1863. Cuba and Jamaica. Drawn & engraved by T. Ettling. 12x17.
 [In Dispatch (The) atlas. fol. London, Weekly Dispatch office, 1863. no. 216].
1863. West Indies—Cuba. Port of Santiago de Cuba from a Spanish government survey 1863. 9½x6½.
 [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office].
 NOTE.—Inset: El Portillo surveyed by commander C. H. Rockwell and the officers of the U. S. S. Yantic, 1869. Photographic reproduction.
1864. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts, etc. . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1862. 4 sheets each, 24x37½. London, [1824]—1864.
 [Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart nos. 392a—392d].
 NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin islands.
1864. Johnson (A. J.). Johnson's West Indies. 14x21. [New York], Johnson & Ward, [1864].
 NOTE.—Inset: The Bermuda islands.
1864. Laurie's chart of the West Indies and the gulf of Mexico; constructed by A. G. Findlay, f. r. g. s. 2 sheets each 24x30½. London, R. H. Laurie, 1864.
 NOTE.—Insets: Key-West harbour, Florida.—Sta. Ana harbour.—Curaçao.—Bocas de Dragos and Port Spain.—Cartagena.—Santa Marta.—Cumana.—Bridgetown.—Barrabados.—Continuation of the coast of Guayana.
1864. Nuevo mapa topográfico de la isla de Puerto Rico. Con planos extensos de los principales puertos y notas estadísticas compiladas de datos oficiales. 40x58. Nuevo York, J. H. Colton, 1864.
 NOTE.—Contains Mapa de las Antillas y contornos de Ponce.—Mapa de los contornos de S. Juan de Puerto Rico.—Mapa de las islas de Cuba y San Domingo y Jamaica.—Plano de S. Juan de Puerto Roco.—Mapa de la Isla Culebra y Vleques y canales entre ellas y Puerto Rico, etc.
 Copy in Department of State.
1865. Island of Cuba. 2½x6½.
 [In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new reference atlas. fol. Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & co. 1865. no. 28].
 NOTE.—Inset to: Map of the West Indies.

1866. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts, etc . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1862, and various other authorities to 1866. 4 sheets each 24x37. London, 1824-1866.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart nos. 392a-392d].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin Islands.
1867. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts, etc . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1862, and various other authorities to 1866. 4 sheets each 24x37. London, 1824-1867.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Charts nos. 392a-392d].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin Islands.
1867. Map of the island of Cuba. 4x9.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia. S. A. Mitchell, jr., 1867. no. 56].
NOTE.—Inset to: "Map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies."
1868. Map of the island of Cuba, with Porto Rico & Jamaica to accompany "A handbook for Havana and guide for travellers in the West Indies." 11½x15½.
[In Tyng (C. D.) The stranger in the tropics. 12°. New York, American news co. 1868. at end].
- 1869-83. Croquis geológico de la isla de Cuba por d. Manuel Fernandez de Castro ampliado por d. Pedro Salterain y Legarra, ingenieros de minas, 1869-83. Escala de 1/2.000000. 17x26½.
[In Congrès international des américanistes. Actas de la cuarta reunion, 1881. 8°. Madrid, imprenta de Fortanet, 1888. v. 2, at end].
- Same.
[In Spain. Comisión del mapa geológico. Boletín. 8°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1884. v. 11, at end].
1870. Island of Cuba. From H. H. Lloyd & co.'s Atlas of the United States. 13½x16.
[In Warner & Higgins. Atlas of Edgar county and the state of Illinois. fol. Philadelphia, Warner & Higgins, 1870. p. 9].
1871. Cuba, West Indies. Port of Santiago de Cuba. From a Spanish survey. Corrected to 1871. 25x17½. Washington, 1871.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 818].
NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.
1871. Isla de Cuba. Rubio, Grilo y Vitturi, editores. B. Cuarenta lit'o. 7x10.
[In Penzuela (Jacobo de la). Crónica de las Antillas. 8°. Madrid, Rubio, Grilo & Vitturi, 1871: Crónica general de España. v. 12, pt. 1, bet. pp. 6-7].
1871. West Indies and Central America. E. Weller sculp. 7½x10½.
[In Butler (Samuel, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry). An atlas of modern geography. 8°. London, Longmans Green & co. 1871. no. 28].
1872. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell, 1873. no. 68].
NOTE.—Copyrighted in 1872.

1872. Mapa de la isla de Cuba en 1872. Arreglado á la última division territorial con las líneas de telégrafos, cables submarinos, ferro-carriles, y derroteros de vapores marítimos, por d. Enrique de Arantave. J. M. Penulas, grabo. Havana. 12x18. Madrid, centro litográfico de la Nacion, 1872.
1873. Cuba. Western portion. Republished from Brit. adm'y. chart no. 2579, corrected to Nov. 1873. 24½x37. Washington, 1873.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 516].
1873. Geographical and topographical map of the island of Cuba, by the honorary auditor of the marine d. Estéban Pichardo. Republished in the office of the chief of engineers, U. S. A. Nov. 27th 1873. Matanzas, Habana, 8º. 24x33½.
[United States. War department. Engineer corps].
1873. West Indies. Cuba. Eastern portion. Republished from Brit. adm'y. chart no. 2580, corrected to Nov. 1873. 24½x37½. Washington, 1873.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 517].
1874. Case's map of the United States, British provinces, Mexico and part of the West Indies. 60x70. Hartford, O. D. Case & co., 1874.
1874. The granger's map of the United States, British provinces, West Indies, Mexico and Central America. [By Gaylord Watson]. 38x50. Chicago, Watson's Chicago branch, 1874.
1874. Map of the island of Cuba, eastern portion. Compiled in the office of the chief of engineers, U. S. army. 1874. Photo-lith. by J. Bien. N. Y. 25½x38½.
[United States. War department. Engineer corps].
1874. Map of the island of Cuba, western portion. Compiled in the office of the chief of engineers. U. S. Army, 1874. Photolith. by J. Bien, N. Y. 25½x38½.
[United States. War department. Engineer corps].
1874. Mapa físico político itinerario de la isla de Cuba. Acompañado de varios planos particulares y de noticias estadísticas, por d. José Maria de la Torre . . . Edición dedicada al sor d. Guillermo C. Downs. 50x67. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & co. 1874.
NOTE.—Pictorial border.
1874. Topographical map of the island of Cuba, compiled from the most reliable Spanish authorities by J. Schedler . . . 22x33. New York, E. Steiger, 1874.
NOTE.—Insets. Map of Central America and the West Indies showing the relative position of the island of Cuba.—City and harbor of Havana.
1875. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia. S. A. Mitchell, 1876. no. 102].
NOTE.—Copyrighted in 1875.
1875. Isla de Cuba. Carta geotopografica . . . Por d. Estéban Pichardo . . . Escalas 200.000. 36 sheets each 21x23. [Habana, 1875].
NOTE.—Sheets 33-34 (i. e. title-page and Puerto Rico) supplied by photographic reproduction from U. S. War department copy.
1875. Isla de Cuba. Plano de las Villas y Departamento Central. 18x25½.
[In Habana (José Gutiérrez de la Concha y de Irigien, *marqués de la*). Memoria sobre la guerra de la isla de Cuba y sobre su estado político y económico desde abril de 1874 hasta marzo de 1875. 8º. Madrid, R. Labajos, 1875. at end].
1876. Mar de las Antillas. Hoji I. Carta de la isla de Cuba, segun los trabajos ejecutados hasta el día, por los sr̄s. Churruca, Ceballos, Laborde, Barcaiz-tegui, Ferrer, Ugarte, La Rigada, Del Rio Cosa, Moreno, Diaz Herrera, Aragon, Serrano Mayoral, y otros. J. Riudanets la construyó. M. Rodriguez la grabó. Corregida en 1876. 23½x39. Madrid, 1866.
[Spain. Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografía].

1876. Plano telegráfico de la ysla de Cuba con la división territorial, líneas telegráficas oficiales y particulares cables submarinos, ferro-carriles y derroteros de vapores, por d. Enrique de Arantave. 16½x27. New York, 1876.
 NOTE.—Gives "Cuadro general de las estaciones telegráficas en 1876."
1876. West India islands and Caribbean sea. Sheet I. Comprising Florida strait, Bahama islands and the Greater Antilles, compiled from the most recent surveys, 1876. 25½x37½. London, 1876.
 [Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 761].
1876. West India islands and Caribbean sea. Sheet II. Comprising the Lesser Antilles and coasts of Venezuela and New Granada, from gulf of Paria to gulf of Darien. Compiled from the most recent surveys, 1876. 24½x37½. London, 1876.
 [Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 762].
1876. West Indies and Central America. Drawn by F. A. Gray. Engraved by J. M. Atwood. 12x15.
 [In Gray (O. W.) & son. The national atlas. fol. Philadelphia, O. W. Gray & son, 1876. no. 123].
 NOTE.—Inset: The Bermuda islands (British).
1876. William's [G. W.] copper-plate map of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, etc. 63x63. Philadelphia, J. M. Atwood, [1876].
1877. Antilles. 7½x10½.
 [In Fayard de la Bruyère (Jean Arthème) and Baralle (Alphonse). Atlas universel fol. Paris, A. Fayard, 1877. bet. pp. 382-383].
1877. West India islands and Caribbean sea. Sheet III. Comprising the coast of Central America with the off-lying dangers extending to Jamaica, compiled from the most recent surveys, 1876. 24½x32. London, 1877.
 [Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 763].
1877. West Indies and Central America. Drawn by F. A. Gray. Engraved by J. M. Atwood. 12x15.
 [In Gray (O. W.) & son. The national atlas. fol. Philadelphia, O. W. Gray & son, 1877. no. 123].
 NOTE.—Inset: The Bermuda islands (British).
1877. West Indies, Cuba. Western portion republished from Brit. admty. chart no. 2579, corrected to 1877. 24½x37½. Washington, 1877.
 [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 516].
1878. Cuba. 9½x12½.
 [In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell, 1878. no. 102].
1878. Cuba. Eastern portion. Republished from Brit. admy. chart no. 2580, corrected to Jan., 1878. 22½x37. Washington, 1878.
 [United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 517].
1879. Cuba. 9½x12½.
 [In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell, 1879. no. 102].
1879. Isla de Cuba. Costa meridional. Plano del puerto de Casilda, Masio, y demas fondeaderos adyacentes á la ciudad de Trinidad, segun los datos mas recientes. J. Riudavet lo construyó y delineó. 12½x18½. Madrid, 1879.
 [In Spain. Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografía. Chart no. 759].
 NOTE.—Inset: Muelles de Casilda.
1879. Isla de Cuba. Plano de la ciudad y puerto de la Habana segun los trabajos españoles más recientes. J. Noguera lo construyó. F. Fungairiño lo grabó. S. Bregante gº la letra. 25x39. Madrid, 1879.
 [Spain. Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografía. no. 218 A].

1880. Cuba. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia. Bradley & co. 1880. no. 102].
1880. Mapa geológico y topográfico en bosquejo de las jurisdicciones de la Habana y Guanabacoa (Isla de Cuba) por el ingeniero jefe del cuerpo de minas d. Pedro Salterain y Legarra 1880. Escala de 1/2000.000. 9×12 .
[Spain. Comisión del mapa geológico. Boletín. 8°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1880. v. 7. map D at end].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 1, pt. 3, "Apuntes para una descripción físico-geológica de las jurisdicciones de La Habana y Guanabacoa (Isla de Cuba). By Pedro Salterain.
1881. Gran carta geográfica-enciclopédica de la isla de Cuba. Compilado por d. German Gonzales. Grabada por G. Pfeifer. Lit. de G. Pfeifer, Madrid. 33×62 .
1882. Central-Amerika und Westindien entworfen und gezeichnet von dr. Joseph Chavanne. Maasstab 1:6.500.000. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 34$.
[In Deutsche rundschaufür geographie und statistik . . . von prof. dr. Carl Arendt. 8°. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1882. v. 4, p. 566].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 542, "Der Isthmus von Tehuantepec. Von H. Seidel in Berlin."
Insets: Isthmus von Tehuantepec.—Isthmus von Panama.—Das Plateau v. Mexico. Maasstab 1:1.300.000.—Isthmus von Darien. Maasstab 1:1.000.000.
1882. Cuba. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia. Bradley & company, 1882. no. 102].
1882. Cuba. South coast. Approaches to ports Casilda and Masio, with the adjacent anchorages. From a Spanish government chart of 1879. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19$. London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 98].
NOTE.—Inset: Port Casilda.
1882. Ports and anchorages at the eastern end of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys in 1860-74.—Yumuri bay.—Port Niquero.—Port Escondido or Hidden harbour.—Port Cueva.—Port Aguacate.—Limonos river.—Naguarage.—Port Navas.—Port Signa.—Port Boma.—Port Mata.—Port Baracoa and Miel bay.—Port bay.—Guanito bay.—Port Maravi.—Port Baitiqueri.—Port Cayaguaneque.—Port Taco. Engr. by Edw^d. Weller. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 435].
1882. West Indies. Cuba. Havana harbour. From the latest surveys by the Spanish government in 1879. Corrected to 1887. 25×38 . London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty chart no. 414].
1883. Estrechos Bahama por donde pasó la escuadra inglesa en 1762. $4 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Bachiller y Morales (Antonio). Cuba. 8°. Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. bet. pp. 30-31].
1883. Plan del pasado sitio de la Habana, castillo del Morro y sus cercanías. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$.
[In Bachiller y Morales (Antonio). Cuba. 8°. Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. bet. pp. 76-77].
1883. Plano topográfico é ilustrado de Santiago de Cuba. Por su autor el sargento 1° grad.^o 2°. del bñ Cazadores de Chiclana núm.^o 5. Manuel N. Gimenez Manin. Mayo 30, 1883. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$. New York, Mayer, Merkel & Ottmann, lith., 1883.
NOTE.—Copyrighted by Diego de Moya.
Inset views of buildings.
1883. West Indies. Ports & anchorages on the northeast coast of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys in 1867-8. Port Cayo Moa.—Jaragua anchorage.—Yamanigüey & Cafiete anchorages. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 518^a].

1883. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Port Guantánamo, or Cumberland harbor. From a Spanish government survey corrected to 1881. 13x7½. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 377*].
1883. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Bahía Honda. From a Spanish plan corrected to 1883.—West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Mariel. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. 10½x14. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 520*].
1883. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Tanamá. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. Port Cebollás. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 518*].
1884. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, W. M. Bradley & bro. 1884. no. 102].
1884. Planos de comunicaciones de las provincias de la isla de Cuba con otros datos relativos al ramo de correos par el sub-inspector dn. Sebastian Acosta Quintana. title, 5 maps, 5 tables. 18°. Habana, J. Menéndez & brothers, 1884.
1884. West Indies. Anchorages on the north coast of Cuba. Cardenas & S^{ta} Clara bays and anchorages formed by Piedras, Mona & Monito cays. From a Spanish government chart published in 1876, corrected to 1883. 17x24. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Charts no. 520*].
NOTE.—Inset: Port Cabañas. From a Spanish plan of 1829.
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Cabonico and Livisa. From a Spanish survey. 10½x13. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 161].
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Cabonico and Livisa. 7½x8½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Chart no. 161].
NOTE.—Photographic reproduction.
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Jururu. From a Spanish survey. 14x11½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 158].
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Nipe. From a Spanish survey. 10½x15½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 160].
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Vita or Bitá. From a Spanish survey. 13x11½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 159].
1884. West Indies. Ports and anchorages at the eastern end of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys in 1860-74.—Yumuri bay.—Port Niquero.—Port Escondido or Hidden harbor.—Port Cueva.—Port Aguacate.—Limones river. Naguarage.—Port Navas.—Port Sigua.—Port Boma.—Port Mata.—Port Baracoa and Miel bay.—Port Bay.—Guanito bay.—Port Maravi.—Port Baitiqueri.—Port Cayaguaneque.—Port Taco. 16x23½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 377*].

1884. West Indies. Ports on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish surveys corrected to 1883.—Nuevitas del principe.—Nuevitas del principe. Plan of the channel on an enlarged scale.—Nuevas grandes.—Manati.—16½x16. Washington, 1884.

[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 520].

1884. West Indies. Ports on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys corrected to 1883.—Port Sama.—Port Yaguaneque.—Port Cananova.—Port Naranjo. 19x14. Washington, 1884.

[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 519].

1885. West Indies. N. & S. S. Jocelyn, sc. 7½x9½.

[In Morse (Sidney E.) A new universal atlas of the world. 4°. New Haven, N. & S. S. Jocelyn, 1826].

1886. Antilles. Echelle du 15.000.000e. Gravé et imprimé par Erhard, 1886. 9½x6½.

[In Grande (La) encyclopédie. 8°. Paris, H. Lamirault & cie. [1885-96]. v. 3, p. 204].

1886. Map of Cuba. 2½x5.

[In Rand, McNally & co.'s pocket atlas of the world. 24°. Chicago, New York, Rand, McNally & co. 1886. p. 180].

1886. West Indies. Cuba—South coast. Port Xagua or Cienfuegos. From a Spanish survey, 1836. Corrected to 1886. 24½x17½. Washington, 1884.

[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 521].

1886. West Indies. Island of Cuba. Cape San Antonio to longitude 76 west with adjacent part of Great Bahama bank. Compiled from the latest British and Spanish charts. 1885. Drawn by C. P. Bolles, engraved by H. C. Evans, and H. T. Knight. Ed. of August, 1886. 24½x43½. Washington, 1886.

[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 947].

1887. América Central y las Antillas. Escala 1:9.250.000. 9½x7½.

[In Diccionario enciclopédico Hispano-Americano. 8°. Barcelona, Montaner & Simon, 1887. v. 2, p. 314].

1887. Cuba—North coast. Port Matanzas. From Spanish surveys. Corrected to 1883. Large corrections . . . Novr. 87. J. Walker sculpt. 7x9½. [London], 1882-87.

[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 415].

1887. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Port of Santiago de Cuba. From a Spanish survey in 1863, corrected for the latest information 1887. Drawn by M. Franke, engraved by M. Franke and E. A. Ruebsam. 21½x16. Washington, 1887.

[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1003].

NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.

1889. Map of Havana, Cuba. 8½x12½.

[In Campbell (Beau). Around the corner to Cuba. 12°. New York, C. G. Crawford, 1889. at end].

1889. Trayectoria del ciclon de Septiembre de 1888 a traves de la isla de Cuba. 9½x12½. Mexico, lit. del Timbre, [1889].

1889. West India islands. Islands and banks between San Salvador and San Domingo. Principally from the surveys of commander Richard Owen and the officers of H. M. S. Blossom, 1829-1832. Engr. by Edw^d Weller. 25x46½. London, 1889.

[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1266].

1889. *West Indies. Cuba. Havana harbour.* From the latest surveys published by the Spanish government in 1899. Corrected to 1887. Large corrections, March 1885, July 1889. Engraved by E. Weller. Natural scale 1/7855. 24½x38. London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 414].
1890. *Mapa de Cuba y Puerto-Rico.* 24½x33.
[In Castillo (Rafael del). *Gran diccionario geográfico, estadístico é histórico de España y sus provincias.* 8°. Barcelona, Heinrich & ca. 1890. v. 2, at end].
1890. *West Indies. South coast of Cuba. El Portillo.* From a survey in 1889 by the officers of the U. S. S. Yantic. Commander C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., comd'g. Drawn by A. Klakring. Engraved by M. Franke and C. A. Kolb. 18½x22½. Washington, 1890.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1196].
- 1890-1900. *Map of the city of Havana. Casos de fiebre amarilla. Año 1890-1900.* M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. each 11½x15.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 1, pt. 2, nos. 40-50].
1891. *Méxique, Amérique centrale et Antilles; dressé sous la direction de J. Migeon, par Ch. Lacoste, gravé par L. Smith, écrit par A. Bizet. Échelles 1:12.950.000. 12½x18½. Paris, Migeon, [1891].*
[In Desbuissons (L.) and others. *Nouvel atlas illustré. Géographie universelle. Texte par m. A. Martineau.* fol. Paris, [J. Migeon], 1891. no. 57].
NOTE.—Ornamented by an engraved view of the city of Mexico.
1891. *West Indies. Cuba. Harbor of Havana.* From the most recent Spanish surveys to 1887. Extensive corrections Oct., 1891. 24½x38½. Washington, 1882.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 307].
1891. *West Indies—Cuba. Port of Santiago de Cuba.* From a Spanish government survey 1863. Engraved by Edwd. Weller. Large corrections May 1872, Novr. 1891. 24½x18. London, 1878-91.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 443].
NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.—El portillo.
1891. *West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Bahia Honda.* From a Spanish plan corrected to 1883.—*West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Mariel.* From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. Extensive corrections Apr., 1891. 10½x14½. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart 520^b].
1892. *Cuba. 12½x19½.*
[In Rand, McNally & co.'s enlarged business atlas and shippers' guide. 22d ed. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1892. p. 20].
1892. *Plano de la Habana por d. Estéban T. Pichardo; reproducción autorizada por el autor. Escala 1/10,000. 10½x16.*
[In *Diccionario enciclopédico Hispano-Americano.* 8°. Barcelona, Montaner & Simon, 1892. v. 10, bet. pp. 8-9].
1892. *West Indies. Cuba. Port Sagua la Grande.* From Spanish surveys in 1858 and 1861. Drawn by A. Klakring. Engr. by M. Francke, R. A. Daniel and A. W. Helmsen. 29½x31. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1811].
1892. *West Indies. Cuba. South coast. Jucaro anchorage.* From Spanish surveys to 1891. 15x10. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1887].

1892. The West Indies with the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea. Compiled from the latest information. Drawn by A. C. Roberts. Engr. by W. M. Dougal and A. C. Ruebsam. $31\frac{1}{2} \times 50\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1290].
1894. Map of the city of Havana . . . $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In Prince (John C.) Cuba illustrated. 6th ed. New York, N. Thompson & co. [1894]. front.]
1894. Mapa de la isla de Cuba, por el doctor Manuel Pruna Santa Cruz. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 24$. Habana, Castro, Fernandez y ca. 1894.
1894. West Indies. Ports on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish surveys corrected to 1883. Port Gibara.—Port Banes.—Port Padre.—Port Bariay. Extensive corrections Feb. 1894. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 519^a].
1895. Cuba in 1895. $14 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$. London, J. D. Potter.
[In Cuban committee in London. The resolution in Cuba. Issued by the Cuban committee in London. 8°. [London, 1895?] front.]
NOTE.—Inset: The West Indies and their relation to the coasts of North and South America.
1895. Lageplan von Havana. Maasstab 1:81000. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Meyers konversations-lexicon. 5te aufl. 8°. Leipzig und Wien, bibliographisches institut, 1895. v. 8, p. 475].
1895. Croquis geológico de una estrecha zona de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba. V. Pellitero. Escala 1/400.000 horizontales, 1/60.000 verticales. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
[Spain. Comisión del mapa geológico. Boletín. 8°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1895. v. 20, at end].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 1, pt. 2, "Apuntes geológicos referentes al itinerario de Sagua de Tanamo á Santa Catalina de Guantánamo en la isla de Cuba por d. Valentin Pellitero."
1896. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America. 1796. D. Martin, sculpt. $14 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Reid (John, publisher). The American atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796. no. 20].
1896. Carte de l'île de Cuba. 1896. Echelle: 1/2.000.000. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 23$.
[In Annales de géographie. 1896. 8°. Paris, A. Colin & cie. [1896]. v. 7, p. 238].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 281.
1896. Carte générale de l'île de Cuba. Dressée d'après les documents officiels les plus récents, indiquant la marche de l'armée révolutionnaire et les lignes fortifiées espagnoles "la trocha del Mariel," et "la trocha del Júcaro." Par V. Mestre Amábilie. Hector de Saavedra, dibujó. Échelle de 1:2.000.000. $14 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. Paris, 1896.
[In Mestre Amábilie (V.) La question cubaine et le conflit hispano-américain. 8°. Paris, 6, chaussée d'Antin, 1896. at end].
1896. Crónica de la guerra de Cuba de la rebelión de Filipinas. Provincia de Pinar del Rio, Isla de Cuba. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Guerrero (Rafael). Crónica de la guerra de Cuba y de la rebelión de Filipinas, 1895-96. 8°. Barcelona, M. Maucel, 1895-97. v. 4, bet. pp. 464-465].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de la Habana formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la Isla de Cuba y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:100.000. 2 sheets each 37×26 . [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de Matanzas, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba y ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:200.000 22×29 . [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].

1896. Croquis de la provincia de Pinar del Rio, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:225.000. 2 sheets each 37x26. [Madrid, imprenta y litografia del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de Puerto Principe, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:275.000. 2 sheets each 37x26. [Madrid, imprenta y litografia del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de Santa Clara, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba y ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:250.000. 2 sheets each 29½x26½. [Madrid, imprenta y litografia del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Cuba. South coast. Approaches to ports Casilda and Masio, with the adjacent anchorages. From a Spanish government chart of 1879. Extensive corrections Nov. 1896. 18x20. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 916].
NOTE.—Inset: Port Casilda.
1896. Cuba en 1896. Publicado por la imprenta "America." 14½x19½. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & co. 1896.
[Ja Pierra (Fidel G.) Cuba. Physical features of Cuba, her past, present, and possible future. 8°. New York, S. Figueroa, 1896. front.]
1896. [Map of Cuba]. 7½x12½.
[Ja Cabrera (Raimundo). Cuba and the Cubans; tr. from the eighth Spanish edition of "Cuba y sus jueces", by L. Guiteras. 12°. Philadelphia, the Levy type co. 1896. at end].
1896. Map of Cuba showing official political divisions. E. F. Fisk. 6x12½.
[Ja Rowan (Andrew Summers) and Ramsey (Marathon Montrose). The island of Cuba. 16°. New York, H. Holt & co. 1896. front.]
1896. Map of Cuba showing popular divisions. E. F. Fisk. 6x12½.
[Ja Rowan (Andrew Summers) and Ramsey (Marathon Montrose). The island of Cuba. 16°. New York, H. Holt & co. 1896. bet. pp. 4-5].
1896. New map of Cuba. 36x53½. New York, J. S. Bryan, 1896.
NOTE.—Pictorial border.
1896. West Indies. Cuba, north coast. Port Matanzas. From a Spanish government survey 1892. Engr. by Edw^d. Weller. 19x25½. London, 1896.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 424].
1896. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Port Santa Cruz del Sur. From a Spanish survey in 1894. Drawn by J. D. Cleary. Engr. by A. G. Erni and J. C. Forrest. 23½x15. Washington, 1896.
[United States. Navy Department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1523].
1896. West Indies. The island of Cuba. Compiled from the following sources of information: Chart of the island of Cuba, published in 1874 by the office of the chief of engineers, U. S. army. Map of the island of Cuba, in 36 sheets, printed by the Spanish government. British admiralty charts nos. 1217, 2009, 2579 and 2580. 2 sheets each 25½x37½. Washington, 1896.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1560].
1897. Antillen. Massstab 1:10.000.000. 8½x10½.
[Ja Brockhaus' konversations-lexikon. 14te aufl. 8°. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1896. v. 1, bet. pp. 692-698].

1897. Croquis de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba, formado per el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba ampliado e estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1897. Escala aproximada de 1:250.000. 2 sheets each 39½x24½. [Madrid, imprenta y litografia del Depósito de la guerra?] 1897. [Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1897. Cuba. North coast. Cay Francés anchorage. For the port of San Juan de Remedias. From a Spanish survey in 1829.—Cuba, north coast. Cay Confites anchorage. From a Spanish survey in 1832.—Isle of Pines. Puerto Frances. By the officers of h. m. s. Steady, 1863. Extensive corrections, June, 1897, Dec., 1897. 15x18½. London, 1884-97. [United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 270].
1897. Karte von Cuba. Massstab 1:1,500.000. 2 sheets each 11½x18. [In Deutsche rundschaue für geographie und statistik . . . von prof. dr. Friedrich Umlauf. 8°. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1897. v. 19, pp. 48, 96].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 32, "Die Insel Cuba," signed Victor Levy.
1897. Map and history of Cuba from the latest and best authorities . . . By E. Hannaford. 32 pp., 1 fold. map. 24°. Springfield, O., Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, 1897.
1897. Mapa de la isla de Cuba. 18x35. Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1897.
NOTE.—Inset: Province of Havana.—City of Habana.
1897. Mapa del teatro de la guerra de Cuba comprendiendo la mitad occidental de la isla desde Santa Clara hasta el cabo de San Antonio. Dibujado por d. José Riudavets y Cudury segun los datos más completos publicados hasta el día y editado por la empresa de la ilustración Española y Americana. J. Dominguez grabó. 1:800,000. 19x31. Madrid, tipolitografia, "sucesores de Rivadeneyra," [1897].
1897. Mapa del teatro de la guerra de Cuba comprendiendo la mitad oriental de la isla desde Santa Clara hasta la punta Maysi. Dibujado por d. José Riudavets y Cudury segun los datos más completos publicados hasta el día y editado por la empresa de la ilustración Española y Americana. J. Dominguez, grabó. 1:800,000. 19x31. Madrid, tipolitografia, "sucesores de Rivadeneyra", [1897].
1897. Military map of the island of Cuba . . . From the latest official sources. 1897. Scale: 1:500,000. 4 sheets each 30½x23½. Washington, 1897. [United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division].
NOTE.—Printed on cotton.
Sheets no. 1, 2, 4 drawn by C. H. Ourand; no. 3 by W. Morey, jr.
1897. Westindien und Zentral-Amerika. Massstab 1:12000000. 8x10½. [In Meyers konversations-lexikon. 5te aufl. 8°. Leipzig und Wien, Bibliographisches institut, 1897. v-17, bet. pp. 690-691].
- 1898? War map of Cuba, the world, the West Indies . . . Map of Cuba. Scales 69. 16=1 degree. Kilometres 111307=1 degree. 12½x19½.— . . . Map of the West Indies. Scales. Statute miles, 69.16=1 degree. Kilometres, 111.307=1 degree. 12½x19. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. [1898?]
NOTE.—Pocket map.
1898. Atlas of ports, cities, and localities of the island of Cuba. Containing reproductions of maps, charts, and plans obtained from the United States Congressional library, Coast and geodetic survey, Hydrographic office, Engineer dept. U. S. army; also Picardo's map of the island of Cuba, and other sources. 70l. incl. 140 maps. obl. fol. Washington, 1898. [United States. War department, Adjutant general's office].

1898. . . . Map of Cuba. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$. New York, Colton, Ohman & co. 1898.
NOTE.—Supplement Utica Daily Press.
1898. Cuba . . . $14\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{4}$. Philadelphia, the McConnell school supply co. 1898.
NOTE.—Inset: Map of the United States.
1898. Cuba. Part of chart "E", special edition. Date of publication July 1898.
Scale 1:200,000. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 41$. Washington, 1898.
[United States. Treasury department. Coast and geodetic survey. Chart no. 482].
NOTE.—Aids to navigation corrected for information received to Sep. 9, 1898.
- Same.
NOTE.—Aids to navigation corrected for information received to Aug. 14, 1899.
1898. Cuba. Scales. Statute miles $69.16 = 1$ degree. Kilometres, $111,307 = 1$ degree.
 $12\frac{1}{2} \times 19$. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1898.
[In Rand, McNally & co.'s indexed atlas of the world. 2 v. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. [1898]. v. 2, p. 187].
NOTE.—Inset: Port of Santiago.—Port of Cienfuegos.
1898. Cuba, Jamaica and the Bahama islands. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1898.
NOTE.—Copyright, 1898, by Dodd, Mead & company.
1898. [Havana harbor, showing the position of the "Maine"]. The Norris Peters co., photo-litho. $14 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Washington, [1898].
[In U. S. Congress. Senate. 55th Congress. 2d session. Report of the committee on foreign relations . . . relative to affairs in Cuba. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1898. at end].
1898. Havana province—Cuba. Drawn by W. Morey, jr. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 39$. [Washington], 1898.
[United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division].
1898. Lee's Spanish-American war chart. 8°. Chicago, Laird & Lee, [1898].
1898. [Map of Cuba]. George Philip & son. $8 \times 18\frac{1}{4}$. New York, C. Scribner's sons, [1898].
[In Davey (Richard Patrick Boyle). Cuba past and present. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. at end].
1898. Map of Cuba showing territorial divisions established by Cuban republic of 1895-98. Accompanying "Commercial Cuba", by William J. Clark, New York, 1898. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 176-177].
1898. Map of Havana and Havana harbor, showing the fortifications and public buildings. Corrected to May 3, 1898. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$. New York, G. H. Buek & co. 1898.
NOTE.—Supplement to the Boston Sunday Herald, Sunday, May 22, 1898.
1898. Map of the seat of war, issued by the Evening Star. Showing the only practical method by which the movements of the warships of both nations can be accurately followed from day to day. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$. New York, G. H. Buek, 1898.
NOTE.—Supplement to the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1898.
1898. Map of the seat of war . . . Showing the only practical method by which the movements of the war ships of both nations can be accurately followed from day to day. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 20$. New York, G. H. Buek & co. [1898].
NOTE.—Same as above with exception of slight changes.
1898. Mapa de la isla de Cuba. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{4}$. Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1898.
NOTE.—Insets: Province of Havana.—City of Habana.

1898. The Matthews-Northrup up-to-date map of Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, with general map of the West Indies. Scale of English statute miles 36 miles to one inch. 15x19½. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1898.

NOTE.—Also carries title "The New York Mail and Express war maps."

— Same.

NOTE.—Verno carries title "Philadelphia Press war maps."

— Same.

Verno carries title "The Richmond Dispatch war maps."

Each of the above maps contains the following insets: West Indies.—Porto Rico.—Havana.—Matanzas.—Cienfuegos.—Santiago de Cuba.

1898. The Matthews-Northrup up-to-date map of Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, with general map of the West Indies. Scale of English statute miles 36 miles to one inch. 15½x20. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1898.

[Indexed vest pocket series].

NOTE.—Inset maps of—Porto Rico.—West Indies.—Havana.—Matanzas.—Cienfuegos.—Santiago de Cuba.

Verno contains index.

1898. Military map of Habana and vicinity. Drawn by C. H. Ourand. 26½x35.

[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898. at end].

1898. Military map of the island of Cuba . . . From the latest official sources. Scale 1:250,000. 8 sheets each 39x23½. [Washington], 1898.

[United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division].

1898. . . . The mines in Havana harbor. 9½x10½.

[In New York Journal . . . Friday, February 25, 1898].

1898. Mines in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. 6x15½.

[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1896. bet. pp. 418-419].

1898. Naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba July 3rd, 1898. Sketches showing and notes explaining various stages of the engagement as viewed from the U. S. flagship Brooklyn also sketches showing approximate location of hits visible on the Spanish vessels. Drawn by George H. Warfield, U. S. navy. 23½x32½. [New York, F. A. Ringler co.?] 1898.

1898. No. 3 in the Boston journal's series of diagram maps of the navies, showing the present position of the war vessels of the United States and Spanish navies, April 6, 1898. 11x17. [Boston], Boston journal, 1898.

1898. Our new colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines. 20x34½. Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1898.

NOTE.—Insets: Philippine Islands.—Porto Rico.—City of Habana.—Province of Havana.—West Indian and Caribbean sea.

1898. "Panoramic view of Havana, showing the entrance to the harbor, and inner harbor; taken from Cabanas fortress showing Morro castle on the extreme right hand." 10x68. [New York, R. A. C. Smith, 1898].

1898. Plano de Cárdenas. 8x10½.

[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1896. bet. pp. 340-341].

1898. Plano de Cárdenas. 8½x11½.

[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 64-65].

1898. Plano de Cienfuegos. 8x10½.

[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1896. bet. pp. 364-365].

1898. Plano de Manzanillo. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 80-81].
1898. Plano de Matanzas. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 328-329].
1898. Plano de Matanzas. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 84-85].
1898. Plano de Puerto Principe. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 390-391].
1898. Plano de Santa Clara. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 362-363].
1898. Plano de Santa Clara. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 92-95].
1898. Plano de Santiago de Cuba. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 428-429].
1898. Plano de Santiago de Cuba. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 96-97].
1898. Plano de Trinidad. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 96-97].
1898. Scientific American navy supplement. Map of Cuba. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$. New York, Colton, Ohman & co. 1898.
NOTE.—"Navy edition of the Scientific American supplement, no. 1165."
1898. Shewey's map showing seat of Spanish-American war. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 20$. Chicago, A. C. Shewey, [1898].
NOTE.—Inset: Canary islands.—Cape Verde is.
1898. Sketch map of Matanzas and vicinity. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 84-85].
1898. A strategic war map of the North American continent, showing the chain of fortifications that Great Britain and other European powers have linked around our coast, together with all dock yards, coaling stations and submarine cables that could be utilized against us in the event of hostilities. Compiled from the latest official data by W. Nephew King. $13 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Collier's weekly, 1898. v. 20, no. 17, p. 4].
1898. United States. War department. Adjutant general's office.
Atlas of ports, cities and localities of the island of Cuba. Containing reproductions of maps, charts and plans obtained from the United States Congressional library, Coast and geodetic survey, Hydrographic office, Engineer dept. U. S. army; also Pichard's map of the island of Cuba, and other sources. 69 [1] l. incl. 61 maps. obl. fol. Washington, 1898,

1898. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Entrance to Guantanamo or Cumberland harbor. Compiled from the latest information. 16½x17½. Washington, 1898.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 3770].
1899. Goff's historical map of the Spanish-American war in the West Indies, 1898. Scale—1 inch=100 miles. 13x18. Chicago, Fort Dearborn pub. co. 1899.
NOTE.—Copyrighted, 1899, by Eugenia Wheeler Goff and Henry Elade Goff, authors of Goff's historical maps for schools and families.
Insets: Santiago campaign, June-July 1898.—Havana, city and harbor.—San Juan, island of Puerto Rico.
1899. Cuba. 6x8. [Chicago, T. White, 1899].
1899. Cuba. 3½x6½. [Chicago], A. Belford co. 1899.
1899. Cuba. 6½x14½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 416-417].
1899. Cuba, with general map of the West Indies. Scale of English statute miles. 36 miles to one inch. 15x19½. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1899.
NOTE.—Inset: West Indies.—Havana.—Matanzas.—Cienfuegos.—Santiago de Cuba.
1899. [Cuban war map]. 9½x13½. [Goshen, Ind., T. A. Starr, 1899].
NOTE.—The production of the Matthews-Northrup co.
1899. Map of Cuba, its provinces, railroads, cities, towns, harbors, bays, etc., also southern Florida and neighboring islands of the West Indies. 12½x19. Chicago, Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, [1899].
NOTE.—Insets: Map of Havana.—Porto Rico.
1899. Map of Cuba showing telegraph lines. 16x36. Washington, [1899].
[United States. War department. Signal corps].
1899. Map of the Cuban railway system. Bormay & co. engr's. 5x14.
[In Pepper (Charles Melville). To-morrow in Cuba. 12°. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1899. p. 8].
1899. Map of Cuba, with general map of the West Indies. 5½x7½. Buffalo, the M[atthews]-N[orthrup] co. 1899.
1899. Plano de la isla Cuba con expresión de las carreteras construidas y en construcción. Millas de sesenta al grado. El ingeniero jefe de la región, José Pamelles Ogramonte. 8½x24½. Habana, 1899.
[In Cuba. Military governor. John R. Brooke, 1899. Civil report of military governor, island of Cuba. [1899]. 8°. Havana, 1899. v. 2, bet. pp. 60-61].
1899. Sketch maps of the province of Pinar del Rio. 5½x8½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 8-9].
1899. Sketch map of the province of Puerta Principe. 8½x9½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 38-39].
1899. Sketch map of the province of Santa Clara. 5½x8½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 28-29].
1899. Sketch map of the province of Santiago de Cuba. 8½x11½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 44-45].
1899. Sketch map of the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. 7½x10½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 16-17].
1899. Map of the Vuelta Abajo district, province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Exhibiting the situation of the extensive and valuable tobacco estates, Las Lajas, Herradura, La Leña Viales, Peña Blanca, Cayo San Felipe, etc. In Consolacion del Sur. 1899. 24½x21. Washington, lith. J. L. Kervand, [1899].

1899. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Daiquiri bay. From a survey by the Spanish-American iron co. Drawn by W. E. Greene. Engraved by D. P. Swope. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1899.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1816].
- 1899-1900. Map of the city of Havana. Casos de fiebre amarillo por manzanas. Año 1899-1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. each $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 1, pt. 2, nos. 51, 52].
1900. Cuba, Jamaica and the Bahama islands. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. [New York], Dodd, Mead & company, 1902.
NOTE.—Inset: Havana.
1900. Estudio para el dragado de la entrada al Puerto de Cárdenas. Perfil longitudinal. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 67\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de niños menores de un año, por manzanas. Año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 11, pt. 2, no. 53].
1900. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de tuberculosis por manzanas. Año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 1, pt. 2, no. 54].
1900. Map showing locations of temporary field works erected by the Spanish for the land defence of Havana, 1897-1898. Pichardo and Bateson. F. B. Ryons and I. L. Cornell del. Scale 1 inch=1600 feet. $28\frac{1}{2} \times 27$. Havana, office of chief engineer, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, bet. 164-165].
1900. Mapa de la isla de Cuba con la división por provincias, partidos judiciales y zonas fiscales . . . Dibujado por Antonio E. Menendez. Traced in Dept. of streets, Havana. Lit. por Pedro V. Montiel. Julius Bien & co., photo-lith. $8 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].
1900. Mapa mudo de la isla de Cuba. Es propiedad garantizada con arreglo á la ley internacional de propiedad intelectual y se perseguirán las ediciones fraudulentas. Copyright secured in Great Britain and in all the countries subscribing to the Berne convention. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 31$. Nueva York, D. Appleton y compañía, 1900.
1900. Mittel-Amerika. Bearbeitet von dr. P. Elfert. Mittlerer massstab 1:10.000.000. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$. Leipsig, Wagner & Debes, [1900].
[In Debes (Ernest). Neuer hand atlas über alle teile der erde. 2. verm. und verb. aufl. 2. abdruck. fol. Leipsig, H. Wagner & E. Debes, 1900. no. 57].
NOTE.—Insets: Das thal von Mexico.—Guayana.—Das mittlere Ecuador.

1900. Perfiles transversales de los canales de entrada al Puerto de Cárdenas. Ingeniero encargado Miguel C. Palmer. 25½x133½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Plano de la Habana. Map showing proposed paving for the city of Havana as included in specifications recently drawn up. To accompany six months report Dec. 31st 1900, W. J. Barden. Lit. A. Prendes Moré. 16½x21½. Havana, Department of Cuba. Engineer department, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 12].
- Same. Showing track laying completed and paved.
- Same. Showing work done on streets during six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900.
- Same. Showing status of survey for street grades.
1900. Plano de la Provincia de Matanzas. Mostrando el camino de Matanzas á la Cidra. Ingeniero encargado Miguel Palmer. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli, ingeniero jefe. Escala aproximada 1:300,000. 12½x11½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Plano de la provincia de Matanzas mostrando el camino de Matanzas á la Cidra. Ingeniero encargado Miguel C. Palmer. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala aproximada 1:450,000. 6½x6½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. Plano de los canales de entrada al puerto de Cárdenas. Adaptado de Pichardo. El ingeniero Miguel Palmer. 7½x9. Matanzas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. Plano de los canales de entrada al Puerto de Cárdenas, adaptado de Pichardo. El ingeniero Miguel Palmer. 12½x14½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Plano de nuevo desarrollo en la loma de Belis Melis del camino de Matanzas á la Cidra. Miguel Palmer, ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli, ingeniero jefe. Escala 1:2000. 11½x17½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, betw. pp. 130-131].
1900. Plano del camino de Matanzas á Cidra. Miguel Palmer, ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala por metros 25000. 25x114½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Plano del camino de Matanzas á Cidra. Miguel C. Palmer, ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli, ingeniero jefe. Escala por metros 1:7500. 15½x74.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. Plano del camino de Santa Ana á la Cidra. Por el ingenio La Pargo. Miguel Palmer ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala 25000. 12½x54½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1900. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].

1900. Plano del camino de Santa Ana á la Cidra. Por el ingenio La Pargo. Miguel Palmer, ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme, Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala 1:7500. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$. Matanzas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. Plano del estudio para el dragado de la entrada al puerto de Cárdenas. El ingeniero Miguel C. Palmer. Escala de pies $\frac{1}{3000}$. $36 \times 78\frac{1}{2}$. Cárdenas, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Plano del estudio para el dragado de la entrada al puerto de Cárdenas. El ingeniero, Miguel C. Palmer. Escala 1:4500. 21×49 . Cárdenas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 132-133].
1900. Plano del ramal á Santa Ana en el camino de Matanzas á la Cidra. Escala de 1/7500. Ingeniero encargado, Miguel Palmer. Examinado y conforme el ingeniero jefe, Juan G. Peoli. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$. Matanzas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. Plano del ramal á Santa Ana en el camino de Matanzas á la Cidra. Ingeniero encargado Miguel Palmer. Examinado y conforme el ingeniero jefe Juan G. Peoli. Escala de 1/5000. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{2}$. Matanzas, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Plano general de las carreteras que merecen atención preferente. Acompaña el informe anual del secretario de obras públicas. Junio de 1900. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 8-9].
1900. Plano general de las carreteras que merecen atención preferente. Acompaña el informe anual del secretario de obras públicas. Junio de 1900. $25 \times 69\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Planos general de los ferrocarriles de la isla de Cuba. Acompaña al informe anual del secretario de obras públicas. Junio 1900. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 44$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 26-27].
1900. Plano general de los ferrocarriles de la isla de Cuba. Acompaña al informe anual del secretario de obras públicas. Junio de 1900. $25 \times 69\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Post route map of Cuba, showing post offices in operation on the 1st of June, 1900. Published by order of postmaster-general Charles Emory Smith under the direction of A. von Haake, topographer P. O. dep^t. $29\frac{1}{2} \times 62$. [Washington], 1900.
[United States. Post Office department. Topographer's office].
1900. Project for Gulf and Harbor avenues and sea wall, Havana. From Torreón of San Lazaro on the west to Fuerza on the east. Reclaimed areas shown by shading. Prepared by Engineer department. Department of Cuba. 4×6 .
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. bet. pp. 106-107].

1900. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Banes bay. From a survey in 1899 and 1900, by lieutenant commander G. L. Dyer, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Yankton. 23½x35½. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1862].
1900. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Nipe bay. Eastern part. From a survey in 1900, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton. Lith. by Gr. Noetzel. 29x38. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1884].
1900. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Nuevitas bay. From a survey in 1900, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. 27½x38½. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1883].
Inset: "Plan of the channel." 19½x15½.
1900. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Gibara. From a survey in 1899, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. 30x22½. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1882].
1900. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Chirivico harbor. From a survey, between June 4 and June 9, 1900, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle. Lithographed by R. F. Barnes. 28½x22½. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1881].
1900. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Guantánamo bay. From a survey in 1899, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander J. J. Fletcher, U. S. N., commanding. 38½x30. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1857].
1900. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Santiago harbor. From a survey in 1899, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton, lieutenant commander G. L. Dyer, U. S. N. commanding. Drawn by R. P. Howell and H. L. Palmer. Engraved by C. E. Birch and J. A. Waddey. 41½x28½. Washington, 1900.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1866].
1901. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Office department public roads. Map and profile of Santiago-San Luis road, section III. 6x7.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 4. bet. pp. 106-107].
1901. Habana y su bahia por el comandante de artilleria d. F. J. de Moya. R. Garcia, gº 1:40.000. 7½x5½.
[In Moya y Jimenez (Francisco Javier de). Consideraciones militares sobre la campaña de Cuba. 8°. Madrid, imprenta del Cuerpo de artilleria, 1901. at end].
1901. Map illustrating the Santiago campaign in the Spanish-American war, showing position of troops during the last days of the siege, July, 1898. 5½x8. Buffalo, the J. N. Matthews co. 1901.
- Same. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1901.
1901. Map of the city of Havana. Casos de fiebre amarilla—año 1890-1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. each 17x22½. Habana, lit. de Guerra herms. y ca.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1901]. v. 4, nos. 40-50].

1901. Map of the city of Havana. Casos de fiebre amarilla por manzanas—año 1899-1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. each 17x22½. Habana, lit. de Guerra herms. y ca. .
 [In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1901]. v. 4, nos. 51-52].
1901. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de niños menores de un año, por manzanas—año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. 17x22½. Habana, lit. de Guerra herms. y ca.
 [In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba, . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1901]. v. 4, no. 53].
1901. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de tuberculosis por manzanas—año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A. chief sanitary officer. 17x22½. Habana, lit. de Guerra herms. y ca.
 [In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1901]. v. 4, no. 54].
1901. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdeparés. Map showing status of Havana electric r'w'y work. To accompany six month report June 30-1901, W. J. Barden. Escala 1:0.000. 28½x37½. Havana, office of Chief engineer, 1901.
 [In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1901]. v. 14, no. 22].
- Same. Map showing street work. no. 25.
- Same. Map showing status of city survey. no. 29.
- Same. Map showing the street cleaning. Sweeping and picking. no. 45.
- Same. Map showing the street sprinkling and electrozone distribution. no. 58.
- Same. Map showing the parks. no. 100.
1901. Plano de la Habana por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Ed. d. José Valdeparés. Map showing streets repairs, renewal and new paving. Julius Bien photo. lith. Escala 1:10.000. 28½x37½. Havana, office of chief engineer.
 [In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, no. 1, bet. p. 10-11].
- Same. Map showing status of traverse work of survey for establishment of streets grades. bet. pp. 22-23.
- Same. Map showing occupied streets paved and unpaved. bet. pp. 22-23.
- Same. Map showing Urbano and Torre Pla concession. bet. pp. 26-27.
- Same. Map showing approved plan. bet. pp. 26-27.
- Same. Map showing street sprinkling. bet. pp. 26-27.
- Same. Map showing street cleaning. bet. pp. 26-27.
- Same. Map showing streets cleaning. Districts as divided previous to March 1. 1900. bet. pp. 26-27.
- Same. Map showing garbage collection. bet. pp. 34-35.
- Same. Map showing water pipe distribution of Havana. bet. pp. 42-43.
- Same. Dady sewer project. bet. pp. 48-49.
- Same. Map showing pavements Dady project. bet. pp. 52-53.
- Same. Sewerage system for Havana, showing force mains and main and intercepting sewers only. bet. pp. 62-63.
- Same. Drainage system for Havana. bet. pp. 62-63.
1901. Plano del puerto de la Habana.—Map showing work done on the harbor Jan. 1, 1899 to June 30, 1899. A. H. Weber, assistant engineer. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. 16½x25½.
 [In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, bet. pp. 92-98].

1901. Plans on the south coast of Cuba. Approaches to ports Casilda and Masio, with the adjacent anchorages. From a Spanish government chart of 1879.—Chirivico harbour. From the latest United States government plan.—The port of Guantanamo or Cumberland harbour, on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. Large corrections Jan. 1901. 25½x19. London, 1899–1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 98].
1901. Project for gulf and harbor avenues and sea walls, Havana, from Torreón of San Lazaro on the west to Fuerza on the east . . . Prepared by Engineer department. Department of Cuba. 5½x9½.
[In Cuba. Military governor, Leonard Wood, 1899–1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1901]. v. 14, no. 33].
1901. The Rand-McNally map of the city of Havana showing suburbs, parks, forts and principal buildings. 19½x24½. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1901.
1901. The Rand-McNally map of the city of Havana showing suburbs, parks, forts, and principal buildings. 20½x23½. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1901.
[In Norton (Albert James). Norton's complete hand book of Havana and Cuba. 12°. Chicago & New York, Rand, McNally & co. [1900]. at end].
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Approaches to Puerto Padre. From surveys in 1900 and 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen, . . . O. K. Curtis, U. S. N., commanding. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. 28½x46. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1971].
Inset: "Plan of entrance channel."
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Livisa and Cabonico bays. From a survey, in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton . . . G. L. Dyer, U. S. N., commanding. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. 28½x40½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1991].
1901. West Indies. Cuba. North coast. Port Banes. From the latest United States government plan. 19x25½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 686].
1901. West Indies. Cuba—North coast. Nipe bay, Eastern part. From the latest United States government plan. Engr. by Davies & co. 26x32½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1380].
Inset: "Nipe bay. Western part."
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Nipe bay. From a survey in 1900 and 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton. Prepared by R. F. Barnes. Engr. by C. E. Birch and A. C. Ruebeam. 26½x39½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1884].
1901. West Indies. Cuba—North coast. Nuevitas bay. From the latest United States government plan. Engr. by Edw^d Wellér. 25½x38½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 3197].
Inset: Nuevitas bay entrance channel."
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Gibara. From the United States government plan, 1899. 25½x19. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2827].
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Tanamo. From a survey in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen, . . . C. K. Curtis, U. S. N., commanding. Lith. by Gr. Noetzel. 27½x32½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1989].

1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Entrance to Port Tanamo. From a survey in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen . . . C. K. Curtis, U. S. N., commanding. Lith. by Gr. Noetzel. 29½x25½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1990].
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Puerto Padre. From surveys in 1900 and 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen, . . . C. K. Curtis, U. S. N. commanding. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. 30x42½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1970].
Inset: "Plan of entrance channel."
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Puerto Padre. From surveys in 1900 and 1901 by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen. 23½x23½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1928].
1901. West Indies. Cuba—South coast. Guantánamo bay (Cumberland harbour). From the latest United States government plan. 38½x25½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 904].
1901. West Indies. Cuba—South coast. Santiago harbour. From the latest United States government plan. Engraved by Edw^d Weller. 38½x25½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 448].
NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.
1901. Westindische gewässer. Kilometer: massstab 1:150.000. 5½x6½. Gotha, Justus Perthes, [1901].
[In Perthes (Justus). Justus Perthes' see-atlas. 5. aufl. 16°. Gotha, J. Perthes, 1901. no. 22].
1901. Map of Havana harbor. 6x8½.
[In Los Angeles (The) Saturday post. The Los Angeles Saturday post unrivalled atlas of the world. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co., 1901. pp. 84-85].
NOTE.—Inset to "Cuba."
1901. Map of Havana harbor. 6½x8½.
[In Rand, McNally & co.'s enlarged business atlas and shippers' guide. 31st ed. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1901. p. 409].
NOTE.—Inset to the map of Cuba.
1901. Map of Havana harbor. 6½x8½.
[In Rand, McNally & co.'s universal atlas of the world. 1900 census. 4°. Chicago, New York, Rand, McNally & co. 1901. p. 85].
NOTE.—Inset to the map of Cuba.
1902. Chart showing approximate progress of field work and mapping relative to final topographical map of Havana and vicinity. Enclosure no. 2, with report of Dept. of survey of fortifications for six months ending Dec. 31, 1901. 26½x41.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 13].
1902. City of Havana and harbor. 5x8.
[In Cram (George F.) Cram's atlas of the world. fol. New York, Chicago, G. F. Cram, 1902. p. 855].
NOTE.—Inset to map of Cuba.
1902. Cuba. Scales. Statute miles, 38=1 inch. Kilometres, 61=1 inch. 12½x19.
[Chicago], Rand, McNally & co. [1902].
1902. Map of Havana harbor showing the location of works executed between the dates Jan. 1, 1899 and May 20, 1902. Major H. F. Hodges, . . . chief engineer, Dept. of Cuba. A. H. Weber, assistant engineer. 7½x6½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].

1902. Map of Matanzas harbor in the vicinity of the government pier and mouth of San Juan river, showing channels dredged through the bar caused by deposits from the Yumuri and San Juan rivers. Major H. F. Hodges . . . chief engineer. A. H. Weber, asst. engineer. Scale 100:1. 6½x8.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
1902. Map of the city of Havana. Deaths of tuberculosis, year 1901. 17½x22½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 4].
- Same. Yellow fever by street and numbers of houses year 1901.
- Same. Yellow fever by blocks year 1901.
- Same. Deaths by different infectious diseases year 1901.
1902. Map of the city of Santiago de Cuba. Sewers. Lith. Guggenheimer, Weil & co. 8½x9½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
- Same. Water pipe—Storm drain.
- Same. Pavements.
1902. Map of the Cuban telegraph lines operated by the Signal corps, U. S. A. May 20, 1902. Prepared under the direction of captain Otto A. Nesmith, . . . Chief signal officer, Department of Cuba. 18x37½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
NOTE.—Inset: Map showing old Spanish lines standing at date of military occupation.
1902. Plan showing present and proposed parking between Central Park and La Punta. Lith. Guggenheimer, Weils & co. 9x4½. Havana, office of chief engineer.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1900. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 5].
1902. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdepares. Havana sewerage system. Proposed changes in marginal lines. Feb. 1902. Approved W. J. Barden. Escala 15:1. 28½x37½. Havana, 1902.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 5, no. 173].
1902. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdepares. Map showing all street work other than patching Jan. 1st, 1899, to April 30th, 1902. To accompany four months report ending April 30th, 1902. W. J. Barden. Escala 15:1. 28½x37½. Havana, office of Chief engineer, 1902.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 5, no. 16].
- Same. Map showing street cleaning. no. 99.
- Same. Map showing street sprinkling for 1902. no. 147.
1902. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdepares. Map showing classification of streets, Havana, Cuba, April 30th, 1902. W. J. Barden. Escala 15:1. 28½x37½. Havana, office of Chief engineers, 1902.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 5, no. 15].
1902. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdepares. Map showing traffic census. To accompany six months report December 31st, 1901. W. J. Barden. Escala 15:1. 27½x36½. Havana, office of Chief engineer, 1901.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 15, no. 25].

1902. Plano de la Habana. Map showing street paving work done during six months ending Dec. 31st, 1901. no. 32.
- Same. Map showing status city traverses and block maps. no. 36.
- Same. Map showing status of new system of street grades. no. 40.
- Same. Map showing the street cleaning, sweeping and picking. no. 41a.
1902. Plano de la Habana. Red marks indicate areas drained by Anopheles brigade. 17½x22½.
- [In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 4].
1902. Vest pocket map of Habana, Cuba. Published by the Diamond news company . . . 12½x15½. Boston, G. H. Walker & co. 1902.
- NOTE.—Gives street index and directory.
1902. West Indies. Cuba—north coast. Livisa and Cabonico bays from a United States government survey, 1901. 25½x39. London, 1902.
- [Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 3290].
1902. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Entrance to Bahia Honda. From a reconnaissance, in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen, lieutenant commander C. G. Calkins, U. S. N., commanding. 23½x17½. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2036].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Anchorage in Corrientes bay. From a survey, in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton, lieutenant commander A. M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. 26½x20½. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2057].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Cienfuegos bay. From a survey, in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., commanding. 33x28. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2098].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Cienfuegos harbor. From a survey in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., commanding. 32½x27½. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2099].
- * 1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Ensenada de Mora. From a reconnaissance, in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton, lieutenant commander A. M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. 22½x30½. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2098].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Entrance to Cienfuegos bay. From a survey, in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., commanding. 45x28½. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2097].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Jucaro anchorage, from a reconnaissance in 1902, by the U. S. S. Yankton . . . Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. Gr. Noetzel, chief lith. 20x15. Washington, 1902.
- [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2083].
- NOTE.—Inset: "Enlarged plan of Jucaro."

1903. Cuba. 13x19. Chicago, G. F. Cram, [1903].
[In Cram (George F.). Cram's atlas of the world, ancient and modern. fol. Chicago, G. F. Cram, 1903. no. 354-355].
NOTE.—Inset: City of Havana and harbour.
1903. Cuba. Scales. Statute miles, 38=1 inch. Kilometres, 61=1 inch. 12½x18½.
[In Rand, McNally & co's enlarged business atlas. 33d ed. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1903. p. 423].
NOTE.—Insets: Map of Havana harbor.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.—Port of Cienfuegos.—Port of Matanzas.—Cardenas and Santa Clara bays.
1903. Hammond's map of Cuba. 33 miles=1 inch. 12½x23½. New York, C. S. Hammond & co. [1903].
1903. Isla de Cuba. E. T. Farquhar, del. L. L. Postes, sc. 6½x8.
[In Monteith (John). Nociones de geografia universal. [Edición para Cuba]. 4º. New York, American book co. [1900].]
[Serie moderna].
NOTE.—Inset: "La Habana y sus alrededores."
- Same in 1903 edition.
1903. Cuba. 4½x7. Philadelphia, the McKinley publishing co. 1903.
[McKinley's series of geographical and historical outline maps. no. 10].
1903. Mapa de la república de Cuba dividida en provincias. C. de la Torre. 8½x13½. Habana, Moderna poesia, 1903.
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografia de Cuba para uso de las escuelas. 4º. Habana, la Moderna poesia, 1903. pp. 88-89].
1903. West Indies. 5½x6½. Chicago, G. F. Cram, [1903].
[In Cram (George F.). Cram's handy reference atlas of the world. 12º. New York, Chicago, G. F. Cram, [1903]. p. 77].
1903. West Indies. Cuba—Southeast coast. The southern approaches to Manzanillo including the south coast from Cape Cruz to Ensenada de Mora. Compiled from the latest information. Drawn by H. P. Simpson and A. A. Aguirre. 30½x34½. Washington, 1903.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2143].
1903. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Ensenada de Mora Pelon harbor. From a survey, in 1902-3, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander M. L. Wood, U. S. N., commanding. 31x28. Washington, 1903.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2138].
NOTE.—"This chart corrected to Nov. 16, 1903, the date of issue from the hydrographic office."
1904. Cuba. Scales. Statute miles, 38=1 inch. Kilometres, 61=1 inch. 12½x18½.
[In Rand, McNally & co's enlarged business atlas. 34th ed. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1904. p. 361].
NOTE.—Insets: Map of Havana harbor.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.—Port of Cienfuegos.—Port of Matanzas.—Cardenas and Santa Clara bays.
1904. Cuba, with general map of the West Indies. Prepared especially for Chas. H. Fuller's advertiser's directory to leading publications. 3½x5½. Buffalo, the J. N. Matthews co. 1904.
1904. Map of Havana issued by the united railways of Havana. 7½x7½. Buffalo, the J. N. Matthews co. 1904.
1904. Munson steamship line's new and complete map of Cuba . . . 33 miles=1 inch. 12½x23½. New York, C. S. Hammond & co. [1904].
1904. Plans on the south coast of Cuba. Approaches to ports Casilda and Masio with the adjacent anchorages. From a Spanish government chart of 1879. Natural scale 1/56,756. The port of Guantanamo or Cumberland harbour on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. Natural scale 1/66,640. 25½x19. London, 1899.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 96].

1904. West Indies. Chicago, G. F. Cram, [1904]. 5x6½.
[In Cram (George F.). The success handy reference atlas and gazetteer of the world. 24°. New York, the Success co. 1904. no. 66].
1904. West Indies. Cuba. From the latest information. Drawn by H. P. Simpson. Engraved by R. A. Daniel, C. W. Lehw, R. E. Gray, and A. C. Ruebsam. 27½x56. Washington, 1904.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2145].
1904. West Indies. Cuba. South coast. Ensenada de Mora (Pelon harbour) From the latest United States government surveys. Engraved by Weller & Addison. 19x25½. London, 1904.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 3450].
1904. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Port Escondido. From a survey in 1903, by . . . J. M. Ellicot, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Prairie . . . Drawn by A. A. Aguirre, Gr. Noetzel. 22½x25. Washington, 1904.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2182].
1904. West Indies. Cuba—South coast. Santa Cruz del Sur. From a survey in 1902 and 1903, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton, . . . A. M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. Engr. by J. A. Waddey, W. P. Sefton and C. W. Lehw. 38x30½. Washington, 1904.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2178].
1905. Sketch showing a portion of the trenches occupied by Bates brigade also the Spanish opposing works. Drawn from the trenches by lieutenant Horace Maynard Reeve, 3d inf., engineer, independent brigade, fifth corps. Approved and forwarded to the adjutant-general to accompany my report of the operations of the independent brigade, 5th army corps. J. C. Bates, maj. gen. vols. 7x28½.
1905. Cuba, las tierras y mares vecinos. 6½x8½. Habana, Moderna poesia, [1905].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografia de Cuba. 4°. Habana, la Moderna poesia, 1905. p. 92].
1905. Map of Cuba to accompany the Standard guide to Cuba. 7½x19½. New York, Foster & Reynolds. Havana, Diamond news co.
[In Standard guide to Cuba. 12°. New York, Foster & Reynolds; Havana, Diamond news co. 1905. front.]
1905. Map of Havana, Cuba and vicinity. 8½x11½. Buffalo, the J. N. Matthews co. 1904.
1905. Mapa de la provincia de la Habana. Dividida en partidos judiciales y terminos municipales. C. de la Torre. 6½x8½. Habana, Moderna poesia, [1905].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografia de Cuba para uso de las escuelas. 4°. Habana, la Moderna poesia, 1905. p. 136].
1905. Mapa de la provincia de Matanzas. Dividida en partidos judiciales y terminos municipales. C. de la Torre. 6½x8½. Habana, Moderna poesia, [1904].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografia de Cuba. 4°. Habana, la Moderna poesia, 1905. p. 150].
1905. Mapa de la provincia de Pinar del Rio (Vuelta Abajo). Dividida en partidos judiciales y terminos municipales. C. de la Torre. 6½x8½. Habana, Moderna poesia, [1905].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografia de Cuba. 4°. Habana, la Moderna poesia, 1905. p. 128].

1905. Mapa de la provincia de Puerto-Principe (Camagüey). Dividida en partidos judiciales y términos municipales. C. de la Torre. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Habana, Moderna poesía, [1905].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografía de Cuba. 4º. Habana, la Moderna poesía, 1905. p. 174].
1905. Mapa de la provincia de Santa Clara (Las Villas). Dividida en partidos judiciales y términos municipales. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Habana, Moderna poesía, [1905].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografía de Cuba. 4º. Habana, la Moderna poesía, 1905. p. 160].
1905. Mapa de la provincia de Santiago-de-Cuba. (Oriente.) Dividida en partidos judiciales y términos municipales. C. de la Torre. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Habana, Moderna poesía, [1905].
[In Aguayo (Alfredo M.) and Torre y Huerta (Carlos de la). Tratado elemental de geografía de Cuba. 4º. Habana, la Moderna poesía, 1905. p. 184].
1905. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Bahía Honda. From a survey in 1903 and 1904 by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, commander M. L. Wood, U. S. N., commanding . . . Drawn by J. H. Larrabee. Gr. Noetzel, chief lithographer. $38\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1905.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2209].
1905. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Cabañas. From a hydrographic survey in 1904, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, commander M. L. Wood, U. S. N., commanding; and a topographical survey in 1901, by the United States military government of Cuba. Gr. Noetzel, chief lithographer. $29\frac{1}{2} \times 48\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1905.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2210].

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

We, the delegates of the people of Cuba, having met in constitutional convention for the purpose of preparing and adopting the fundamental law of their organization as an independent and sovereign people, establishing a government capable of fulfilling its international obligations, maintaining public peace, insuring liberty, justice, and promoting the general welfare, do hereby agree upon and adopt the following constitution, invoking the protection of the Almighty.

TITLE I.

THE NATION, ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND ITS TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 1. The people of Cuba are hereby constituted a sovereign and independent State and adopt a republican form of government.

ART. 2. The territory of the Republic is composed of the island of Cuba, as well as the adjacent islands and keys, which, together therewith, were under the sovereignty of Spain until the ratification of the treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898.

ART. 3. The territory of the Republic shall be divided into six provinces, as they exist at present and with the same boundaries, the provincial council of each to determine their respective names.

The provinces may be incorporated with each other or divided into new provinces through actions that may be agreed upon by the respective provincial councils and approved by Congress.

TITLE II.

THE CUBAN PEOPLE.

ART. 4. Cuban citizens are native born or naturalized.

ART. 5. Native-born Cubans are:

First. Those born of Cuban parents within or without the territory of the Republic.

Second. Those born within the territory of the Republic of foreign parents, provided that on becoming of age they claim the right of inscription as Cubans in the proper register.

Third. Those born in foreign countries of native-born parents, who have forfeited their Cuban nationality, provided that on becoming of age they claim their inscription as Cubans in the same register.

ART. 6. Naturalized Cubans are:

First. Foreigners who, having served in the liberating army, may claim Cuban nationality within six months following the promulgation of this constitution.

Second. Foreigners established in Cuba prior to January 1, 1899, who may have retained their residence after said date, provided they claim Cuban nationality within the six months next following the promulgation of this constitution, or, if minors, within a like period after they shall have attained their majority.

Third. Foreigners who, after five years' residence in the territory of the Republic and not less than two years from the time that they declared their intention of acquiring Cuban citizenship, may obtain their letters of naturalization in conformity with the laws.

Fourth. Spaniards residing in the territory of Cuba on the 11th day of April, 1899, who may not have been registered as such in the proper registers prior to the same month and day of 1900.

Fifth. Africans who may have been slaves in Cuba, and those who were emancipated and comprised in article 13 of the treaty of June 28th, 1835, entered into by Spain and England.

ART. 7. Cuban citizenship is forfeited:

First. By acquiring foreign citizenship.

Second. By accepting employment or honors from another government without permission of the Senate.

Third. By entering the military service of a foreign nation without a like permission.

Fourth. By a naturalized Cuban residing five years continuously in his native country, except by reason of his being in the employ of or fulfilling a commission of the Government of the Republic.

ART. 8. Cuban citizenship may be reacquired as may be provided for by law.

ART. 9. Every Cuban shall—

First. Bear arms in defense of his country in such cases and in the manner determined by the laws.

Second. Contribute to the payment of public expenses in such manner and proportion as the laws may prescribe.

TITLE III.

FOREIGNERS.

ART. 10. Foreigners residing within the territory of the Republic shall have the same rights and obligations as Cubans—

First. As to protection of their persons and properties.

Second. As to the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by Section I of the following title, excepting those exclusively reserved to citizens.

Third. As to the enjoyment of civil rights under the conditions and limitations prescribed in the law of aliens.

Fourth. As to the obligation of respecting and obeying the laws, decrees, regulations, and all other enactments that may be in force in the Republic.

Fifth. As to submission to the jurisdiction and decisions of the courts of justice and all other authorities of the Republic.

Sixth. As to the obligation of contributing to the public expenses of the State, province, and municipality.

TITLE IV.

RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THIS CONSTITUTION.

SECTION FIRST.—*Individual rights.*

ART. 11. All Cubans have equal rights before the law. The Republic does not recognize any personal privileges or special rights.

ART. 12. No law shall have any retroactive effect, other than penal ones favorable to convicted or indicted persons.

ART. 13. Obligations of a civil nature arising from contracts or other acts or omissions, shall not be annulled or altered by either the legislature or executive power.

ART. 14. The penalty of death shall in no case be imposed for crimes of a political nature, which shall be defined by law.

ART. 15. No person shall be arrested except in such cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 16. Every person arrested shall be set at liberty or placed at the disposal of a competent judge or court within twenty-four hours immediately following the arrest.

ART. 17. All persons arrested shall be set at liberty or their imprisonment ordered within seventy-two hours after having been placed at the disposal of the competent judge or court. Within the same time notice shall be served upon the party interested of any action which may have been taken in the matter.

ART. 18. No person shall be arrested except by warrant of a competent judge or court. The order directing the serving of the warrant of arrest shall be affirmed or reversed, after the accused shall

have been heard in his defense, within seventy-two hours next following his imprisonment.

ART. 19. No person shall be indicted or sentenced except by competent judge or court, by virtue of laws in force prior to the commission of the crime, and in such manner as therein prescribed.

ART. 20. Any person arrested or imprisoned without legal formalities, or not in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and the laws, shall be set at liberty at his own request or that of any citizen. The law will determine the prompt action which shall be taken in the case.

ART. 21. No person whatsoever is bound to give evidence against himself, nor husband or wife against each other, nor relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second of affinity.

ART. 22. All correspondence and other private documents are inviolable, and neither shall be seized nor examined except by order of a competent authority and with the formalities prescribed by the laws, and in all cases all points therein not relating to the matter under investigation shall be kept secret.

ART. 23. No person's domicile shall be violated; and therefore no one shall enter that of another at night, except by permission of its occupant, unless it be for the purpose of giving aid and assistance to victims of crime or accident; or in the daytime, except in such cases and manner as prescribed by law.

ART. 24. No person shall be compelled to change his domicile or residence except by virtue of an order issued by a competent authority and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 25. Every person may freely, without censorship, express his thoughts either by word of mouth or in writing, through the press, or in any other manner whatsoever, subject to the responsibilities specified by law, whenever thereby attacks are made upon the honor of individuals, upon social order, and upon public peace.

ART. 26. The profession of all religious beliefs, as well as the practice of all forms of worship are free, without further restriction than that demanded by the respect for Christian morality and public order. The church shall be separated from the state, which shall in no case subsidize any religion.

ART. 27. All persons shall have the right to address petitions to the authorities, to have them duly acted upon, and to be informed of the action taken thereon.

ART. 28. All inhabitants of the Republic have the right to assemble peacefully unarmed, and to associate for all lawful pursuits of life.

ART. 29. All persons shall have the right to enter into and depart from the territory of the Republic, to travel within its boundaries, and to change their residence without requiring any safeguard, passport, or any other similar requisite, except as may be required by the laws

governing immigration, and by the authorities, in cases of criminal responsibility, by virtue of the powers vested in them.

ART. 30. No Cuban shall be banished from the territory of the Republic or be prohibited from entering therein.

ART. 31. Primary education is compulsory and shall be gratuitous, as also that of arts and trades. The expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the State during such time as the municipalitites and provinces, respectively, may lack sufficient means therefor. Secondary and advanced education will be controlled by the State. However, all persons may, without restriction, study or teach any science, art, or profession, and found and maintain establishments of education and instruction; but it pertains to the State to determine what professions shall require special titles, the conditions necessary for their practice, the necessary requirements to obtain the titles, and the issuing of the same as may be established by law.

ART. 32. No person shall be deprived of his property, except by competent authority for the justified reason of public benefit, and after being duly indemnified for the same. Should the latter requirement not have been complied with, the judges and courts shall give due protection; and in such case they shall restore possession of the property to the person who may have been deprived thereof.

ART. 33. In no case shall the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

ART. 34. No person is obliged to pay any tax or impost not legally established and the collection thereof not being carried out in the manner prescribed by the laws.

ART. 35. Every author or inventor shall enjoy the exclusive ownership of his work or invention for the time and in the manner determined by law.

ART. 36. The enumeration of the rights expressly guaranteed by this constitution does not exclude others that may be based upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people and upon the republican form of government.

ART. 37. The laws regulating the exercise of the rights which this constitution guarantees shall become null and void if they diminish, restrict, or change the said rights.

SECTION SECOND.—*Right of suffrage.*

ART. 38. All male Cubans over twenty-one years of age have the right of suffrage, with the following exceptions:

First. Inmates of asylums.

Second. Persons mentally incapacitated after having been judicially so declared.

Third. Persons judicially deprived of civil rights on account of crime.

Fourth. Persons in active service belonging to the land or naval forces.

ART. 39. The laws shall establish rules and procedures to guarantee the intervention of the minority in the preparation of the electoral census, and in other electoral matters, and their representation in the House of Representatives and in provincial and municipal councils.

SECTION THIRD.—*Suspension of constitutional guarantees.*

ART. 40. The guarantees established in articles 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 27 of the first section of this title shall not be suspended throughout the entire Republic, or in any part thereof, except temporarily and when the safety of the State may require it, in cases of invasion of the territory or of serious disturbances that may threaten public peace.

ART. 41. The territory within which the guarantees determined in the preceding article may have been suspended shall be governed during the period of suspension by the law of public order previously enacted, but neither in the said law, or in any other, shall the suspension be ordered of any other guarantees than those already mentioned. Nor shall there be made, during the period of suspension, any declaration of new crimes, nor shall there be imposed other penalties than those established by the law in force at the time the suspension was ordered.

The executive power is prohibited from banishing or exiling citizens to a greater distance than one hundred and twenty kilometers from their domicile, and from holding them under arrest for more than ten days without turning them over to the judicial authorities, and from rearresting them during the period of the suspension of guarantees. Persons arrested shall not be detained except in special departments of public establishments used for the detention of persons indicted for ordinary offenses.

ART. 42. The suspension of the guarantees specified in article 40 shall only be ordered by means of a law, or, when Congress is not in session, by a decree of the President of the Republic; but the latter shall not order the suspension more than once during the period comprised between two legislatures, nor for an indefinite period of time, nor for more than thirty days, without convening Congress in the same order of suspension. In every case the President shall report to Congress for such action as Congress may deem proper.

TITLE V.

SOVEREIGNTY AND PUBLIC POWERS.

ART. 43. Sovereignty is vested in the people of Cuba and all public powers are derived therefrom.

TITLE VI.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

SECTION FIRST.—*The legislative bodies.*

ART. 44. The legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies, which shall be known as the House of Representatives and the Senate, and which conjointly will be called Congress.

SECTION SECOND.—*The Senate; its organization and attributes.*

ART. 45. The Senate shall be composed of four Senators from each Province, elected therefrom for a period of eight years by the provincial councilmen and by a double number of electors, who, together with the provincial councilmen, shall constitute an electoral board.

One-half of the electors must be persons who pay the highest amount of taxes and the remainder shall possess the qualifications that may be determined by law. All of the electors must also be of age and residents of municipal districts of the Province.

The electors shall be chosen by the voters of the Province one hundred days prior to the election of Senators.

One-half of the members of the Senate shall be elected every four years.

ART. 46. To become a Senator it is necessary—

First. To be a native-born Cuban.

Second. To have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

ART. 47. The inherent attributes of the Senate are—

First. To try, sitting as a court of justice, the President of the Republic whenever he be accused by the House of Representatives of crimes against the external security of the State, against the free exercise of legislative or judicial powers, or of violation of the constitution.

Second. To try, sitting as a court of justice, cabinet ministers whenever they be accused by the House of Representatives of crimes against the external security of the State, against the free exercise of legislative or judicial powers, or of violation of the constitution, or of any other offense of a political nature specified by law.

Third. To try, sitting as a court of justice, governors of Provinces whenever they be accused by the provincial councils or by the President of the Republic of any of the offenses specified in the preceding paragraph. Whenever the Senate sits as a court of justice it shall be presided over by the chief justice of the supreme court, and it shall not impose upon the accused any other penalty than that of removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any public office, without detriment to any other penalty which the ac-

cused may have incurred which may be imposed by the courts declared to be competent by law.

Fourth. To confirm the appointments made by the President of the Republic of chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of justice; of diplomatic representatives and consular agents of the nation, and of all other public officers whose appointment may require the approval of the Senate in accordance with the law.

Fifth. To authorize Cuban citizens to accept employment or honors from another government or to serve in the army thereof.

Sixth. To ratify the treaties entered into by the President of the Republic with other nations.

SECTION THIRD.—*The House of Representatives; its organization and attributes.*

ART. 48. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one representative for each twenty-five thousand inhabitants or fraction thereof over twelve thousand five hundred, elected for the period of four years by direct vote and in the manner provided for by law.

One-half of the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected every two years.

ART. 49. The following qualifications are necessary to be a representative:

First. To be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen who has resided for eight years in the Republic from and after the date of his naturalization.

Second. To have attained to the age of twenty-five years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

ART. 50. It shall be the duty of the House of Representatives to impeach in the Senate the President of the Republic, and the cabinet ministers in all cases prescribed in paragraphs first and second of article 47, whenever two-thirds of the total number of Representatives shall so resolve in secret session.

SECTION FOURTH.—*Provisions common to both colegislative bodies.*

ART. 51. The positions of senator and representative are incompatible with the holding of any paid position of Government appointment, with the exception of that of a professorship in a Government institution, obtained by competitive examination prior to election to the first-named positions.

ART. 52. Senators and representatives shall receive from the State a pecuniary remuneration, alike for both positions, the amount of which may be changed at any time; but the change shall not take effect until after the future election of one-half of the members of the colegislative bodies.

ART. 53. Senators and representatives shall not be held liable for the votes and opinions given and expressed in the discharge of their duties. Senators and representatives shall only be arrested or indicted by authority of the body of which they form part, should Congress be in session at the time, except in case of being actually discovered in *flagrante delicto*. In this case, and in case of their being arrested or indicted at the time when Congress is not in session, report shall be made as soon as practicable to the body to which they belong for proper action.

ART. 54. Both Houses of Congress shall open and close their sessions on the same day; they shall be established at the same place, and neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives shall remove to any other place nor adjourn for more than three days, except by joint resolution of both Houses.

Neither shall they open their sessions without two-thirds of the total number of their members being present, nor shall they continue their sessions without an absolute majority of members being present.

ART. 55. Each House shall decide as to the validity of the election of its respective members and as to the resignations presented by them.

No Senator or Representative shall be expelled from the House to which he belongs, except by virtue of a case previously decided against him, and by resolution of at least two-thirds of the total number of its members.

ART. 56. Each House shall frame its respective rules and regulations, and elect from among its members its president, vice-presidents, and secretaries. However, the president of the Senate will only discharge the duties of office when the Vice-President of the Republic is absent or is fulfilling the duties of President of the same.

SECTION FIFTH.—*Congress and its powers.*

ART. 57. Congress shall meet by virtue of the inherent rights thereof twice in each year, and shall remain in session during a period of at least forty legal working days during each term.

The first session shall begin on the first Monday in April and the other on the first Monday in November. It will meet in extra sessions in such cases and in such manner as provided for by the rules and regulations of the colegislative bodies and whenever convened by the President of the Republic in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

In such cases it shall only consider the express object or objects for which it meets.

ART. 58. Congress shall meet as a joint body to proclaim, after counting and rectifying the electoral vote, the President and Vice-President of the Republic.

In this case the duties of the president of Congress shall be performed by the president of the Senate, and in his absence by the president of the House of Representatives as vice-president of said Congress.

If upon counting the votes for president it should appear that none of the candidates has an absolute majority of votes, or if there should be a tie, Congress, by a majority of votes, shall elect as President one of the two candidates having obtained the greatest number of votes.

Should two or more candidates be in the same condition, by two or more of them having obtained a like number of votes, Congress shall elect one of their number.

Should the vote of Congress also result in a tie, the vote shall be again taken; and if the result of the second vote be the same, the president shall cast the deciding vote.

The method established in the preceding paragraph shall be employed in the election of Vice-President of the Republic.

The counting of the electoral vote shall take place prior to the expiration of the presidential term.

ART. 59. Powers of Congress:

First. To prepare the national codes and laws of a general nature: to determine the rules that shall be observed for general, provincial, and municipal elections; to issue orders for the regulation and organization of all matters pertaining to the general administration of public, provincial, and municipal affairs, and issue all other laws and decisions which it may deem proper in connection with all other matters whatsoever of public interest.

Second. To discuss and approve the budgets of Government revenue and expenditure. The said revenue and expenditure, except such as will be mentioned hereinafter, shall be included in annual budgets and shall only remain in force during the year for which they shall have been approved.

The expenses of Congress, those of the administration of justice, those for interest and redemption of loans, and the revenues with which they have to be paid shall be of a permanent nature and shall be included in a fixed budget which shall remain in force until changed by special laws.

Third. To contract loans; but at the same time it shall be under the obligation of deciding what permanent revenues shall be necessary for the payment of the interest and redemption thereof. All action relating to loans shall require two-thirds of the vote of the total number of members of each colegislative body.

Fourth. To coin money, specifying the standard, weight, value, and denomination thereof.

Fifth. To regulate the system of weights and measures.

Sixth. To establish rules for regulating and developing internal and foreign commerce.

Seventh. To regulate the postal service; also railroads, public roads, canals, and harbors, establishing those required by public convenience.

Eighth. To establish the duties and taxes of a national character necessary for the needs of the Government.

Ninth. To establish rules and procedures for naturalization of citizens.

Tenth. To grant amnesties.

Eleventh. To fix the number of the land and naval forces and to determine the organization thereof.

Twelfth. To declare war and approve treaties of peace made by the President of the Republic.

Thirteenth. To designate, by means of a special law, who shall be President of the Republic in case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or incapacity of the President and Vice-President thereof.

ART. 60. Congress shall not include in the budget laws provisions that may bring about legislative or administrative changes of any other nature; nor shall it reduce or suppress any revenue of a permanent nature without establishing at the same time others in substitution thereof, except in case of reduction or suppression caused by the reduction or suppression of equivalent permanent expenses; nor shall Congress assign to any service that has to be provided for in the annual budget a greater amount than that recommended in the project of the Government; but it may establish new services and reform or give greater scope to those already existing by enactment of special laws.

SECTION SIXTH.—*The initiative, preparation, sanction, and promulgation of the laws.*

ART. 61. The initiative in respect to the laws is in each of the colegislative bodies without distinction.

ART. 62. Every bill which shall have passed both colegislative bodies, and every resolution of the said bodies that may have to be executed by the President of the Republic must be presented to him for approval. If he approve them he will sign them at once, otherwise he shall return them with his objections to the colegislative body in which they shall have originated; which body shall enter the said objections at large upon its minutes and will again discuss the bill or resolution. If, after this second discussion, two-thirds of the total number of members of the colegislative body should vote in favor of the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objections of the President, to the other body, where it shall also be discussed, and if the latter should approve same by like majority it shall become a law. In all the above cases the vote shall be taken by name.

If within the following ten working days after having received a bill or resolution the President shall not have returned the same, it shall be considered approved and become law.

If within the last ten days of a legislative session there should be presented to the President of the Republic any bill, and he should decide to take advantage of the entire period, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, granted to him by law for the approval thereof, he shall notify Congress on the same day of his determination, in order that the latter may remain in session, should it so desire, until the expiration of the said period. Should the President not do so, the bill shall be considered approved and become law.

No bill after being defeated in its entirety by either of the legislative bodies shall be again presented for discussion during the same legislative session.

ART. 63. Every law shall be promulgated within ten days next following the date of its approval by either the President or Congress, as the case may be, according to the preceding article.

TITLE VII.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION FIRST.—*The exercise of executive power.*

ART. 64. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Republic.

SECTION SECOND.—*The President of the Republic, his powers and duties.*

ART. 65. The President of the Republic must possess the following qualifications:

First. He must be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen, and in the latter case must have served in the Cuban army in its wars of independence for at least ten years.

Second. He must have attained to the age of forty years.

Third. He must be in full possession of his civil and political rights.

ART. 66. The President of the Republic shall be elected by presidential electors on one single day and as provided for by law.

The term of office shall be four years, and no person shall be President for three consecutive terms.

ART. 67. The President shall take oath of office, or make affirmation, before the supreme court of justice, upon taking office, faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, to comply with and enforce the constitution and the laws.

ART. 68. The duties of the President of the Republic are:

First. He shall sanction and promulgate the laws, execute and enforce them; issue, when Congress may not have done so, the regulations for the better enforcement of the laws, and, in addition thereto, the decrees and orders which, for this purpose and for all that which pertains to the control and administration of the nation, he may deem proper, without in any case violating the provisions established in said laws.

Second. He shall convene special sessions of Congress, or of the Senate alone, in the cases specified in this constitution or when in his judgment it may be necessary.

Third. He shall adjourn Congress whenever therein an agreement in this particular shall not have been arrived at between the legislative bodies.

Fourth. He shall present to Congress at the opening of each legislative session and at such other times as he may deem proper a message relating to the acts of his administration, demonstrating the general condition of the Republic; and he shall furthermore recommend the adoption of such laws and resolutions as he may deem necessary or advantageous.

Fifth. He shall present to either House of Congress prior to the 15th day of November the project of the annual budgets.

Sixth. He shall furnish Congress with all the information that it may ask for in reference to all matters that do not demand secrecy.

Seventh. He shall direct diplomatic negotiations and make treaties with all nations, but he must submit same for the approval of the Senate, without which they shall not be valid or binding upon the Republic.

Eighth. He shall have the power to freely appoint and remove from office the members of his cabinet, notifying Congress of such action.

Ninth. He shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Senate, the chief justice and justices of the supreme court and the diplomatic representatives and consular agents of the Republic, with power to make *pro tempore* appointments of such functionaries in cases of vacancy when the Senate is not in session.

Tenth. He shall appoint such other public officers to all positions specified by law whose appointment does not pertain to any other authority.

Eleventh. He shall have the right to suspend the exercise of the powers enumerated in article 40 of this constitution in such cases and in the manner stated in articles 41 and 42.

Twelfth. He shall have the right to suspend the resolutions of provincial and municipal councils in such cases and in the manner determined by this constitution.

Thirteenth. He shall have the right to order the suspension from office of governors of Provinces in case of their exceeding their powers and violating the laws, reporting the fact to the Senate, in such manner as may be determined, for proper action.

Fourteenth. He shall have the right to prefer charges against the governors of Provinces in the cases stated in paragraph third of article 47.

Fifteenth. He shall have the right to pardon criminals in accordance with the provisions of the law, except public officers who may have been convicted of crimes committed in the performance of their duties.

Sixteenth. He shall receive the diplomatic representatives and recognize the consular agents of other nations.

Seventeenth. He shall have at his disposal, as commander in chief, the land and naval forces of the Republic, take proper measures for the defense of its territory, reporting to Congress the action taken for the purpose, and take proper measures for the maintenance of the public peace whenever there shall arise any danger of invasion or any rebellion seriously threatening public safety. At a time when Congress is not in session the President shall convene same without delay for proper action.

ART. 69. The President shall not leave the territory of the Republic without the authority of Congress.

ART. 70. The President shall be responsible before the supreme court of justice for all ordinary crimes committed by him during his term of office; but he shall not be indicted without previous authority of the Senate.

ART. 71. The President shall receive from the State a salary which may be changed at any time; but the change shall not take effect except within the presidential periods next following that in which it may have been agreed upon.

TITLE VIII.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

ART. 72. There shall be a Vice-President of the Republic, who shall be elected in the same manner and for a like period of time as the President and conjointly with the latter. To become Vice-President, the same qualifications prescribed for President by this constitution are necessary.

ART. 73. The Vice-President of the Republic shall be president of the Senate, but shall be entitled to vote only in case of a tie.

ART. 74. In case of temporary or permanent absence of the President of the Republic, the Vice-President shall substitute him in the exercise of the executive power. Should the absence be permanent, the substitution shall continue until the end of the presidential term.

ART. 75. The Vice-President shall receive a salary from the State which may be changed at any time, but the change shall not take effect except within the presidential periods next following that in which it may have been agreed upon.

TITLE IX.

ART. 76. For the exercise of his powers the President of the Republic shall have such cabinet ministers as may be prescribed by law, and Cuban citizens only in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights shall be appointed.

ART. 77. All decrees, orders, and decisions of the President of the Republic shall bear the *referendum* of the respective cabinet minister, without which they shall not be enforceable and shall not be executed.

ART. 78. The cabinet ministers shall be personally responsible for all acts bearing their referendum and jointly and severally responsible for those which they may jointly decree or sanction. This responsibility does not exempt the President from the personal and direct responsibility which he may incur.

ART. 79. The cabinet ministers shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, in the Senate, in the cases mentioned in paragraph two of article 47.

ART. 80. The cabinet ministers shall receive a salary from the State which may be changed at any time, but the change shall not go into effect except within the presidential periods next following the one in which it may have been agreed upon.

TITLE X.

SECTION FIRST.—*The exercise of judicial powers.*

ART. 81. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court of justice and in such other courts as may be established by law. The said law will regulate their respective organization and powers, the manner of exercising the same, and the qualifications that must be possessed by the functionaries composing the said courts.

SECTION SECOND.—*Supreme court of justice.*

ART. 82. To be chief justice or a justice of the supreme court the following conditions are required:

First. To be a Cuban by birth.

Second. To have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

Third. To be in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and not to have been condemned to any *pena afflictiva* for ordinary offenses.

Fourth. To possess, in addition, any of the following qualifications:

To have practiced in Cuba, during ten years at least, the profession of law, or discharged for a like period of time judicial duties, or occupied for the same number of years a chair of law in an official educational establishment.

Other persons may be also appointed to the positions of chief justice and justices of the supreme court, provided they possess the qualifications required by conditions 1, 2, and 3 of this article.

(a) Those persons who may have previously held positions in the judiciary of a similar or next inferior grade for the period that may be provided for by law.

(b) Those persons who, prior to the promulgation of this constitution, may have been justices of the supreme court of the island of Cuba.

The time during which lawyers shall have exercised judicial functions shall be reckoned as that of the practice of law necessary to qualify them for appointment as justices of the supreme court.

ART. 83. In addition to the powers that may have been conferred previously, or may be in future conferred by the laws, the supreme court shall be vested with the following:

First. To take cognizance of appeals for the cassation of decisions of inferior courts.

Second. To decide as to the right of jurisdiction of courts immediately below it, or which may not be under the control of a higher court, common to both.

Third. To have cognizance of all cases in litigation to which the State, Provinces, and municipalities are parties inter se.

Fourth. To decide as to the constitutionality of the laws, decrees, and regulations, whenever questions relating thereto shall arise between interested parties.

SECTION THIRD.—*General rules relating to the administration of justice.*

ART. 84. Justice shall be administered gratuitously throughout the territory of the Republic.

ART. 85. The courts of law shall have cognizance of all suits, either civil, criminal, or interadministrative (contencioso-administrativos).

ART. 86. There shall not be created, under any circumstances or title whatsoever, any judicial commission or special courts.

ART. 87. No judicial functionary shall be suspended or discharged from his office or position except by reason of crime or other serious cause, duly proven, and always after he has been heard.

Neither shall he be removed to another position without his consent unless it be for the manifest benefit of the public service.

ART. 88. All judicial functionaries shall be personally responsible, in the manner which the laws may determine, for all violations of the laws committed by them.

ART. 89. The salaries of judicial functionaries shall be changed only at periods of over five years, the said change to be made by a special law. The law shall not assign different salaries for positions the grade, category, and duties of which are equal.

ART. 90. Military and naval courts shall be regulated by a special organic law.

TITLE XI.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

SECTION FIRST.—*General rules.*

ART. 91. Provinces shall comprise the municipal districts within their limits.

ART. 92. Each Province shall have one governor and one provincial council, elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner prescribed by law. The number of councilmen in each Province shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty.

SECTION SECOND.—*Provincial councils and their powers.*

ART. 93. Provincial councils shall have the right to—

First. Decide all matters concerning the Province, and which, under the constitution, treaties, or laws, are not within the general jurisdiction of the State or the special jurisdiction of the ayuntamientos.

Second. Prepare their budgets, providing the necessary incomes to meet them, without any other limitations thereto than that consistent with the tax system of the Government.

Third. Contract loans for public works for the benefit of the Province, but voting at the same time the necessary permanent incomes for the payment of the interest and redemption of said loans.

In order that said loans may be raised, they must be approved by two-thirds of the members of the municipal councils of the Province.

Fourth. To impeach the governor before the Senate, in the cases specified in paragraph 3 of article 47, whenever two-thirds of the total number of provincial councilmen shall decide, in secret session, to prefer such charges.

Fifth. To appoint to and remove from office provincial employees, in accordance with provisions which may be established by law.

ART. 94. Provincial councils shall not reduce or suppress revenues of a permanent character without establishing, at the same time, others in substitution thereof, except when the reduction or suppression shall arise from the reduction or suppression of equivalent permanent expenses.

ART. 95. The decisions of the provincial councils shall be presented to the governor of the Province, and should he approve the same he shall affix his signature thereto. Otherwise he shall return them, with his objections, to the council, which will again discuss the matter. If, after this second discussion, two-thirds of the total number of councilmen should vote in favor of the measure it shall be executed.

Whenever the governor does not, within ten days after the presentation of the resolution, return the same, it will be considered approved, and shall, in a like manner, be executed. *

ART. 96. All resolutions of the provincial councils may be suspended by the governor of the Province or by the President of the Republic whenever, in their judgment, they may be contrary to the constitution, treaties, laws, or resolutions adopted by the municipal councils in the exercise of their inherent rights. But the right of cognizance and decision of all claims arising from the said suspension shall pertain to the courts.

ART. 97. Neither the provincial councilmen, nor any section of, or commission from among their members, or of other persons designated by them, shall have any intervention in election matters pertaining to any election whatsoever.

ART. 98. The provincial councilmen shall be personally responsible before the courts in the manner prescribed by law for all acts whatsoever which they may perform in the exercise of their duties.

SECTION THIRD.—*Governors of Provinces and their powers.*

ART. 99. The governors of Provinces shall have power to—

First. Comply with and enforce, in all matters within their jurisdiction, the laws, decrees, and general regulations of the nation.

Second. Publish the resolutions of the provincial councils that may be enforceable, executing the same and causing them to be executed.

Third. Issue orders, as well as the necessary instructions and regulations for the better execution of the resolutions of the provincial councils, when the latter should not have done so.

Fourth. Call together the provincial councils in special session, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary, stating in the order convening the session the object thereof.

Fifth. Suspend the resolutions of the provincial and municipal councils in the cases determined by this constitution.

Sixth. Order the suspension of alcaldes from office in cases where they exceed their powers, violate the constitution or the laws, infringe the resolutions of provincial councils, or fail to comply with their duties; reporting such action to the provincial council in such manner as may be provided for by law.

Seventh. Appoint and remove the employees of his office in such manner as may be provided for by law.

ART. 100. The governor shall be responsible to the Senate, as specified in this constitution, and to the courts of justice, in all other cases of crime in such manner as may be provided for by law.

ART. 101. The governor shall receive from the provincial treasury a salary, which may be changed at any time, but the change shall not take effect until after the election of a new governor.

ART. 102. In case of absence, either temporary or permanent, of the governor of the province, he shall be substituted in the discharge of his official duties by the president of the provincial council. Should such absence be permanent such substitution shall continue until the end of the term for which the governor may have been elected.

TITLE XII.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

SECTION FIRST.—*General rules.*

ART. 103. The municipal districts shall be governed by municipal councils composed of the number of councilmen, elected by direct vote, as may be provided for by law.

ART. 104. In each municipal district there shall be an alcalde, elected by direct vote, as may be provided for by law.

SECTION SECOND.—*Municipal councils and their powers.*

ART. 105. The municipal councils shall have power to—

First. Decide all matters that relate exclusively to municipal districts.

Second. Prepare the budgets, providing the necessary revenues to meet them, without further limitations than making them compatible with the tax system of the State.

Third. Contract loans, but at the same time voting the permanent revenues necessary for the payment of interest and redemption of same.

In order that said loans may be negotiated, they must be approved by two-thirds of the voters of the municipal districts.

Fourth. To appoint and remove from office municipal employees, as may be provided for by law.

ART. 106. The municipal council shall not reduce or suppress any revenues of a permanent nature without providing others at the same time in substitution thereof, except when the reduction or suppression arises from the reduction or suppression of equivalent permanent expenditures.

ART. 107. The resolutions of municipal councils shall be presented to the alcalde. If the latter should approve them he will attach his signature thereto; otherwise he will return them, with his objections,

to the municipal council, where they will again be discussed. And if, upon this second discussion, two-thirds of the total number of councilmen should vote in favor of any resolution it shall be executed.

Whenever the alcalde should not return any resolution within ten days after it has been presented to him, it shall be considered approved and shall also be executed.

ART. 108. The resolutions of municipal councils may be suspended by the alcalde, by the governor of the province, or by the President of the Republic, whenever, in their judgment, such resolutions are contrary to the constitution, to treaties, to the laws, or to the resolutions adopted by the provincial council by virtue of its inherent rights, but the courts of justice shall take cognizance of and decide all claims arising therefrom.

ART. 109. Councilmen shall be personally responsible before the courts of justice, as may be provided for by law, for all acts performed by them in the exercise of their duties.

SECTION THIRD.—*Alcaldes; their powers and duties.*

ART. 110. Alcaldes shall be required to—

First. Publish the resolutions of municipal councils that may be binding, execute and cause the same to be executed.

Second. To take charge of the administration of municipal affairs, issuing orders for the purpose, as well as instructions and regulations for the better execution of the resolutions of municipal councils, whenever the latter may fail to do so.

Third. Appoint and remove the employees of his office as may be provided for by law.

ART. 111. The alcalde shall be personally responsible before the courts of justice as may be prescribed by law, for all acts performed in the discharge of his official duties.

ART. 112. The alcalde shall receive a salary, to be paid by the municipal treasury, which may be changed at any time; but such change shall not take effect until after a new election has been held.

ART. 113. In case of either temporary or permanent absence of the alcalde, his official duties shall be discharged by the president of the municipal council.

Should such absence be permanent, such substitution shall continue for the term for which the alcalde may have been elected.

TITLE XIII.

THE NATIONAL TREASURE.

ART. 114. All property existing within the territory of the Republic not belonging to Provinces or municipalities or to individuals, separately or collectively, is the property of the State.

TITLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 115. The constitution shall not be amended, in whole or in part, except by a resolution adopted by two-thirds of the total number of members of each colegislative body.

Six months after an amendment has been agreed upon, a constitutional convention shall be convened, the duties whereof shall be limited to either approving or rejecting the amendment voted by the colegislative bodies, which latter shall continue in the performance of their duties with absolute independence of the convention.

Delegates to the said convention shall be elected by each Province in the proportion of one for every fifty thousand inhabitants and in the manner that may be provided by law.

TRANSITORY RULES.

First. The Republic of Cuba does not recognize any other debts and obligations than those legitimately contracted in behalf of the revolution by the corps commanders of the liberating army subsequent to the twenty-fourth day of February, 1895, and prior to the nineteenth day of September of the same year, the date on which the Jimaguayú constitution was promulgated, and such debts and obligations as the revolutionary government may have contracted subsequently, either by itself or through its legitimate representatives in foreign countries. Congress shall classify said debts and obligations and decide as to the payment of those that may be legitimate.

Second. Persons born in Cuba, or children of native-born Cubans, who, at the time of the promulgation of this constitution, might be citizens of any foreign nation shall not enjoy the rights of Cuban nationality without first and expressly renouncing their said foreign citizenship.

Third. The period of time which foreigners may have served in the wars of independence of Cuba shall be computed as within that required for the naturalization and residence necessary to acquire the right granted to naturalized citizens in article 49.

Fourth. The basis of population which is established in relation to the election of representatives and delegates to the constitutional convention in articles 48 and 115 may be changed by law whenever, in the judgment of Congress, it should become necessary through the increase of the number of inhabitants, as may be shown by the census which may be periodically taken.

Fifth. Senators, at the time of the first organization of the Senate, shall divide into two groups for the purpose of determining their respective tenures of office.

Those comprising the first group shall cease in their duties at the expiration of the fourth year, and those comprising the second group at the expiration of the eighth year. It shall be decided by lot which of the two senators from each Province shall belong to either group.

The law will provide the procedure for the formation of the two groups into which the House of Representatives shall be divided for the purpose of its partial renewal.

Sixth. Ninety days after the promulgation of the electoral law, which shall be prepared and adopted by the constitutional convention, the election of public officers provided for by the constitution shall be proceeded with, for the transfer of the Government of Cuba to those elected, in conformity with the provisions of Order No. 301 of Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated July 25, 1900.

Seventh. All laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of this constitution shall continue to be observed, in so far as they do not conflict with the said constitution, until such time as they may be legally revoked or amended.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLE I. The Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any way authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for naval or military purposes, or otherwise, lodgment or control over any portion of said island.

ART. II. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate.

ART. III. That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

ART. IV. That all the acts of the United States in Cuba during the military occupancy of said island shall be ratified and held as valid, and all rights legally acquired by virtue of said acts shall be maintained and protected.

ART. V. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutu-

ally agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

ART. VI. The island of Pines shall be omitted from the boundaries of Cuba specified in the constitution, the title of ownership thereof being left to future adjustment by treaty.

ART. VII. To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the Cuban Government will sell or lease to the United States the lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

ART. VIII. The Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

INDEX.

	Page.
Acreage of crops	102
Agents	24, 26, 30
Agriculture	65
Acquisition of land	66
Areas under cultivation	67
Cocoa	99
Coffee	97
Corn	88
Cotton	94
Cultivation	68
Farms, size of	102
Values	66, 314
Henequen	95
Honey	134
Lands	66
Sales	70
Malangas	91
Potatoes	89
Public lands	71
Ramie	95
Rice	89
Sugar	73, 128
Cane	85
Estates	127
Sweet potatoes	89
Tobacco	81, 86
Truck gardens	101
Vegetables	102
Yams	90
Aguardiente	80
Alligator pears	103
Alcohol	128
Animal products	133
Area	5
Army	9
Payment of	237
Asbestos mines	113
Asphalt mines	113, 122, 125
Attorneys	24
Bananas	91
Banes, city	61
Banks	231
Checks	29
Baracoa, city	60
Bee culture	133
Beeswax	134
Beef cattle	108
Bibliography	315
Bills of exchange	24
Bills of lading	25
Books relating to, list of	315
Bonds	241
Boots	150

	Page.
Breweries	132
Brokers	26
Camaguey Province	55
Caoutchouc	100
Capacity, measures of	310
Cartography	447
Cattle	105, 110
Importations	109
Checks	29
Chinese immigration	265
Chocolate	132
Cities, population of	13
Citizenship	21
Civil engineers, foreign	312
Claims, assignments of	24
Climate	10
Coal mines	113
Cocoa	99
Cocoanut	101
Coffee	97
Coinage	230
Commerce	135, 154
Commercial laws	23
Commission merchants	30
Common carriers	26
Congress	17
Constitution	513
Constitutional guarantees	19
Contracts	29
Copper mines	113, 120, 126
Copyrights	280, 283
Corn	88
Corporations, foreign	31
Cotton	94
Courts	18
Cultivation of land	68
Custard apple	103
Customs laws	168, 190
Changes in	176
Duty on live stock	105
Index to	223
Regulations	176
Surtaxes	180
Drafts	24
Dynamite imports	188
Education	274
History of	267
Engineers, foreign	312
Epidemics	15
Executive	18
Expenditures	235
Exports	139, 143
By countries	149, 156, 160
By ports	144
Of fruits	145
Factors	30
Farms, size of	102
Fauna	9
Figs	103
Finances	234
Fisheries	133
Flora	9
Food imports	165
Foreign corporations	31
Foreign engineers	312
Foreign insurance companies	313

	Page.
Forests	71
Fruits	102
Alligator pears	103
Bananas	91
Caimito	103
Cocoanuts	101
Custard apples	103
Figs	103
Granadilla	103
Guanabana	103
Guavas	103
Limas	104
Limes	104
Mammee	104
Mamoncilloes	104
Mangoes	104
Oranges	93
Paw paws	104
Pineapples	92
Plums	104
Geology	8
Gold mines	113
Government	17
Expenses	235
Graphite mines	113
Gunpowder imports	188
Habana, city	39
Province	50
Heniquen	95
Manufacture	130
Highways	252
Honey	134
Hurricanes	11
Hydrography	8
Immigration	258
By countries	259
By ports	260
Laws regulating	261
Imports	136, 139
By countries	148, 156, 160
By ports	144
Food	165
Manufactured articles	163
Prohibited articles	188
India rubber	100
Indian corn	88
Insurance companies, foreign	313
Interest	33
Iron mines	113, 116, 126
Judicial power	18
Lands	66
Cultivation	68
Lead mines	113
Legislature	17
Lengua de vaca	96
Lime	124
Limes	103
Limitation of actions	31
Limited partnerships	32
Live stock	105
Duty on	105
Loans	33
For payment of army	237
Mail lines	255
Maize	88
Malangas	91

	Page.
Manganese mines	113, 118, 126
Manufacturing	127
Maps of Cuba, list of	447
Marble	125
Married women	34
Matanzas, province	53
Measures of capacity, etc	369
Mineral concessions	114
Mining laws	113, 126
Mines	113, 115
Molasses	79
Money	230
Money orders	254
Mortality	16
Mountain systems	6
Naphtha	126
Navigation	146
Name	90
Oranges	93
Oriente, province	56
Orography	6
Oxide of lead mines	113
Partnership	34
Limited	32
Pasa de Negro	96
Patents	280
American	305
Foreign	306
Laws	284, 303
Petroleum	132
Trade regulations	189
Pineapples	92
Pinar del Rio, province	49
Population	11
Cities	13
Provinces	12, 48
Postal service	253
Mail lines	255
Money orders	254
Potatoes	89
President	18
Provinces, area and population	12, 48
Government	19
Public lands	71
Puerto Principe, province (<i>see</i> Camaguey)	55
Races, census of	13
Railroads	243
Freight	26
Rainfall	11
Ramie	95
Real estate values	314
Encumbrances	314
Reciprocity convention	168
Religion	38
Revenues	235
Rice	89
Right of suffrage	21
Rivers	8
Rubber	100
Rum	80
Sales	35
Land	70
Salt mines	125
Sanitary regulations	15
Santa Clara province	54
Santiago, city	58
Province (<i>see</i> Oriente)	56

	Page.
Senate	17
Shipping regulations	152
Shoes	150
Snake skin	96
Soap manufacture	132
Statute of limitations	31
Steamships	258
Stock raising	105
Stocks, value of	241
Stone	124
Sugar	73, 128
Cane	85
Estates	127
Surplus, treasury	234
Surtaxes	180
Sweet potatoes	89
Tare	185
Tariff laws	168, 190
Changes	176
Index	223
Surtaxes	180
Regulations	176
Textile manufacture	130
Tobacco	81, 86
Manufacture	129
Topography	5
Trade-marks	280
Law	292, 303
Treasury surplus	234
Treaties	314
Truck gardens	101
United States, commerce with	136, 147, 154
Reciprocity convention	168
Vegetables	102
Vendor's lien	36
Vital statistics	14
Warehouse receipts	37
Water power	313
Weights	309
Winds	11
Yams	90
Yellow fever	16
Yuca	90
Zinc mines	113