

CUBA ILLUSTRATED

WITH THE
BIOGRAPHY AND PORTRAIT
OF
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

CONTAINING ALSO
GENERAL INFORMATION RELATING TO
HAVANA, MATANZAS, CIENFUEGOS,
AND THE ISLAND OF CUBA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS
TOGETHER WITH AN
ANGLO-SPANISH VOCABULARY

COMPILED BY
J. C. PRINCE

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Mr. Prince's *Illustrated Guide Book of Havana and the Island of Cuba* has been a perfect boon to the traveler, who not only learns what is interesting to do and see, but can easily make himself understood by the aid of the Anglo-Spanish Vocabulary contained in the Guide Book.

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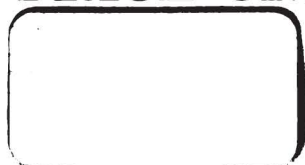
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PREFACE.

The principal object of this book, which, under its present increased and revised form, reaches the sixth edition, is to give American tourists reliable information about the beautiful Island of Cuba, so appropriately sur-named the Pearl of the Antilles. Spots having an historical interest are scrupulously depicted; ancient cities like Havana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, etc., are the object of special and elaborate descriptions.

The author has thought fit and proper that in this memorable year, which marks the close of the fourth century of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, to add to this book a portrait with a brief historical sketch of the genius who has given, through perseverance and innumerable sufferings of all description, a continent to the human race. During the last five years, the literary talent of our generation has done wonders to unearth from the ancient and dusty parchments hidden in the libraries and museums of the old world, everything of interest relating to the discovery of America. These combined literary efforts have been embodied in the present historical and biographical sketch of Christopher Columbus, and it may not be pre-

sumptuous on our part to hint that these pages will not only be read with pleasure by the present generation, but may eventually be of some help to those historians of the future who will recount the high deeds of Columbus on the occasion of the fifth century of the discovery of America, and recall the prowess of the imperishable Latin race for its unselfish spread of civilization.

In rearranging this work, and in order to make it accurate in all of its details and valuable to tourists, new illustrations have been added.

The Anglo-Spanish vocabulary has been carefully revised, and notable additions have been made to it; all of which leads me to think that the present edition will be of great assistance to those travelers who are unacquainted with the beautiful Spanish language.

Inquiries upon any subject treated in this work will be cheerfully answered by addressing

J. C. PRINCE,

43 Gold Street,

New York.

N. B.—The attention of tourists is respectfully called to the firms advertised in this book. It is important for travelers to be acquainted with first-class houses while visiting foreign countries; those advertised in this book enjoy the confidence of the public for their honorable dealings and strict integrity.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

According to the most reliable historians Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy. In his tenderest years he was bereft of both father and mother, and left to his own resources, having no friend, no guardian to advise him or to whom he could look for help and support.

Columbus passed his younger days in Genoa, a seaport surrounded by high mountains and bearing the same name as that of the city of his birth.

During his youth, he would pass at play many hours of the day on the sea shore, listening with the curiosity of his age to the stories of travels recounted by the sailors. Christopher Columbus was of fair complexion, with curly red hair and very bright, fiery eyes.

Oftentimes he would be found alone, walking silently on the beach, contemplating the infinite vastness of the ocean and listening to the murmur of the waves. Who can tell if at that very time Columbus did not entertain already the idea of circumnavigating the globe?

In his youth he made long sea voyages. His courage and agility gained for him the admiration of his superiors. It was at the beginning of his career as a sailor that he visited Greece, the shores of Africa, England, and that his inclination for adventures made him undertake a trip to Iceland, surrounded by the icy waters of the Arctic seas. Old sailors entertained him of the stories of ancient mariners who had been carried by south-eastern winds and had seen immense stretches of rich lands, which they had named country of the vine, and which according to their narration were inhabited.

Those stories preoccupied his mind; they spurred his desires and aspirations, and he doubted sometimes whether they would be ever satisfied or realized. In his dreams he thought he saw an enchanted nymph, clad in brilliant garments, holding in her hand exotical flowers, and crowned with flowers no less beautiful and rare. He would bow to the charming apparition, who would tell him in soft musical tones: "Leave, and go far! Very far! beyond the seas! discover a New World!

When thou hast reached that strange land, preach the religion of Peace and not that of War!"

When he would awaken from those dreams, he would study with increased ardor the maps of the lands and the charts of the seas. He would refuse to take part in the amusements of his companions, in order to devote all his time to his studies.

In those days men in general believed that the earth was a flat disc. Few among the learned men believed in the Pythagorean doctrines, which had been enunciated before Jesus Christ. No more credence was given to Ptolemy who declared in Alexandria, one hundred and forty years after Christ, that the earth had the form of a ball.

Columbus who was studying incessantly this important question, finally mastered the trustworthiness of those assertions. He had by that time acquired a thorough knowledge of navigation, and moreover he was full of life and valor, and his anxiety to travel west was on the increase.

He believed that by following a westernward course he would reach India directly; but divers voyages undertaken in the western zones without any tangible success had finally dampened his ardor, inasmuch as he was short of resources for such costly undertakings.

After marrying in one of the most illustrious Italian families, he settled in the Portuguese island of Porto Santo. One day he accidentally discovered a few maps which had been left by his great grandfather. The study of those maps confirmed him in the correctness of his ideas

while it endowed the stories he had heard about Iceland and the fabulous country of the vine, a certain degree of truthfulness.

From that instant Columbus was persuaded of the possibility of finding his way to a new continent. The dreams of his youth, the desires and the ardor of the past were again awakened in the full grown man, and he could not remain any longer in the island of Porto Santo.

Accompanied by his wife and his son, he left for Lisbon, in order to ask from the King of Portugal the necessary means to carry out his gigantic undertaking. The King was loth to believe in his plans, and played false with the man's noble aspirations.

Upon the death of his wife, which occurred during his sojourn in Lisbon, Columbus undertook on foot the voyage to Spain. Here Providence, who had marked him for a glorious destiny, was manifestly instrumental in changing the course of the eventful life of the great discoverer.

After a day of fatiguing march on the highways, father and son came by a monastery. The son, feeble and footsore, asked his father with great persistency to knock at the door and beg for a night's hospitality from the monks. His son's condition, who was almost dying with the fatigue of the long march, had the better of his pride, and Columbus knocked at the door of the monastery.

The monks gave a friendly greeting to the man pale with hunger and fatigue and to the delicate and worn-out son. When both had been revived with food and rest,

the Father Superior questioned them upon the object of their voyage. Columbus told his story, and was listened to attentively by the Superior, who was struck by his language and the magnitude of his ideas. Thereupon he called in his two friends, one, Hernandez, a learned doctor in medicine, and the other, Valazco, an intrepid and wise sailor. It was thus, in a small room of the monastery of La Rabida, that Columbus explained his plans to those learned men.

When he got through with his demonstration, Superior Pérez exclaimed with enthusiasm: "Your project will be realized, and Spain will share with you the honor and glory of this great enterprise!"

It was then decided that Columbus should go to the Court of King Ferdinand, with a letter of recommendation to the father-confessor of the Queen. At that epoch the King with his spouse, Dona Isabella, was in the camp before the city of Granada, where the Moors were intrenched in this their last foothold in Spain after an occupation of seven hundred years. The father-confessor, who was a friend of Superior Pérez, listened with interest to Columbus' plans; however, he could do no better than to advise him to be patient. Once the war ended, there would be some favorable chances to win the sovereigns to his project. Once more, the poor and weak had to wait for the rich and powerful.

Weak and discouraged he visited several states, and finally he had made up his mind to leave for France, where he had had promises of ships, when Superior

Pérez decided to make a last effort. He saddled his mule and went to the camp in order to speak in person to the Queen, who was at last persuaded.

Columbus was called to the court, at the very time, thanks to good fortune, the war was ending. Boabdil, the last King of the Moors had to leave the beautiful castle of Alhambra, and with broken heart had to surrender to the victors the keys of Granada.

The Sovereigns were now in a position to grant Columbus the necessary means for the enterprise. This had for consequence to give him renewed energy, and the audacious mariner sought an audience from the King and Queen. He unfolded his plans with great enthusiasm. The Queen was under the impression that Columbus intended to preach the christian faith; but the King, who was of a suspicious character, refused to accept the propositions of Columbus. "You want to be Admiral and Vice-Roy of the countries you discover," said the King angrily, "to this, assuredly, I shall never consent."

However, Columbus was inflexible in his just demands, and again left court with the intention of going to France. But the Queen who had finally succeeded to overcome the objections of her spouse prevented Columbus' departure. And at last the sun of good fortune shone radiantly upon the man who had passed through the bitter experience of a life of incessant disappointments.

Ferdinand acceded to all the demands of Columbus, and the Queen assuaged his paternal anxiety regarding

his son, which he had to leave in Spain, by assuring him that she would create him a page in the suite of her own son. "I shall do all in my power to help you in this great undertaking," said the Queen, "and I will sell my jewels in order to equip the ships you need!"

It was on the 3d of August, 1492, that this extraordinary man sailed from the port of Palos with his small crafts, and directed the little squadron towards unknown lands. Columbus had waited eighteen years for this propitious event, sorrow and misery had already whiten- ed his hair, but his energy and faith were still unshaken, while his heart was full of hope.

He sailed upon the caravel *Santa Maria*, while the *Niña* and *Pinta* were respectively commanded by the brothers Pinzon. When they had lost sight of the Canary islands, surrounded by the immensity of the Atlantic ocean, the enthusiasm of the sailors was somewhat dampened. A whole month had already passed, and the caravels were still in the midst of the ocean without the least sign of land. It was at that period of the voyage that his companions began to murmur, and wanted Columbus to return to Spain.

It was with humility that the Admiral prayed his rebellious companions to have patience, and exhorted them to perseverance. "Follow me a little while longer," said Columbus, "and we shall reach the end of our journey. Remember that plants from an unknown clime "as well as corpses of a strange race have been carried "by the waves upon the shores of the Canary islands; "consequently, there must exist in the West, which



THE THREE CARAVELS OF COLUMBUS.

"is the course we follow, a land yet unknown to us. Learned men, among them Martino de Behain, of Nuremberg, and the Italian Toscanelli, are of opinion that in following a western course, unknown lands must be discovered."

"Very well," answered the sailors, "we shall follow thee for a few days longer; but if after that respite the desired land is not reached, we shall exact from thee to return to Spain."

A few days passed away, and notwithstanding that Columbus was fully convinced the little squadron was nearing land, no sign of it was yet perceptible, and despair was hourly on the increase among the crews.

However, Columbus remained undaunted and firm as the rock before his mutinous companions.

The evening of the 11th of October was already clad in darkness, and the Admiral, who had consulted his maps all day, was then pacing the deck in a pensive mood and scrutinizing the horizon with anxiety. While thus engaged he saw a light which appeared and disappeared at intervals. Columbus communicated his discovery to two of his sailors, who also perceived the light, but did not attach any great importance to the fact.

This luminous apparition, however, filled the Admiral with new hopes; again concentrating his sight in the direction where the light had shone, his heart palpitated with stronger energy. He thought the morrow might reveal the land so much desired. Wakeful nights had exhausted his strength, and towards morning he suc-

cumbed to sleep. It was then that the goddess of his youth again appeared to him in his slumber. The beautiful fairy, crowned with exotic flowers as of yore, bent towards him, and while touching his forehead, exclaimed : "Thy golden and ideal dream, which thou hast pursued over the deep sea is at last realized. Thou art near the "New World!"

At that very instant, the first rays of the rising sun were reflected upon the water, and the cry of "Land! Land!" was heard. The happy tidings came from the *Pinta*, from whose deck the sailor Rodrigo de Triana had first seen the land.

As if blinded by lightening, Columbus awoke from his sleep. There could not be any illusion about the discovery, for before him could be seen a beautiful green isle. The naked eye could already distinguish clusters of trees as well as human beings of a dark color. Later on, birds with brilliant plumage were flying and singing over the decks of the caravels, as if to bid "Welcome" to the visitors of the New World. Columbus fell upon his knees to thank the Almighty, while his sailors pressed around him to beg his pardon for their incredulity.

A short time afterwards, Columbus ordered the anchors to be thrown and the boats lowered. Dressed in his costume of Admiral, he stepped on the first boat, and in a few minutes he landed with his men upon the shore, which presented an admirable spectacle on account of the beautiful plants which covered it in abundance.

When he landed, Columbus planted the Spanish flag, thus taking possession of the newly discovered land—

which he named San Salvador, and later on Guanahani — in the names of his sovereigns.

His companions, who had immediately followed him on shore, kissed the earth and cried with joy. They erected a cross as a sign that the christian faith was to be preached to the human beings who inhabited this strange land. The Indians, who were of a copper color, with a mild physionomy and beautiful eyes, at first were timid and kept at a distance, while admiring apparently the white men, whom they saw for the first time. Gradually they lost their shyness and came nearer the Spaniards. Columbus received them with great amiableness, and ordered his companions to treat them with equal consideration.

In this manner, pleasant relations were established between the Indians and the Spaniards, and the sojourn of the worn-out sailors in the enchanted island was thus made agreeable while resting from the fatigue of a long sea voyage.

However, with Columbus' insatiable activity, their rest was of short duration. Shortly after this first landing, they set sail again on their mission of discovery. At the expiration of two months they had landed in several islands, and visited various savage tribes. Columbus was yet of the opinion that those islands formed part of the group of India. Having discovered them while sailing West, he called them the West Indies, a designation which they have borne to these days.

At Christmas of the year 1492, the expedition met with a great misfortune. At sundown, after having

given the pilot his instructions and recommended him great carefulness, Columbus went to his cabin to take a much needed rest. The pilot disobeyed the precise orders of the Admiral, and the consequence was the loss of the caravel *Santa Maria*, who struck the rocks near the island of Cuba. In this circumstance, the presence of mind and the coolness of Columbus were remarkable; it was due to him that the lives of the whole crew were saved, but the caravel was a total wreck.

It was after this accident that Columbus, with a few of his companions—the majority remaining in the New World—sailed back to Spain in the *Niña*.

The return trip was full of hardships; heavy weather prevailed most of the time. Notwithstanding, they finally arrived safely in Spain, and on the 4th of March landed at the port of Palos, which had seen, seven months previously, the departure of the expedition amidst the mockeries of many.

The contrast between the reception and departure could not have been greater; for the ovation granted Columbus could not have been more enthusiastic. The Indians which the Admiral had taken along with him on his return trip to Europe had the effect of creating considerable curiosity. Their copper color, and their queerly painted face, the earrings which ornamented their nose and ears had the effect of astonishing the spectators. Following the Indians were men carrying birds of variegated plumage; these in turn were followed by sailors leading animals which had never been seen before in Europe, while others disembarked with rare plants from

the New World. This part of the procession was closed by other sailors carrying large vases with rings of gold, which had been secured from the Indians in exchange for some trinkets. The profusion of the objects thus landed, gave an adequate idea of the richness of the foreign land just discovered.

Then came Christopher Columbus seated upon a magnificent steed. His stately and imposing bearing; the softness of his great blue eyes, into which determination was plainly readable, made of the famous discoverer a picture of intrepidity allied to greatness. Like a victorious king, he was worthy of being seen; and like a victorious king he was acclaimed.

Ferdinand and Isabella had a platform erected in one of the squares of Barcelona. It was there, seated upon a throne richly ornamented, that they awaited the arrival of the courageous sailor.

On his coming before the throne, the monarchs rose and came forward to meet him. Columbus made a movement as if to kneel, but he was prevented from doing so, and the sovereigns invited him to a seat at their side. This was a most extraordinary distinction, unknown to the etiquette of the Spanish court.

Columbus began by recounting the various incidents of his voyage. He was listened to with great interest by all, as he enumerated the great advantages the King and Spain would derive from the immense natural resources of the countries he had discovered.

All knelt, and with tears of joy, began to sing a hymn of thanks to the Almighty, who had chosen Columbus as

the worthy instrument for the accomplishment of so great deeds.

Thereafter, King Ferdinand reaffirmed Columbus' privileges to the twelfth portion of all royal rights; he also conferred upon him and his descendants the perpetual title of Admiral for West Indies; he granted him an escutcheon bearing the royal arms of Castille and Leon with this inscription: "For Castille and Leon, Columbus discovered a New World!"

While the honors thus bestowed on Columbus were of a nature to gratify the pride of the mariner, he experienced great satisfaction on the other hand in finding that his son Diego had made marked progress both physically and mentally, and promised to be an object of just pride to his family.

In the meantime, the good fortune of Columbus began to excite envy among the courtiers, they were intriguing to deprive him of his laurels.

At a grand feast, given by the High Cardinal of Spain in honor of Columbus, some of the courtiers—secretly at first, but openly later on—began to make sport of the distinctions and honors showered upon the Admiral. "What has he accomplished that is so very marvelous?" said one of them, "if the King had given me the necessary ships with the same equipment, I could have discovered the New World easy enough!"

"Same with me! Same with me!" exclaimed the other envious courtiers.

Columbus remained quiet under these jealous taunts, and gave the order to a domestic to bring him an egg.

When the domestic had brought him the desired article, he said with great coolness: "Who, among of you, gentlemen, can make this egg stand upon one of its ends?" The courtiers, one after the other, tried the experiment unsuccessfully. Then Columbus took the egg, and by a gentle knock depressed one of its extremities so as to make it stand upright, and in this manner solved the problem apparently so difficult.

Undaunted, the courtiers exclaimed: "But this we also can do!"

"Undoubtedly, gentlemen!" answered Columbus, "but not before I showed you how to go to work at it. The same thing with the discovery of the New World; you know now how to proceed since I have shown you how it was done!"

COLUMBUS' SECOND EXPEDITION.

On the 25th of September, 1493, Columbus set sails on his second expedition to what is now known as the West Indies. Howsoever brilliant and enthusiastic the reception that greeted Columbus at Barcelona on his return in the sunny resplendence of the spring of the year, the occasion of his second departure was made no less brilliant and enthusiastic, although it took place under an autumnal sun.

On this occasion the vessels did not leave from the little port of Palos, but from the grand bay of Cadiz. The expedition, as formerly, was not restricted to but three caravels; on the contrary, the Vice-Roy was

at the head of a majestic fleet, fully equipped in order to strengthen the colonies already established and enable its commander to proceed to new discoveries.

The approaches to the port were crowded by the multitude that had come from all quarters. The spectacle presented by the variety of costumes of this great affluence was not less remarkable than the diversity of the contingent that forced its way through it to reach the vessels upon which they were assigned. Here could be seen a scion of a noble family, dressed in his most brilliant costume, winding his way through the great and cheering crowd, while a little further back, priests and monks, with ascetic faces and austere mien, wrapped in the sombre vestments of their orders, were no less anxious to reach the deck of their respective ships.

Then last, came Columbus. All eyes were set upon this hero of great physical stature, who, accompanied by his son Diego, trended his way to the shore amidst the acclamations of the multitude.

At last father and son parted ; the latter to resume his functions at the court, the former to give the signal of departure for new perils and privations, more discoveries and glory.

In the course of this expedition, and of several others undertaken by Columbus, he discovered many more islands and founded numerous colonies. At last, entering the mouth of the Orinoco, he discovered the mainland of the new continent. The glory of this discovery is due to him ; but he was shorn of the so well-earned honor of giving his name to the New World. This

honor was bestowed upon an Italian named Americo Vespucci, who had explored the regions of Brazil.

The last years of Columbus were years of bitter suffering and great affliction. Death was already claiming this noble heart, who was bleeding at the spoliation to which the peaceable indigenous inhabitants of America were the victims on the part of the Spaniards. In their anxiety to accumulate gold, the Spaniards were forgetting they were dealing with human beings like themselves; consequently, the poor Indians were treated with the utmost cruelty when they manifested the least reluctance in parting with their riches. Even the priests, who had been specially sent to the West Indies to evangelize the aborigenes, behaved in the most rapacious manner. Far from preaching the religion of peace and good-will, they would resort to extreme measures of physical coercion to force the natives to receive the baptismal rites. Discontentment was on the increase. Repeated uprisings were the natural consequences of proceedings so unfair and inhuman.

Columbus suffered greatly because of so shameful conduct on the part of his companions. The very nobleness of his heart made him the natural protector of the persecuted. He punished the offenders severely, and without distinction. Birth or position could not shield the culprit or prevent Columbus from exercising impartially the attributes of justice. This had for effect to exasperate the rapacious nobles and the cruel priests. They conspired together and resolved the ruin of Columbus by all possible means. It was with this object in view that they secretly dispatched a vessel to Spain, with an

emissary on board who had the mission of proffering before the King charges against Columbus.

Ferdinand, who had only as a last resort granted Columbus a twelfth of the royal rights upon the new domains, was rather well disposed to lend credence to the infamous charges made against his Vice-Roy.

He ordered a hidalgo by the name of Bobadilla—a man known for his unscrupulousness—to sail for the West Indies, with the special mission of bringing Columbus back to Europe. This miserable instrument of a cowardly conspiracy accepted the mission with alacrity and discharged it with infamy.

Once in West Indies, he ordered the great navigator to be placed in irons, and had him conveyed to the ship like a common malefactor.

What a fall for a man who so recently had had the greatest honors bestowed upon him; what humiliation for so illustrious a personage to be treated so contemptuously at a sudden. The thought that he was innocent and the victim of envy, and the consciousness of having discharged his duties with impartiality, sustained him in this great affliction.

The conduct of captain Andres Martin, to whom had been entrusted the command of the ship that brought Columbus back to Europe, was of great contrast with that of the miserable Bobadilla. The moment he raised anchor in the port of Santo Domingo, he approached the noble prisoner with great respect, and asked him to give him his hands in order to free him from the chains that were cutting his flesh.

"I thank you for your offer," answered Columbus, "the King has sent me word in writing to submit to all the orders of Bobadilla; I will carry these chains until Ferdinand relieves me of them, and even until death if I should be called away sooner. They will bear testimony of Spain's ingratitude, and of the manner she rewards the services of a man she recently raised so prominently."

When the vessel reached the port of Cadiz, Columbus was conveyed to the shore like a common criminal. The indignation of the people, who held Columbus in great esteem, knew no bounds. Every Spaniard, imbued with a sentiment of justice, felt for the noble man's ill-treatment, and murmurs of anger could be heard against the Regent who had allowed the consummation of so shameful an action.

Universal discontent and the influence of the Queen, who had never ceased to befriend the illustrious Admiral, finally convinced Ferdinand that he had been guilty of a great injustice. A letter of Columbus written to their Majesties, and in which he passed in review the accusations made against him, and where he exposed the malice and hatred of Bobadilla, dispelled all the doubts the Queen might have still entertained, and decided Ferdinand to immediately summon Columbus to Granada.

On his arrival, the Queen, with tears in her eyes, gave him her hand to kiss. For the first time the great Admiral, worn and demoralized, lost his nerve and presence of mind. He fell, crying, at the feet of Queen Isabella, and allowed her to take off his chains.



THE COLUMBUS TABLET IN THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANA.

At all hazards it seemed as if Columbus was on the way to be reinstated in the King's favor; however, the appearances proved false, for his star was on the decline, and doomed to disappear altogether in a very short time.

King Ferdinand was unrelenting in his annoyances of every description, and at the death of the noble and generous Isabella the Catholic, the discoverer of a continent, the man who had been the instrument of refilling the coffers of the crown and create a hallow of glory around the Spanish name, was shorn of all his rights and despoiled of most all his property.

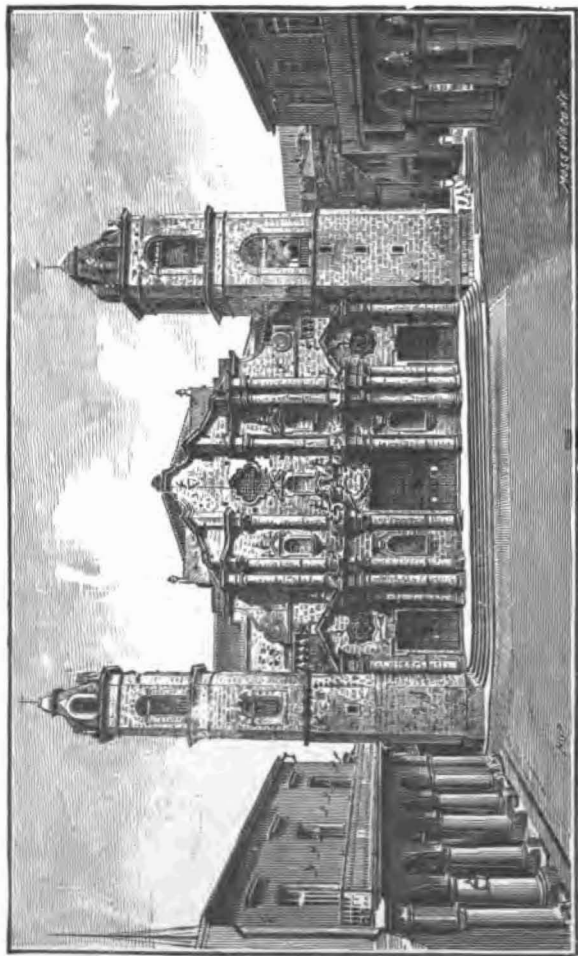
Ingratitude, bitter sufferings and abject privations were his lot. On the 21st of May, 1508, at the age of 70 years, he died of a broken heart, while uttering these last words :

“ Father, I place my soul in thy hands ! ”

There is something strange in the fact that the remains of a man whose career had been so agitated, and who had known no repose in his life of adventurous travels, found a last resting place only many years after his death.

At first his body was buried in Valladolid, the city where he died. Thence in Seville, from which place, in 1536, it was transferred to Santo Domingo. When this island passed into the hands of France, his ashes were transferred to Havana, in the island of Cuba, where they are now interred, side by side, with those of his son Diego, to whom, as a tardy reparation for the injury done his father, was granted a dukedom with vast estates.

Fernando, second son of Columbus by his marriage



THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANA.

to a Spanish lady, is buried in the cathedral of Seville.

The chains with which Columbus was shackled were, according to his desires, buried with him.

Tourists who visit Cuba will see, at the peristyle of the cathedral of Havana, the new monument which has been erected to Columbus on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and where his ashes are definitively laid.

Four hundred years have passed since Columbus discovered the American continent. Monuments in his honor have been erected in all parts of the world, and the people of the United States, the foremost nation of the New World, have held the grandest exposition yet known in commemoration of the grandest discovery yet made. These marks of honor, this era of general thankfulness towards a man like Columbus, whose chief characteristics were exalted perseverance and brilliant daring, toned down by nobleness of heart, are the natural tribute the whole human race owe this really great man.





MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA, CUBA.—ENTRANCE TO THE BAY.

CUBA.

THE finest and largest of the West India islands, was discovered by Columbus, on the 28th day of October, 1492, and was named by him Juana, in honor of Prince John, the son of Ferdinand and Isabella, the sovereigns of Aragon and Castille. Upon the death of Ferdinand, the island was called Fernandina, receiving afterwards the name of Santiago, as a mark of reverence for the patron saint of Spain ; and still later, the inhabitants — to illustrate their piety — gave it that of Ave Maria, in honor of the Holy Virgin. Cuba extends from Cape Maizi, on the East, to Cape St. Antonio, on the West, in a curved line of 790 miles. It lies between 19° and 23° north latitude, and 74° and 85° west longitude. It is 117 miles wide in the broadest part, from Cape Maternillos on the north, to the western point of Mota Cove, on the south, 21 miles east of Cape Cruz.

The narrowest part of the island is 22 miles, from the mouth of Bahia del Mariel on the north to the Cove Mavana on the south. From Havana to Batabano, it is 28 miles ; near the centre of the island, the breadth, north and south, is about 75 miles. The periphery of the island, following a line less tortuous, and cutting the bays, ports and coves at their mouth, is 1,719 miles, of which 816 are on the north and 903 on the south. Its

area is about 55,000 square miles ; and taking into the estimate the adjacent islands or keys which belong to it, it is 64,000 square miles. The form of the island is exceedingly irregular, resembling that of a long, narrow crescent, the convex portion of which looks toward the Arctic pole. Her situation in regard to said pole is nearly from east by south to west by northwest. It is the most westerly of the West India Islands, and her western part is advantageously situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, leaving two spacious entrances ; the one of the northwest, 124 miles wide, between Point Hicacos, the most northerly of the island, and Point Tancha, or Cape Sable, the most southerly of East Florida. The other entrance into the Gulf to the southwest, is 97 miles in its narrowest part, between Cape St. Antonio de Cuba and Cape Catoche, the most salient extremity of the Peninsula of Yucatan ; from Cape Mola, or St. Nicholas, in the Island of St. Domingo, the eastern extremity of Cuba, or Maizi Point, is separated by a channel 42 miles wide. From Maizi to Great Enagua, the nearest of the Lucayas, or Bahama Islands, the distance northeast is 45 miles. From Point Lucrecia, in Cuba, the most easterly point of the great banks of Bahama, is the old Bahama channel, called St. Domingo's Key, 34 miles. From Punta del Inglés, on the south of Cuba, to the nearest point of the northern coast of Jamaica, the distance is 75 miles.

Cuba contains the following ports, on the north, viz. : Guadiana, Bahia Honda, Cabañas, Mariel, Habana, Cogimar, Bacurana, Júcaro, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Sagua la

Grande, San Juan de los Remedios, Guanaja, Nuevitas,* Nuevas Grandes, Manatí, Puerto del Padre, Puerto del Mangle, Jibara, Jururu, Bariai, Vita, Naranjo, Salma Banes, Nipe, Lebisa, Cabonico, Tanamo, Cebollas, Zagnaneque, Zaragua, Taco, Cuyaguaneque, Navas, Maravi, Baracoa† and Mata. On the south: Batiqueri, Cienfuegos, Puerto Escondido, Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Mota, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Vertientes, Masio, Casilda, Sagua, Ensenada de Cortés and Ensenada de Cochinos.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Island is of the pleasantest, both in the spring and winter; in the latter season prevails what is called *la seca*, or dry weather. The rainy season begins in May and continues until November. The annexed tables, based upon the Fahrenheit thermometer, illustrate the almost even temperature of Cuba:

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Degrees.

Mean temperature of the year at Havana and the northern part, near the sea,	77
Mean temperature at Havana, the warmest month, . . .	82
Mean temperature the coldest month,	70

* Nuevitas was the first place on the island visited by Columbus, October 28th, 1492.

† Baracoa was the first town built on the island by the Spaniards, under Diego Velazquez, in the year 1511, and until 1522 was reckoned as the capital.

	Degrees.
Mean temperature in the interior for the year, where the land rises from 600 to 1,050 feet above the level of the sea,	74
Mean temperature in the coldest month,	62
“ “ for the year at Santiago de Cuba, 80	
“ “ for the warmest month,	84
“ “ for the coldest month,	64

EXTREME TEMPERATURE.

At Havana it is cold when	60
The coldest is about	45
The warmest day seldom above	95
At all times a pleasant breeze prevails.	

SOIL.

The soil of the island may be said to rest almost generally on a great mass of calcareous rock of a porous and diversified character (*Seborucos* or *Mucara*). Near the middle of the northern coast, a slaty formation is to be found, on which the calcareous rock seems to rest.

POPULATION AND FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

According to the last official census, the population of Cuba is 1,521,684—the census of 1866 gave 1,359,238, which shows an increase during a period of 26 years of 162,446 inhabitants. The Island of Cuba is about six times larger than Jamaica Island, of which the English are so proud. Only one-sixth of the Island of Cuba is under cultivation, and there is now in full operation—



A TOBACCO PLANTATION.

1,200 sugar plantations,
5,000 tobacco “
160 coffee “
25 cocoa “
5,000 breeding farms,
17,000 small farms,
95,000 stores, workshops, factories and warehouses.

As to the fertility of the soil in Cuba, little can be said which may be new—it being so well known that it is almost proverbial. An area of 65,000 square miles, equivalent to nearly 34,560,000 acres, the greater part of which is of the first quality for cultivation, and a great portion of which still remains uncultivated, are circumstances which offer an industrious emigrant a vast field to exert his efforts in, with the prospect of a very brilliant reward.

Immense forests of precious woods are to be found in the Island, whose products enter into the finest art gems of the cabinet-makers of New York, Paris and London.

The principal products are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, corn, rice, yuca, yame, sweet potatoes, potatoes, vanilla, etc. Exquisite fruits, as the pine-apple, oranges, sapodillo, anon, cocoanut, caimitos, berries, guanábana (the strawberry of the Antilles), mamey, guava, bananas, marañón, etc.

The situation of Cuba, commanding the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico and the communication between North and South America, gives it a high commercial and political importance. Indeed, such designations as “The Queen of the Antilles,” “The Key of the Gulf,”

"The Sentinel of the Mississippi," "The Beautiful Antille," "The Gem of the American Seas," indiscriminately bestowed upon this enchanting island, are sufficiently significant of its advantageous commercial position and its remarkable natural beauty and fertility.

GOVERNMENT.

Politically, the island is composed of a single Province under the control of a Superior Governor, who is at the same time Captain-General. It is subdivided into four political governments (*gobiernos políticos*) or Lieutenantcies, which are further divided into *Gobiernos* and Captaincies. There are thirty-one political districts, each of which has an *Ayuntamiento* or Town Council at the head of affairs. The military divisions likewise include the whole island, and constitutes a Captaincy-General. It is divided into two departments, with Havana for its capital in the west, and Santiago in the east; the former under the command of the Captain-General, the latter under the Governor of Cuba. Each department consists of military districts (*gobiernos*) and districts of arms.

RELIGION.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the country, and the ecclesiastical government consists of the Archbishopric of Cuba and the Bishopric of Havana—the two dioceses being separated as above. Other rites are also tolerated.

The house situated in Dragones and Zulueta Streets,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HAVANA.

fronting the Irijoa Theatre, has been recently purchased for a place of worship by the Baptists of Havana. Americans and all foreigners are cordially invited to attend the religious services which are held on Sundays, in English, at 11.30 A. M., and in Spanish at 7.30 P. M.

MARITIME DEPARTMENT.

The maritime division comprises five Provinces: Havana, Trinidad, San Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas and Cuba; the whole under a General Commander. The public domain and public works are controlled by a General Superintendent. As Cuba is the most important of the Spanish colonies, its Captain-General can not be of a lower rank than a lieutenant-general in the army, and the post is one of great power.

A TRIP TO HAVANA.

Tourists desiring to escape the rigors of a northern winter, pleasure-seekers who wish to enjoy a mild and delicious climate, will surely be satisfied by going to Cuba. Every year the number of tourists increases from all parts of the United States, and if you meet in your travels southward some one coming from the Queen of the Antilles—which lies in the South Sea 80 miles from the United States (Key West)—you will surely feel anxious to enjoy the charms of its climate.

By enumerating the principal points of interest in the island, the compiler will have accomplished his duty. While leaving to every one its own appreciation of that

delightful country, whose scenery is so rich and varied, allow me to indicate the different ways to reach Havana from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans and Chicago, by the different lines of steamers and railroads.

FROM NEW YORK.

The palatial steamers of the Ward's Line, 113 Wall Street, New York, leave on Wednesdays for Havana, and every Saturday for Havana and Vera Cruz, at 3 P. M.; for Cienfuegos, calling at Nassau, twice a month, from Piers 16 and 17, East River. The distance by sea from New York to Havana is 1,200 miles, and the trip is generally made by these steamers in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.

The Spanish steamers of the "Spanish Transatlantic Line," J. M. Ceballos & Co., Agents, No. 80 Wall Street, leave every ten days for Havana, from Pier 21, North River. These steamers have first-class passenger accommodations, European table-wine included.

The Mallory Line, Pier 20, East River, New York, in addition to the service between New York to Fernandina, makes semi-weekly trips to Galveston, Texas; steamers leaving on Saturday stop at Key West, Florida; the time between New York and Key West is but $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, and connection is made there for Tampa and all parts of South Florida, as well as for Havana, Cuba. This is a most convenient and cheap route to southern Florida, or to the West Indies; these beautiful steamers are of great speed, and have first-class accommodations for passengers.

The Clyde's New York, Charleston and Florida Steamship Line; the elegant steamers of this line are advertised to sail from Pier 29, East River, New York, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M. Tuesday's ships stops at Fernandina, and Friday's ships at Jacksonville. Passengers' accommodations by this line are unsurpassed. Theo. G. Eger, Traffic Manager, 35 Broadway, New York.

The Ocean Steamship Company, Pier 35, North River, New York. The palace steamers of this line connect with the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway (Way Cross Short Line), and offer to tourists attractions surpassed by no other line.

FROM BOSTON.

Via New York by the New York, New Haven and Harlem Railroad to New York, and from New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Port Tampa (via Atlantic Coast Line). Also by the beautiful palace steamers of the Fall River Line which leave daily.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

By the Pennsylvania Railroad to Port Tampa (via Atlantic Coast Line).

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line to Port Tampa.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Morgan Mail Steamship Line steamers leave New

Orleans every Thursday to Havana direct. And also by the Southern Pacific Railroad ("Sun Set " route) to Jacksonville, Sanford and Port Tampa, connecting with the Plant Steamship Line.

FROM CHICAGO.

By the Pennsylvania Railroad to Savannah via Atlantic Coast Line, thence to Jacksonville by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, thence to Sanford by the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway ; from Sanford to Port Tampa by the South Florida Railroad, and thence to Havana by the beautiful steamships *Olivette* and *Mascotte*, of the Plant Steamship Line.

As the steamers of the Plant Line stop at Key West, the most important city of Florida, a description of this city will be interesting to Americans.

KEY WEST.

Key West is an island with 20,000 inhabitants, and celebrated for its manufactures of cigars made with Havana tobacco ; next to Jacksonville she is the largest city in Florida. It is situated upon the island of the same name, off the southern extremity of the peninsula, and lying in the important part of the key facing the Gulf of Mexico. The island is about 6 miles long by 3 miles wide, and is 11 feet above the sea level. The temperature in the winter is delightful, the air is pure, and the climate healthy ; the thermometer at mean temperature in the winter is about 70° and in the summer seldom

rises above 90°. The public buildings are: the Custom-House, Naval Stores, Marine Hospital, County Court-House, County Jail, a Masonic Hall and an Opera House. A monument of dark-gray granite, erected in 1866 to the memory of the sailors and soldiers who died in service at this station during the civil war, is near the Naval Stores. The city contains Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches. Outside the manufacturing of cigars, the principal industries of Key West are turtling, diving for sponges and fishing for the Cuban Market. The drives are charming, and the fishing and boating unsurpassed.

Seven miles of railroad are now run daily by 14 cars. Key West claims the greatest permanent population of any city in Florida, and is the richest city of its size in this country. It is in importance the ninth port of entry in the United States, and the third naval strategic point. The city alone pays more import duty and internal revenue tax than all the rest of the State of Florida, and the vast States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi combined.

The island enjoys several modern improvements: it is lighted by gas; it counts one of the finest fire departments in the State, under the command of Mr. B. F. H. Bowers, consisting of four first-class latest improved fire engines, one large hook-and-ladder truck, and four first-class hose-carriages. Three handsome Methodist churches and a Cuban Mission chapel; Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, one colored Baptist, two public schools, and several private schools, all under



ST. MARY'S CONVENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, KEY WEST, FLA.

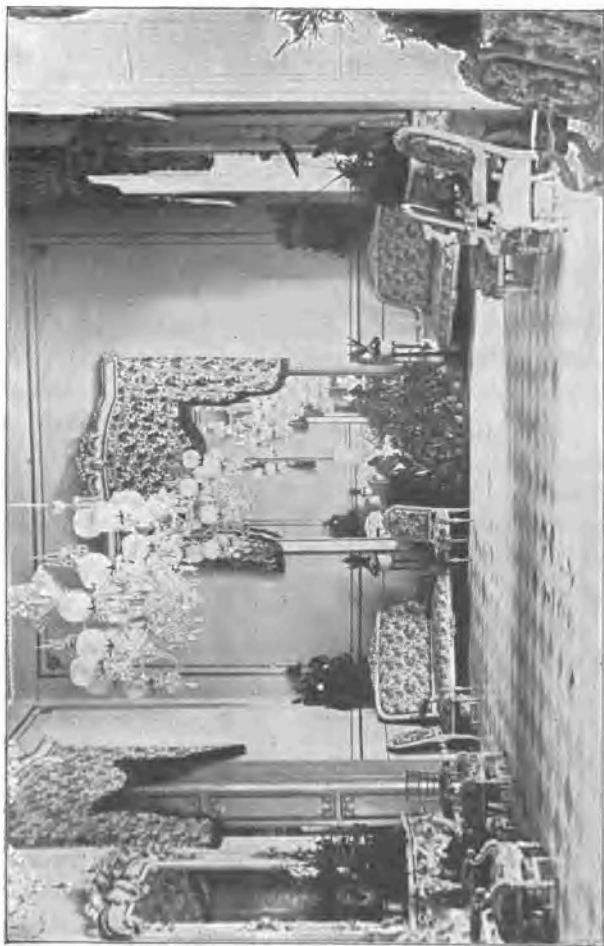
excellent management with large attendance. Besides these there is the finest Catholic convent to be found in the State, with pupils from nearly every State and foreign countries.

This institution is under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Maria. The convent is advantageously situated on the south beach of the island. The various (14) students' rooms are perfectly ventilated and well provided with modern school furniture; they all connect together, and when the partitions are thrown open the sight of 400 female students is charming. The curriculum embraces a thorough English education, the Latin, French and Spanish languages, drawing, painting and needlework. A visit to this institution will well repay tourists on their way to Havana.

From Key West to Havana the distance is about 90 miles. The steamer leaves Key West in the evening and arrives at Havana early in the morning.

ENTRANCE TO THE BAY OF HAVANA.

When nearing Morro Castle, a pilot comes aboard the steamer, and soon after it is visited by two government boats, having on board the Custom-House and the Board of Health officials, who alone are authorized to give a landing permit. The general aspect of the bay is wonderful; at the left rises the fort of Morro Castle and the heights of La Cabaña surmounted with flags; at the right is Fort La Punta. The port is full of steamships of every nationality and of all tonnage. The bay is three miles in circumference, and is one of the finest in the



PARLOR IN THE PALACE OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL, HAVANA.

world. Steamers anchor at their respective buoys. (No ship except Spanish vessels or steamers of the Spanish Transatlantic Line are allowed to dock.) Immediately upon their arrival they are surrounded by small boats with hotel agents, who clamor for the privilege of taking tourists ashore. The health authorities having accomplished their work, you have then the Custom-House officers to please. Agents, interpreters for the hotels, will take passengers and baggage in charge, have boats ready to land and have baggage registered at the Custom-House. Expenses of landing and going to the hotel, including boat, carriage and express are \$1.50 gold and upward, according to the number of pieces of baggage; the best way is to put yourself in the hands of the interpreters or agents of the hotels, who are reported to be the most reliable in the world, according to the statement of experienced tourists. You may find it a good way in Havana to live on the European plan; that is, room in one place and take your meals at the restaurants, which are the best in the world. It is well to have an understanding beforehand in order to avoid recriminations.

HAVANA.

The city of Havana, advantageously situated, is built upon a tongue of land, the head of which is protected by the fort of Morro Castle and the heights of La Cabaña. The entrance to the port is protected: on one side by the fort of Santos Reyes del Morro, garrisoned by 800



A FASHIONABLE STORE IN HAVANA.

soldiers, and an apparent battery, that of the Doce Apostoles, built at the level of the water, which gives shelter to the garrison ; on the other side by fort La Punta. At the southeast of the Morro, rising above the city, is the fortress of San Carlos de la Cabaña, which can shelter 4,000 men. The batteries of La Cabaña and La Pastora are built at water level, as the Twelve Apostles, and armed with 245 guns. On the east, about one mile, is Fort No. 4, and on the southeast, about 4 miles, is the Tower of Cogimar. Both the fires of Morro and La Cabaña on the one side, and of the fort of Principe and Santo Domingo de Atarés on the other, are designed to put the city in ashes in a few hours, while the lower batteries of La Pastora and the Twelve Apostles command the sea. Besides these forts and batteries there are other important fortifications, among them the fort of San Nazario, the bulwark De la Plaza, the Santa Clara battery, the fort of La Chorrera and the Tower of Banes, representing in all about 650 guns. These fortifications have entailed the outlay of considerable sums of money.

The population of Havana is about 250,000 inhabitants ; it is one of the finest and most important cities in the West India and South America, and is essentially cosmopolitan. Tourists will notice the carriages, entirely different from those seen in the United States ; a few thousands of small victorias circulate in the streets of the ancient city for very low fares ; some of them are very comfortable ; the horses are about half the size of American horses, and according to an American writer : "Wonderful because they never fall down in the streets and



THE PRADO WITH THE MORRO CASTLE IN THE DISTANCE.

never get tired." Driving through the city and passing the narrow streets of the old town, one will enjoy the sight of the stores with their employees, in shirt-sleeves behind the counters, smoking cigarettes in very good humor, and ready to show fine imported goods and curiosities. If you have never been in Spain, you may realize yourself to be there while in Havana, because Cuba represents Spain in many of its different characteristics. The picturesque aspect of the city, which is a vast museum of curiosities, excite your attention at every moment. The principal street for shopping is Calle del Obispo, or Bishop Street, where I recommend tourists to visit the stores La Habana, Las Ninfas, La Granada, first-class stores for dry goods and silks; La Especial and La Complaciente, fan stores; El Novator, tailors and fancy articles; Wilson's American book store; La Carolina, great depot for cigars and cigarettes. Oreilly Street, parallel with Obispo, is the street of the photographers—the most fashionable gallery is that of S. A. Cohner. In Muralla or Rícla Street, parallel with Obispo Street, are the wholesale houses. By showing this Guide at any store or business house advertised in it, tourists will be attentively waited upon, and will obtain the lowest prices for their purchases.

EL PRADO.

With its walk of two miles in length, lined with Indian laurel trees and evergreen on each side, the Prado is enchanting at night.



INDIAN FOUNTAIN—PILA DE LA INDIA.

From the fountain of La India, as the illustration shows, to La Punta (entrance of the bay), the walk is very pleasant ; going down the Prado is to be found, on the right side, the beautiful Hotel Pasaje, and the greatly renovated Payret Theatre ; while on the left is the beautiful Tacon Theatre. In the centre of the Paseo is the celebrated Central Park, with the beautiful marble statue of Isabel Segunda, an artistic work of the great sculptor Vega. The military band plays almost every other evening in the Park. The general aspect at night is wonderful ; the park, crowded with agreeable and pleasant people who enjoy themselves ; the private carriages, here and there, with the charming *señoritas*, under the Indian laurel and palms, in their light and pretty dresses, surrounded by their friends, who deem it a duty to pay them compliments, chattering *en plein air*, is a tropical scene of the greatest interest. In the Park are the great Café Central, Café Tacon, the celebrated Helados de Paris, which attracts the leading society of Havana for their sorbets and famed ice-cream ; and the Gran Hotel Telegrafo, the great favorite of the American tourists, the great Tacon Theatre, the popular circus of Pubillones, and the Albisu Theatre. The walk or drive on the Prado is always interesting. In the Prado, Nos. 67-69, is the hydrotherapic and bathing establishment of Dr. Belot, one of the most elegant of its kind in the world. Do not fail to visit Dr. Belot, who will take a special pleasure to show you his great establishment.

THE CASINO ESPAÑOL.

The Spanish Casino is one of the finest buildings and one of the principal attractions in Havana. This Club was founded in 1859; it averages 2,500 members. Almost every city in the Island has a club, corresponding with the main club of Havana. Tourists should not fail to visit the Casino, where they will always be welcomed. Its amiable and distinguished President, Mr. García Tuñón, and its members, take great pleasure to show tourists the interesting curiosities it contains. There is a fine collection of paintings, copies from celebrated Spanish artists, representing the history of the nation since the remotest epoch. Among the collection of oil-paintings, I call the attention of visitors to the beautiful group, full of expression and historical truth, representing Isabella the Catholic, when she gave the royal diamonds to help the expedition of Columbus. It is one of the greatest and most sublime episodes of the history of Spain. During the winter splendid balls are given there, as well as lyric and dramatic entertainments. The masquerade balls of the Casino during the carnival are justly noted to be the most gorgeous in the world. The Casino supports a free academy where the English and French languages, book-keeping, drawing, etc., are taught. The Casino Español, which was at first near the park, is now located in one of the finest buildings in Havana, on Zulueta Street. Tourists should not fail to visit the Casino, where they will be welcomed.

THEATRES.

GRAND TACON THEATRE.

The Grand Tacon Theatre was erected in 1837, in memory of Captain-General Don Miguel Tacon, who was then in command of the Island of Cuba. It was built by Mr. Francisco Marty, and Torrens estimated its cost at \$400,000. It is situated in the better part of the city, between Prado and Consulado Streets, fronting on the celebrated Central Park. The Tacon Theatre occupies a superficial area of 6,176 square yards, it has three doors on the front, six on San Rafael Street, three on Consulado Street, and two on San José Street. At the other angle of the Theatre, formed by Prado and San Rafael Streets, is the Salon Brunet, the leading Café of Havana. The stage is 42.83 metres in length by 20.68 in width, and the entrance 17.63. The seating capacity is as follows: 56 boxes on first and second floors, 8 boxes on third floor, 4 grillés on first and second floors, 2 grillés on third floor, 112 butacas on third floor, 552 orchestra seats, 101 chairs in the tiers and front, 1,203 chairs front and back of tiers. Total number of seats, 2,287; therefore, 3,000 people can be seated very comfortably at the Tacon Theatre. The luminary consists of 1,034 gas jets; the decorations comprise 751 shifting scenes; the armory possesses 605 different sorts of arms; the wardrobe 13,787 costumes; the furniture and tools for the stage number 782; the archives contain about 1,200 partitions of opera, opera-bouffe, tragedies, dramas, comedies, etc., besides a large number of songs and piano



TACON THEATRE ON CENTRAL PARK.

and military band pieces. This Coliseum was inaugurated with the performance of the drama "Don Juan de Austria." Ten years ago \$20,000 were expended in repairs; the busts of Tasso, Dante and Arioste were also added in the dome. The Tacon Theatre is a great public ornament, and indicates great love for the arts, and offers tourists to the capital of the Island of Cuba a matchless place of amusement.

PAYRET OPERA HOUSE.

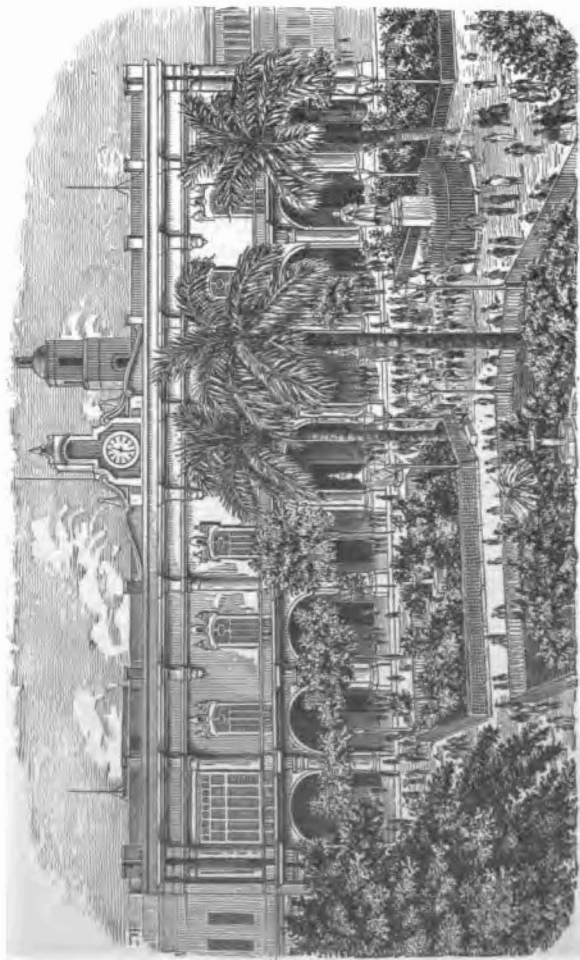
In Prado Street, fronting on Central Park, near the Grand Hotel Pasaje. It is a beautiful structure, fully equal to the Tacon Theatre as to architecture and seating capacity. The Payret was erected about fourteen years ago. In 1883 the theatre was partly destroyed by a terrible tornado, and was abandoned until 1890, when the edifice was entirely restored, and has again become the home of the great operatic school.

THE ALBISU THEATRE.

Is an elegant hall located in the building of the Centro Asturiano (Asturies Club), and has lately been restored; it is one of the prettiest theatres of its kind, where comedy, drama and opera are performed.

THE IRIJOA THEATRE.

Named in memory of the industrious and distinguished owner, Mr. Irijoa. It is a handsome, commodious and well ventilated theatre, lately built, and specially adapted for summer performances. Elegant balls are



PLAZA DE ARMAS—GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

given there every season by the leading societies of Havana. A garden with fountains, in the main entrance, attracts the eye. Small tables are placed here and there to partake of refreshments, which gives it the appearance of the "Champs Elysées," or Paris cafés concerts. Mr. Irijoa has made his name very popular by the erection of his theatre.

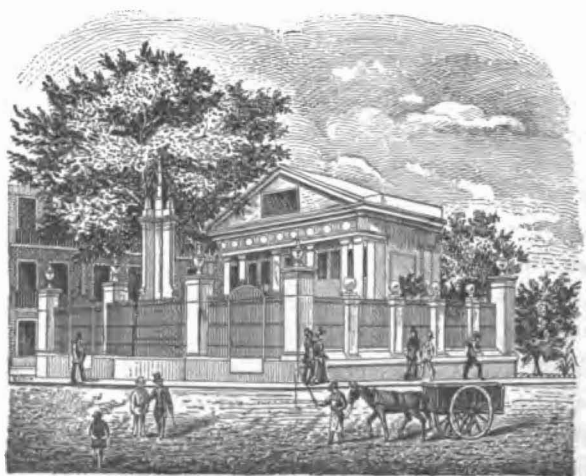
PLAZA DE ARMAS.

Is situated at the lower extremity of Obispo Street. It is here that the winter residence of the Captain-General and the main official government buildings are. By consulting the illustration, the reader will notice a garden of tropical flowers, plants and palms. The statue in the centre, an artistic marble monument, is that of Ferdinand the Seventh. The illustration, el Templete, opposite the Captain-General's residence, represents a little chapel erected to the memory of Columbus. It was at this place that, in the year 1519, was celebrated the first mass in the Island, under a large ceiba, a beautiful tree known as the cotton-tree of the West Indies. Tourists will notice a bronze tablet at the frontispiece with the following inscription :

Reinando el Señor Don Fernando VII, siendo Presidente y Gobernador Don Francisco Dionisio Vives. La fidelísima Habana religiosa y pacífica erigió este sencillo monumento decorando el sitio donde el año 1519 se celebró la primera misa y cabildo ; el Obispo Don Juan José Díaz de Espada solemnizó el mismo Augusto Sacrificio el día 9 de Marzo de 1598.

[TRANSLATION.]

“During the Reign of His Majesty Don Fernando VII, under the Presidency and Governorship of Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, the faithful, religious and pacific Havaneses erected this modest monument, consecrating the place where, in the year 1519, was celebrated the first mass and holy office by the bishop Don Juan José Diaz de Espada, solemnizing the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass on the 9th day of March, 1598.”



THE LITTLE CHAPEL—EL TEMPLETE.

CARNIVAL.

During the Carnival, public masquerade balls are given every Sunday after the performances at the Tacon Theatre. Dancing commences at about 12 P. M., and continues until daylight. For that purpose the floor of the parquette is raised to a level with the boxes and the stage, converting it into a vast and commodious ball-room. The theatre is open to all, and access to the boxes and galleries is free to the public, who can thus enjoy the sight of the ball and listen at the same time to the peculiar Cuban dancing music. During the carnival the Paseos are very attractive. A drive to the Prado and Carlos Tercero, which are crowded with carriages and fantastic masqueraders is also very interesting.

BULL FIGHTS.

(*La corrida de toros.*)

This old Spanish entertainment and amusement has also its lovers in Havana, and offers every year an exceptional interest. The Captain-General being generally present at the *corrida*, it attracts the fashionable society of Cuba. Havana has been favored with the best *matadores* of Spain. Every season the best bulls are imported from Lerida at enormous prices. A few years ago Cuba was raging over the *espada* Luis Mazzantini. His engagement was made at a great expense—\$30,000, and a benefit, for fourteen performances, all expenses paid to and from Madrid, as well as during his stay in Cuba for

himself and company. The portrait and biography of Mazzantini may be interesting to Americans.

Luis Mazzantini was born in the Province of Guipuzcoa in Spain forty-two years ago. His father was an Italian, his mother a Spanish lady: he was educated

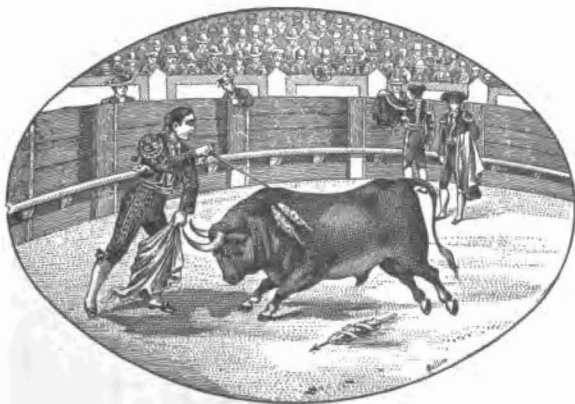


LUIS MAZZANTINI.

at Rome, Italy, where he graduated and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mazzantini was at one time the secretary of one of the confidential advisers of King Amadeus I., of Spain. Having learned telegraphy, he became an operator, was promoted chief of station, and for his efficiency was again promoted to a high position in the administration of a great railway company at Madrid, where he was protected by José Echegaray, the

great Spanish writer and dramatist, who was at the time manager of the railway. Mazzantini said that he discovered there was but two ways by which a man might become eminent in Spain: either by singing or bull-fighting.

He failed as a singer and was left to do the other, or else remain a telegraph operator. His fondness for the amateur bull-ring was such as to take a great deal of his time from the office. This was noticed by the manager, who finally told him that he must choose between bull-fighting and railroading. "All right," said Mazzantini, "I'll give up the railroad." He left the office and went directly to the Plaza de Toros. He reported that he was ready to enter the arena as a professional; he was well and favorably known as an amateur, and his coming was



A BULL-FIGHT.



MAIN ALTAR IN THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

hailed with delight; he was placed in the front rank as *Primer Espada* or *Matador*, and the next Sunday he appeared in the arena with the white satin costume of a *débutant*; though it rained he killed his three bulls like an old hand in the business, and became famous as the first bull-fighter in Spain.

The Plaza de Toros, where the sport takes place, is situated near the Paseo de Carlos III. From any part of the city a carriage will take you to the arena for 50 cents silver (same price for two). Tourists should arrive before the opening, in order to be present at the entry of the *cuadrilla*, when the President is saluted and gives the signal to commence the performance. It is a lively scene well worth seeing. Tickets can be had almost anywhere. Bull-fights take place every Sunday at 3 P. M.

CHURCHES.

are devoid of beauty, both externally and internally, as such edifices can be made.

The foundations of the Cathedral were laid in 1656, and the church finished in 1724. It is situated on Empedrado Street. The architecture is of the Latin-Gothic style. The ceremonies on feast days are magnificent and solemn. High mass is celebrated every Sunday at 8 A. M. The ashes of Columbus lie in one of the vaults of the Cathedral. On the left side, in the rear, tourists will notice a slab, upon which is a bust in relief of Columbus, as the illustration shows (*see page 20*), with this inscription:



MAIN ALTAR IN THE MERCED CHURCH, HAVANA.

*Oh ! restos é imagen del grande Colon !
Mil siglos durad guardados en la urna,
Y en la remembranza de nuestra nacion.*

[TRANSLATION.]

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

THE MERCED,

built in 1746, is on Cuba and Merced Streets. It is one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic churches of Havana. At its rear tourists will notice two chapels with fine and artistic cupolas. The oil paintings are very fine, one especially, "The Last Supper." The rear of the church has been remodeled during the last twenty years. High mass is celebrated on Sunday at 9 A. M.

SAN AGUSTIN,

corner of Cuba and Amargura Streets—built in 1608—formerly a monastery.

SANTA CLARA,

is a large nunnery, on Cuba Street, between Luz and Sol ; it was founded in 1644, and is to-day the wealthiest nunnery in the city.

SANTA CATALINA,

on Oreilly Street, at the corner of Compostela Street, built in 1698, and dedicated in 1700. The bodies of the martyrs, Celestino and Lucida, were brought as relics from the City of Rome (Italy), and deposited here.

BELEN,

on Compostela Street, at the corner of Luz. This monastery was built in 1704 by Bishop Diego Evelino de Compostela, in his garden; he had in 1695 built a church called San Diego de Alcalá. These monks kept the only free-school up to the latter part of the last century. The school existed until 1854, when the whole building was given to the Jesuits for the establishment of the Royal College of Havana.

Tourists are welcomed visitors to the churches at any time.

FORTS.

MORRO CASTLE AND LA CABAÑA

can be visited every day. Tourists must first procure an application from the United States Consul to the Military Governor of the city, and they will receive in return a permit to visit the forts. Tourists will go down the wharf (*muelle caballeria*) and take a *guadañero* (boatman) and cross the bay; arriving at the fort the permit is presented to a soldier on guard, who gives the right to pass. The officers are very courteous. A soldier is detailed to accompany the tourists through the forts. At one end of Morro Castle, tourists will notice a wooden bridge uniting the two forts and built by the English during the occupation in the year 1762. They will also notice the light-house constructed when General O'Donnell was Commander of the Island, in the year 1844. The light-house is a revolving one, of the Fresnell model, with a minute flash-light that is seen at a distance of 25 miles.

MARKETS.

Are very attractive for the variety and abundance of fish, vegetables and tropical fruits; the best time to visit them is at early morning. The Tacon is the leading market, the largest and finest in Havana. It occupies an entire block, opened all around; it is surrounded by all kinds of stores with the greatest assortment of goods and novelties, where tourists can purchase, at a trifling cost, charming souvenirs. The Colon market, on Zulueta Street, has been recently completed, and the Cristina market, on the Plaza Vieja, is the oldest of Havana. Tourists should visit them in order to get acquainted with the richness of the products of the soil.

COCK-PITS.

Cock mains take place every Sunday afternoon. While bull fight lovers enjoy themselves at the Plaza de Toros, the excitement of cock-fights prevail at Manrique Street. The cock-pits of Cuba are the most famed in the world.

GENERAL PLACES OF INTEREST.

El Círculo Militar.—Military Society founded in 1883 by officers of the Spanish army in Cuba.

Real Casa de Beneficencia.—Orphan Asylum, on Calle Ancha del Norte.

Asilo de Mendigos.—Alms-house (Calzada Belascoain).

Asilo San José.—Reformatory Asylum for boys, on Ancha del Norte.

Mazorra.—Lunatic Asylum, at about 10 miles from Havana.

Casa de Recogidas.—Female convicts and abandoned women are confined in this asylum; it is situated on Calle de la Fundición

Royal Economical Society of the Friends of the Country.—Public library (free). Opened from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Studio of Painting and Sculpture, in the same building, 60 Dragones.

Royal Scientific Academy.—Museum of Natural History of the Antilles, Cuba Street, between Teniente Rey and Muralla Streets, where all antiquities and relics since the discovery of the island are kept and can be seen. Opened from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

HOSPITALS.

San Felipe y Santiago.—Located in the City Prison, a large edifice which tourists will notice when entering the harbor, at the right side of the bay, fronting the Morro Castle.

Hospital Paula.—Assigned specially to women.

Hospital San Lázaro.—Leprosy patients are only admitted.

Hospital de San Ambrosio.—Military hospital, situate beyond the Arsenal.

Tourists of the medical profession and visitors are admitted to the above establishments at any time.

POST-OFFICE.

On Calle Oficios, near the landing. Tourists will notice two boxes for mailing letters: one, "Nacional," where letters for the Island, Spain and her possessions are mailed; the other, "Extranjero" (foreign), for letters to foreign countries.

A list of letters directed to Havana, without address, is published, and letters are delivered to the addressees only.

Letters can be mailed also in auxiliary boxes, placed in different parts of the city.

Postage for the United States is 5 cents; for the city $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for the Island 5 cents. Universal postal cards, 2 and 3 cents.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph lines in Cuba are under the supervision of the Government. The main office is on Calle Oficios, same building as the post-office. Wires communicate with the principal points of the Island. Submarine cable to Key West and Punta Rassa, in Florida, etc.

SUBURBS OF HAVANA.

A carriage drive to the Captain-General's summer residence, known as "Quinta de los Molinos," is very interesting. The route is picturesque, the garden profusely planted with various kinds of palms, fruit-trees of all kinds, flowers, and adorned with artificial waterfalls. From the garden-drive to the cemetery, upon the



APPROACH TO THE BISHOP'S RESIDENCE AT TULIPAN.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE CEMETERY.

hill, the scenery of the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico is one of the grandest sights. The portico of the cemetery, as the illustration shows, and the chapel within the gates, are two exquisite pieces of architecture. Returning, drive to the Vedado, where are willas and fine summer residences. Passing the Ancha del Norte, stop at the Campos Eliseos bathing-houses, which are worth seeing.

THE CERRO AND TULIPAN,

dotted with beautiful summer residences, is the rendezvous of the fashionable society of Havana. A benevolent society established at the Cerro in 1875, composed of select members, frequently gives dramatic and lyric



QUINTA DE PALATINOS, CERRO, HAVANA.

soirées, and lectures by celebrated speakers of the country.

The Marianao Railroad stops at the following stations: Tulipan, Cerro, Ceiba, Buenavista, Quemados, and Marianao. Marianao, about 15 miles from Havana, is a nice and pleasant town of 5,000 inhabitants. The railroad extends to the beach of Marianao, three miles from that place, where sea-bathing can be enjoyed. About three miles from the Marianao station lies one of the finest sugar plantations in Cuba—the Ingenio Toledo. A permit is required to visit the plantation; it can be obtained through a prominent person or a business house in Havana. Trains leave every hour from 6 A. M. Tourists will enjoy the trip very much and pass an agreeable morning. The round trip takes three hours.

Tourists will also enjoy a visit to Guanabacoa, one of the oldest cities in the Island, with a population of about 20,000 inhabitants. This city possesses excellent mineral waters, especially beneficial for disorders of the digestive organs. Trains leave every half hour, and run in connection with ferry-boats at the wharf Muelle de Luz.

EXCURSION TO THE CELEBRATED RESIDENCE “QUINTA DE PALATINOS,” AT THE CERRO, HAVANA.

Tourists will enjoy a visit to this beautiful country residence, 12 miles from Havana. Trains leave the Bahia Railroad station, near the Mascotte Hotel, at 1 P. M. every day, returning to Havana at about 5.30 P. M. The name of this great property comes from the Count of



A COCOA-NUT TREE AT THE PALATINOS GARDENS.

Palatinos, who was formerly its owner. Mme. Rosa Abreu, Countess of Palatinos, who resides in Paris, is the present owner. The Countess is married to Dr. Granger, a prominent French physician, who is at the head of the celebrated Pasteur laboratory.

Mr. Betancourt, the gardener and keeper of the property, will kindly show tourists the great variety of tropical trees, comprising twelve species of mangoes, orange, cocoa-nut, etc. A fine collection of marble statuary, valued at \$40,000, is an additional ornamentation to this beautiful place.

THE COCOA-NUT TREE.

The cocoa-nut tree shown in the accompanying illustration can be seen in its natural condition at the Palatinos gardens. The specimen shown in the engraving was planted six years ago, and consequently has entered in its second fruit-bearing year. The cocoa-nut tree bears fruit incessantly, as new nut formations are made with every change of the moon, and consequently once arrived at its fruit-bearing stage, the cocoa-nut tree is never devoid of nuts. When freshly plucked from the tree the nut is filled with a delicious milky water, which has certain medicinal properties. This water is quite cool and very refreshing in tropical climes, and can be drank without the least danger. The nut after a lapse of time, becomes dry and coated on the inside with a deposit from the milky water; it is generally in this condition that it reaches the United States, where this hard matter enters



THE CHICKEN DEALER, HAVANA—EL POLLERO.

to a large extent in the manufacture of candies, pies, etc. The agriculturist finds in the cocoa-nut tree and its fruit, a source of income which day by day goes on increasing, as the fibre enters more largely into the channels of the industrial arts. From the ordinary door-mats, ropes, bagging, etc., the textile qualities of the plant have so appreciated that it enters in almost everything where strength, pliability and durability are desired. It figures to-day into the construction of the modernized man-of-war. The French and American war navies use it as a filler between the hull and the armor of their most powerful vessels, as well as between decks. The fibre not only diminishes the concussion on board a man-of-war firing a broadside, but it helps wonderfully in filling up holes made by the firing of the enemy, according to experiments lately made.

THE CHICKEN DEALER (*El Pollero*).

Among the characteristic types of Cuban peddlers the chicken dealer is one of the most interesting. He comes every day to the city, as he lives in the neighborhood of Havana. He goes on his rounds among his customers and sells live poultry. No one in Cuba would think of buying chickens as it is done in the United States, where the poultry is killed by steam and kept on ice. The Havana chicken dealer is well patronized, and can be seen every day around the town attending to his business. The accompanying illustration, taken from nature, cannot fail to interest American tourists



men-
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Argentine Republic,	(<i>post not filled.</i>)
Uruguay,	43 Cuba Street.
Dominican Republic,	101 Galiano Street.
Haytian Republic,	30 O'Reilly Street.
Venezuela,	3 Baratillo Street.
Peru,	84 San Ignacio Street.
Honduras,	108 Jesus del Monte.
Guatemala,	31 Amargura Street.

HACK FARES.—SPANISH CURRENCY.

One journey in any direction within the limits of Belascoain Avenue:

Two persons,	20 cents silver.
Three persons,	25 cents silver.
Four persons,	30 cents silver.

Beyond Belascoain Avenue, not beyond Calzada de la Infanta:

Two persons,	30 cents silver.
Three persons,	35 cents silver.
Four persons,	40 cents silver.

By the hour in any direction within the city limits:

Per hour, two persons,	\$.75 silver.
Per hour, three persons,90 silver.
Per hour, four persons,	1.00 silver.

In engaging hacks for trips outside the city limits the price should be agreed upon before starting, in order to avoid annoyances and misunderstandings. Carriage for two can be had for \$1.50 to \$2.00 silver per hour.

SPANISH COIN.

A knowledge of the various coins in circulation in Cuba, and of their respective value, should be acquired by tourists. The following is a table of the principals:

Spanish	—1 ounce, gold,	is worth	\$17.00
"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	8.00
"	$\frac{1}{4}$	" called doubloon,	"	4.25
"	$\frac{1}{8}$	" " escudo,	"	2.12
"	centen,	"	5.30

American gold and greenbacks command a premium on Spanish gold, according to the exchange. On arriving, tourists should change some of their money for Spanish currency, to meet their small expenses.

Tourists will receive the highest premium at the exchanges advertised in this book.

FERRIES.

BAHIA DE LA HABANA RAILROAD FERRY.

Wharf—Muelle de Luz.

Havana to Regla every day, from 4.45 A. M. to 10.30 P. M., and *vice versa*.

Boats leave every 30 minutes, and connect with the Bahia Railroad and Guanabacoa Branch. Fare 5 cents silver.

EMPRESA VIEJA (OLD COMPANY).

Wharf—Muelle de Luz.

Havana to Regla every day, from 4.35 A. M. to 10.20 P. M.

Boats leave every 15 minutes, and connect with the Puebla Railroad to Guanabacoa. Fare, 5 cents silver.

CITY CARS.

From Plaza San Juan de Dios to the Cerro, cars leave from 6 A. M. every 15 minutes. First-class fare, 10 cents, silver. Cars run until 11 P. M.

From San Juan de Dios to Jesus del Monte, same as above.

From Plaza San Juan de Dios to the Chorrera, Vedado and Carmelo every half hour. Fare, 10 cents silver, this line runs until after the closing of the opera at night.

STAGE ROUTES.

From Castillo del Principe to the Cemetery, stages leave every half hour. Fare, 10 cents each way. From Plaza de Armas to Jesus del Monte, stages leave every 15 minutes—through fare, 15 cents.

FOREIGN TRAVELING.

At Havana tourists will find first-class steamship lines for almost every part of the world.

The steamers of the French Transatlantic Line, from St. Nazaire, arrive at Havana about the 10th of every month, and leave Havana the 22d of every month.

In the interval they go to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and return in time to make their direct trips.

Ward's Line from New York to Vera Cruz arrives at Havana every week, and leaves a few hours after for



CAVES OF BELLAMAR, MATANZAS, CUBA.

Vera Cruz. Leaves Havana for New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays also.

The Spanish Transatlantic Line leaves every 10 days for Spain, also for New York.

At St. Thomas tourists will find steamers for all the West India islands and Central America. At Santiago de Cuba connections are also made for Haytian ports, St. Domingo, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas and Jamaica.

EXCURSION STEAMSHIP GUIDE.

New York, Cuba Mail S. S. Co., for Cuba and Mexico, Ward's Line.

A first-class powerful iron steamship sails direct for New York and for Vera Cruz every week.

HIDALGO & Co., Agents, 25 Obrapia Street.

Spanish Transatlantic Mail S. S. Co.

Leaves every 10 days. Some of the steamers stop at Puerto Rico on their way to Spain; all stop there coming to Havana; also for New York every 10 days.

M. CALVO & Co., Agents, 28 Oficios Street.

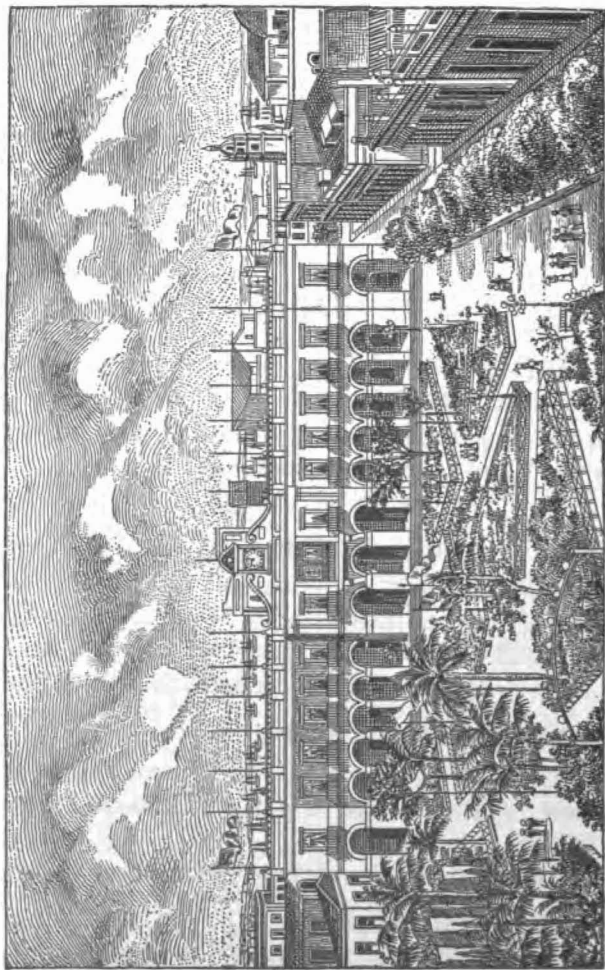
French Transatlantic Mail S. S. Co.

Arrives at Havana; leaves for Vera Cruz, returns and sails for St. Nazaire, stopping at Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, once a month.

BRIDAT & Co., Agents, 32 San Ignacio Street.

Plant Steamship Line.

United States Fast Mail Route, S. S. *Mascotte* and



GOVERNOR'S PALACE, PLAZA DE ARMAS, MATANZAS, CUBA.

Olivette, connecting at Tampa with the Southern Florida Railway.

LAWTON BROS., Agents, 35 Mercaderes Street.

Morgan Steamship Line.

Between New Orleans and Havana, weekly, stopping at Key West and Punta Gorda, Florida.

LAWTON BROS., Agents, 35 Mercaderes Street.

South Coast Steamers.

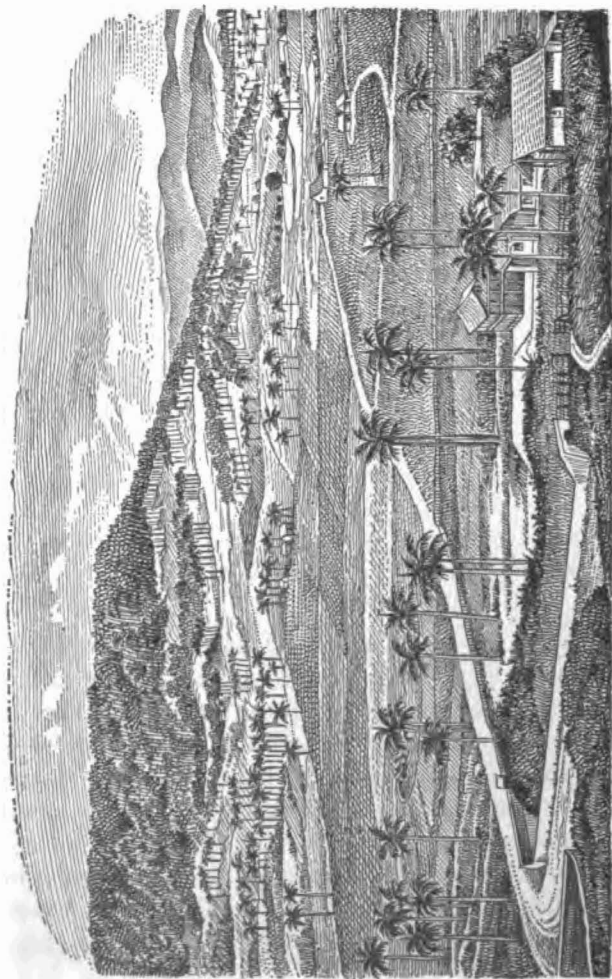
Leave for Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba via Batatabano twice a week.

MENENDEZ & Co., Agents, 75 San Ignacio Street.

There are several coast line steamers from Havana to Cárdenas, Nuevitas, Jibara, etc.

MATANZAS.

This beautiful city, situated 85 miles east of Havana, and called the city of the two rivers, was founded in the year 1693. The etymology of the name Matanzas is much disputed by antiquarians in Cuba. Some, ascribing it to the slaughter of Indians in 1511 at the time of the conquest of the Island, contend that the supposed Indian name *Yumuri*, which is also that of one of the two rivers between which the city stands, is synonymous, in poor Spanish, with the Indian name of the locality where the massacre took place. The story goes on that an Indian spy of the conquerors, when pursued by them,

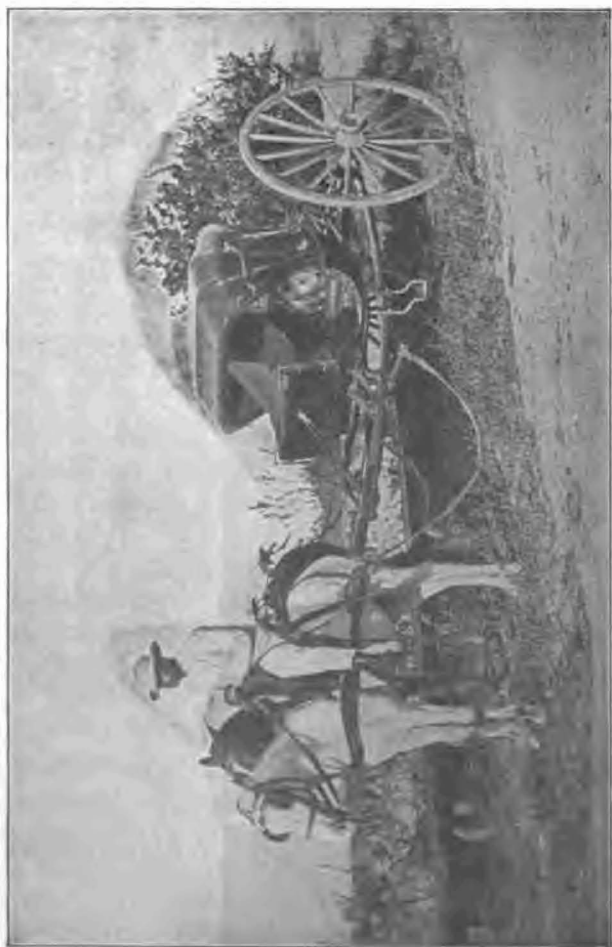


VALLEY OF THE YUMURI, MATANZAS.

fan away shouting : "Yu-muri," which in poor Spanish means "I die." The rivers St. John and Yumuri divide the city in three parts. The northern part, on the Yumuri, is called Versailles ; the central part, between the two rivers, is known as the old town ; and the southern part, on the St. John, is called Pueblo Nuevo. Many beautiful squares, the San Carlos Church and the Esteban Theatre embellish the city. It has also numerous hospitals and benevolent societies. The principal attractions for tourists are the Yumuri Valley and the Caves of Bellamar. In the Plaza de Armas, as the illustration shows, are the interesting Spanish and Cuban Casino clubs.

The Bahia Railway connects Havana to Matanzas. The trains leave every day at 6.50 A. M. and arrive at Matanzas at 9.15 A. M. The beautiful valley of the Yumuri and the caves of Bellamar may be visited the same day. At the station, a carriage will take you to the hotel of your choice. The Hotel San Carlos is situated in the centre of the city and the Hotel Francés is near the Bahia Railway station. I take pleasure to inform American tourists that the beautiful caves of Bellamar have been purchased by Messrs. Garcia & Co., proprietors of the Hotel Francés, where tourists will find the best accommodation, polite attendance and the greatest comfort. While at breakfast the necessary arrangements for a *volanta*—the ancient and commodious vehicle of the Island—and guides, if necessary, should be retained to visit the caves and the Yumuri Valley.

First, visit the Yumuri Valley, about three miles

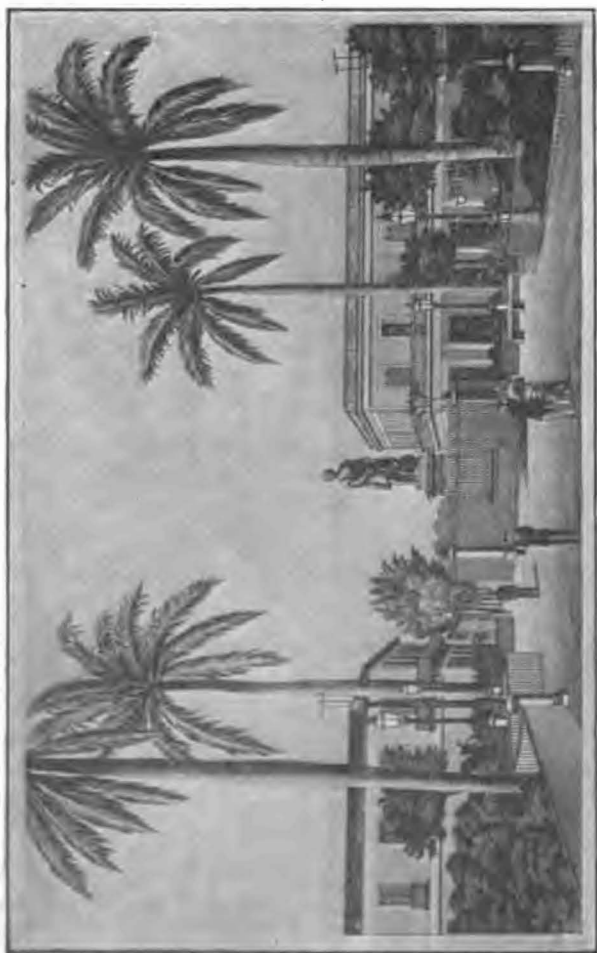


VOLANTA IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUMURI, MATANZAS.

northwest of Matanzas. Once upon the hill you are charmed by the beauty of the valley, with its grounds broken into sharp peaks and genteel undulations; its cane-fields, with their pea-green verdure, and the dark-green foliage of the palms, naturally scattered over them; its orange groves and luxuriant plantations, with broad waving leaves; the cocoa, the cocoa-nut and almond trees and its coffee plantations, while here and there an enormous ceiba-tree spreads out its inassive branches high in the air. The landscape has no rival even in the picturesque scenery of Switzerland. Visit the chapel of Monserrate, and drive to the caves of Bellamar, about three miles east of Matanzas. Guides provided with torches accompany visitors throughout these marvellous caves. Speaking of the main chamber, Mr. Hazard says: "This temple, I should think, is quite 200 feet long by about 70 wide, and is about 150 feet from the entrance of the cave; and while it far surpasses in richness and splendor the temple of the same name in the Mammoth Cave, it does not equal it in size or solemn grandeur." *

The sparkling columns of crystal produce a most wonderful effect; their color changing, when a torch is held behind them, from white to amber, warmed up by lovely rose-tints, the effect is indeed magical and enchanting. Each of these caves have a name: one "The Mantle of Columbus," another "The Temple of Benediction," "The Guardian Spirits," and so on. The caves were

* *Cuba, with Pen and Pencil*, by Sam'l Hazard.



PLAZA DE ARMAS IN CARDENAS.

accidently discovered some thirty years ago by a laborer losing a tool down a hole; a search for the tool revealed an opening into this fairy grotto. At the cave tourists are near the Bahia Railroad station, where the train leaves at 1.10 P. M. Magnificent plantations stretch away as far as the eye can reach, until your return to Havana, at about 3.40 P. M.

CARDENAS.

This new city, the youngest of note in Cuba, was founded in 1828, and has now more than 3,000 houses and establishments of all kinds. Its growth is unequalled in Cuban annals. It has a population of about 20,000 inhabitants. It is the first city which has erected a monument to Cristopher Columbus. Its prosperity is attributed to the great fertility of the surrounding country. It has fine sugar plantations and does a large export business with the United States. Two sugar refineries have been established a few years ago; they supply the whole Island and export some of their products besides. Society in Cárdenas is amiable and hospitable. The Hotel Leon de Oro, and the Hotel Isla de Cuba are the best in the city. The distance from Havana is about 180 miles. Trains leave Havana daily at 6.50 A. M. and arrive at Cárdenas at 1 P. M.



PLAZA DE ARMAS IN CIENFUEGOS.

CIENTFUEGOS.

The city lies on the south coast of the Island. It is famed among geographers as possessing one of the finest bays in the world. Cienfuegos is about 300 miles from Havana; it lies $22^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude and 81° west longitude. It is connected by railways with the principal towns of the island, being the terminal point of the Bahia Railroad. The population numbers about 20,000; the city is built in the modern style, with wide streets, which are kept in fine condition. The Plaza de Armas is one of the most beautiful squares on the Island; on its front is the Cathedral, and on one of its lateral sides are the government buildings and the barracks, and on the other side stands a beautiful small theatre. On Santa Cruz Street are two social clubs which deserve a visit. The climate is both lovely and healthy. The mineral springs of Cienfuegos are renowned for their curative properties. Two hotels are to be found in Cienfuegos. The Grand Union Hotel, under the proprietorship of Mr. F. G. Roves, offers excellent accommodations and is the only first-class hotel in the city. In the immediate neighborhood of the city there are numerous lovely country residences and a large area of fertile lands yet uncultivated, although very important sugar plantations have already been established.

Cienfuegos is probably the locality which can boast of the most rapid progress of all the young cities of the



THEATRE TOMAS TERRY, CIENFUEGOS.

Island of Cuba. Seventy-three years ago, the site upon which Cienfuegos now stands was merely a beautiful grove of tropical trees, washed by the waters of a magnificent natural safe harbor, into which Columbus anchored in 1494.

Columbus was so much pleased with the grandeur of the panorama and with the natural advantages of the bay that he constructed a fort to protect its entrance, and named it *Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua*. However, until 1819 Cienfuegos remained a mere harbor of safety for the coastwise and transatlantic trading. During that year a French colonel, M. de Clonet de Piette, undertook, with the help of General Cienfuegos, who was at the time Governor of the Island of Cuba, the colonization of this rich Province. On the 16th of April, 1819, forty-six sturdy Frenchmen from Bordeaux, France, landed at the port, and the development of the rich natural resources of this Eden of the Queen of the Antilles was for the first time attempted in a methodical and successful manner. It was from this first impulse that the city of Cienfuegos sprung to its present commercial importance.

THE TOMAS TERRY THEATRE

is to be found at the angle formed by San Carlos and San Luis Streets, and fronting the Plaza de Armas. This edifice was presented to the city of Cienfuegos by the heirs of the lamented capitalist, Sr. D. Tomás Terry. The construction covers an area of 1,792 square metres.



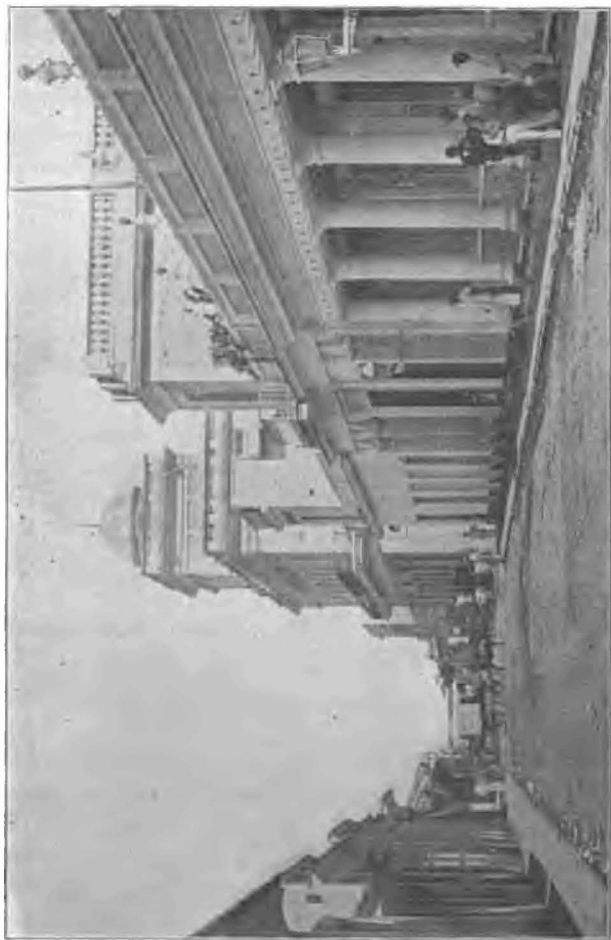
THE SUGAR ESTATE "CONSTANCIA," CIENFUEGOS.

The form of the theatre is rectangular, with balcony over the main entrance. The main ceiling is embellished by paintings executed by the great artist Salaya. Twelve hundred people can be comfortably seated in the theatre, which has cost over \$200,000. Its receipts support an art-school, and the balance is distributed to benevolent societies.

THE "CONSTANCIA" SUGAR ESTATE,

in the district of Cienfuegos, is one of the largest in the world. While en route from Nassau to Cienfuegos, American tourists should not fail to visit this immense plantation, where sugar is made from the syrup of the sugar-cane. The machinery is principally from France and Scotland, but there is twenty S. S. Hepworth's patent centrifugals of the West Point Foundry of New York State. The sugar-cane to feed this great central manufacture is gathered from the neighboring country, which furnishes from 100 to 120 millions pounds of sugar every year. This sugar estate, the property of Mr. Julio Apezteguia, is situated about 12 miles from Cienfuegos.

Steamers leave Cienfuegos at 6 A. M. and arrive at "Constancia" at 7.30. The trip on the beautiful bay of Cienfuegos is very agreeable and quite picturesque. On entering the river Damují, which is both narrow and shallow, tourists will naturally notice the beautiful and luxuriant vegetation, especially the queen palms which are so abundant in the Pearl of the Antilles. I advise



ARGÜELLES STREET, CIENFUEGOS.

tourists to secure the services of an interpreter in order to avoid any inconvenience while visiting this interesting place. At the Gran Union Hotel tourists will find attentive interpreters ready to give all the desired information about this excursion.

From Cienfuegos to Havana there is two means of communication, one by steamers and the other by rail. The steamers leave for Batabano twice a week, and the train leaves Cienfuegos for Havana every morning. Travellers will receive at the Gran Union Hotel all necessary information.

FORT CASTILLO.

An excursion to this fort, 10 miles distant from Cienfuegos, is well worth the short time it takes to complete it. The structure is centuries old and rests upon the solid rock. It is in charge of a military governor and garrisoned by a company of regular soldiers.

The steamer leaves every hour, and the sail is very pleasant. Stoppages are made on the way to various suburban residences, which are occupied principally in the summer months by the rich families of Cienfuegos.

The view from the summit of the fort is one not to be forgotten. The trip is ordinarily accomplished in three hours time, and the fare, 40 cents for the round trip, is very moderate.



SAN FERNANDO STREET, CIENFUEGOS.

ISLE OF PINES.

This island lies in the Caribbean Sea, 33 miles off the coast of Cuba, and is under the jurisdiction of the political governor of Havana. It is 43 miles long and 35 miles wide in its widest part, with an area of 1,200 square miles and a population of about 2,000. The coast is deeply indented by bays and inlets, some of which afford commodious anchorage, though surrounded by innumerable rocky islets or keys. A mountain-chain, over 1,600 feet high, the Sierra de la Cañada, traverses the Island, and the country is well irrigated by several rivers. The centre is somewhat marshy, but the soil is otherwise very fertile. Timber and precious woods abound. Among the mineral productions are silver, quicksilver, iron, sulphur and rock crystal, while marble of various beautiful colors occur in large quantities. The climate is exceedingly mild and salubrious, and there is no place in the West Indies better adapted for invalids. Being sheltered on the north by Cuba, the thermometrical range is very small, and the winters are wonderfully mild and equable. The towns on the Island are Nueva Gerona (which in 1887 had a population of 1,000), Santa Fé and Jorobado. The Island was discovered by Columbus in 1494. It is reached from Havana twice a week. Trains leave Havana on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 A. M.; arrive at Batabano at 8 A. M., connecting with the steamer *El Nuevo Cubano*, of Mr. Angel Ceballos, a beautiful steamer with all modern improvements, which reaches the Island of Pines at about 4 P. M.



SANTA ISABEL STREET, CIENFUEGOS.

SAN DIEGO DE LOS BAÑOS.

The sulphur springs and waters of San Diego are celebrated and known for their medicinal properties and wonderful effects. Reports by eminent chemists say that the springs are highly charged with sulphurated hydrogen, and contain sulphate of lime, hydro-chlorate of magnesia and carbonate. During the season a large number of visitors, pleasure-seekers and invalids, are attracted there. There is no case of rheumatism, paralysis, female complaints, ulcers, eruptions or tumors, which have not been relieved or cured by its use. Trains from Cristina station, Western Railway, leave daily at 6 A. M., arriving at Paso Real about 1 P. M. From Paso Real a *volanta* takes the traveller to San Diego in a few hours. The hotel recommended is the Gabancho.

Madrugá, also very famous for its sulphur baths, is only second to San Diego, and is about 65 miles, midway between Havana and Matanzas, and is connected by rail to both places. The temperature of the water is little lower than at San Diego. Trains leave from Villanueva station daily.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe is the principal city of the interior, and in population nearly equals Matanzas. It is the capital of the Central Department, and lies about mid-

way between the north and south coast, 305 miles east southeast of Havana. The city is irregularly built between two small streams, the Timima and the Jatibonico, in a rich agricultural district, the chief products of which are sugar and tobacco. Its trade is insignificant compared with its population. The principal buildings are several churches and monasteries, a hospital and two theatres. The town was threatened several times during the recent rebellion by the Cuban patriots, and two or three battles were fought in its neighborhood. The climate is hot and moist, but the winters are remarkably mild, and at that season the town is somewhat sought for by those invalids who dislike the proximity of the coast. Puerto Principe is connected by a railway, 56 miles long, with the port of Nuevitas, through which extend its exterior communication.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Locally called Cuba, is situated almost at the other end of the Island, and on its south side. It was formerly the capital of Cuba, and is still the second city in rank and population, and contained in 1888 about 50,000 inhabitants. It lies on the river Santiago, six miles from its mouth, and has a port four miles long, which is deep enough for war vessels, and strongly fortified. The city is regularly laid out on a steep declivity, with wide streets, some very precipitous, and handsome houses, which are chiefly built of stone. The cathedral, com-

pleted in 1819, is the largest on the Island, and there are several other churches, a theatre, a custom-house, barracks, a college, and three hospitals. Santiago is an archbishop's see, and the residence of the Governor for the Eastern Department. Next to Havana, Santiago is the liveliest city in Cuba, and probably the oldest town in the West Indies. The finest coffee and sugar plantations are located in its surroundings. It is, furthermore, an important commercial town, and the principal centre of the copper mining district of Cuba. The winter climate is remarkably healthy. Santiago may be reached by railway from Havana to Batabano, connecting with steamers stopping at Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz and Manzanillo. The distance from Havana is about 500 miles.

USEFUL HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

There are certain things with which every traveller must supply himself before undertaking his journey, and certain facts, a knowledge of which will be useful to him while on his way. On this account, a little time devoted to the examination of the advertising pages will be profitably spent. It is advisable to telegraph in advance for rooms at hotels. A single room means a room for one person; a double room means a room for two persons; a double-bedded room means a room with two beds. The following notice has been published by the leading papers of New York:

“AMERICANS IN CUBA: No passport needed by those who wish to land or live on the Island. — *Havana*, October 15th, 1887.—Some time ago the government published new regulations, according to which American citizens are now allowed to land at or depart from Cuban ports without being obliged to present a passport or other document signed by a Spanish Consul at the port of entry. A simple certificate from the American Consul will be sufficient for the identification of any citizen of the United States, and will enable him to travel all over Cuba, to remain on the Island as long as he pleases, and leave whenever he wishes without molestation.”

I advise tourists going to Cuba to provide themselves with a certificate issued by a Notary Public, to avoid trouble.

A great many people exaggerate considerably when speaking about the climate of Cuba. From December to May the fever is almost unknown. There is no danger whatever for tourists. But while changing suddenly from winter to summer care should be taken; the clothing used North in midsummer will do in Cuba.

Tourists are respectfully invited to visit the stores advertised in this book. By presenting this Guide they will be specially waited upon and will receive the benefit of all discounts. While purchasing goods, ascertain if the amount asked is in gold or silver and thus avoid confusion. Cuba is like any other place in the world, and one who cannot speak the language may sometimes be imposed upon.

THE HOTELS OF HAVANA.

Hotel Pasaje—on the Prado, 110 rooms.

Hotel Mascotte—Oficios Street, 100 rooms.

Hotel Inglaterra — fronting the Central Park, 80 rooms.

Hotel Roma Continental—on Zulueta and Teniente Rey Streets, 45 rooms.

Hotel Telegrafo—facing the Park, 40 rooms.

Hotel Saratoga—facing Campo Marte, 30 rooms.

Hotel Perla de Cuba—on Amistad Street, 60 rooms.

To properly visit the cities of Havana and Matanzas a week at least is necessary. Tourists will be most agreeably surprised when they find out the excellency of Havana hotels, they have almost all the modern improvements and are managed on both the European and American plans. The Hotel Mascotte, the palatial hotel of Havana, conducted by J. Carbonell & Co., has been newly furnished and renovated. It is located near the Bay, as the illustration shows, overlooking the harbor, the city, and the Gulf of Mexico. All the rooms are front rooms, and the accommodations are strictly first-class. The Pasaje Hotel, so named for the covered passage at the rear of the hotel—leading from the Prado to Zulueta Street—is beautifully located; it is under the management of Messrs. Manuel Linares and Son, so favorably known to American tourists. The Hotel Saratoga is situated on Principe Alfonso Street, fronting on Campo de Marte, and is under the management of Mrs. R. de Aliarte. The Telegrafo Hotel, so well-known among



HOTEL MASCOTTE.

American tourists, has been removed on the Prado, fronting the Central Park. It is always admirably managed by Messrs. F. Gonzalez & Co., under both the European and American plans.

The restaurants in Havana are equal to the best of New York and Paris. The restaurants "El Casino," "El Louvre," "Las Tullerias," "El Palacio de Cristal," "El Carabanchel," "El Suizo," in the new quarter of the city (up-town) are patronized by the best society of Havana. The Restaurant de Paris, down town, is the rendezvous of the leading merchants for breakfasting. If you desire to enjoy the coolness of the breeze of the Gulf of Mexico, you will surely be pleased by going to the Hotel and Restaurant Cosmopolitan, at "La Chorrera," about 5 miles from Havana. Street cars leave every half hour from Plaza San Juan de Dios and from "La Punta," at the end of the Prado; fare, 10 cents silver. The Hotel and Restaurant Chaix, under the direction of Mr. Chaix, is famous for its dinner parties; it is situated three miles distant from Havana, on the beautiful spot El Vedado, fronting the Gulf of Mexico. Tourists will please remember to recommend themselves with this Guide to the places advertised, as every one will be pleased to give them a heartier welcome on that account.

UNITED RAILWAY OF HAVANA.

Departures from Havana.

For Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, etc.	6.50 A. M.
“ Batabano	5.50 “
“ Union	5.20 “
“ Güines	12.50 P. M.
“ Güines	3.50 “
“ Guanajay	3.20 “
“ Cárdenas and Colon	2.20 “
“ Matanzas	3.45 “

Arrivals in Havana.

From Batabano, Cienfuegos, Steamer every Wednesday.	
“ Batabano, Cienfuegos, Railroad every Sunday.	
“ Güines	10.15 A. M.
“ Union	12.50 P. M.
“ Union	5.50 “
“ Guanajay	3.15 “
“ Guanajay	7.50 A. M.
“ Matanzas	8.15 “
“ Cárdenas	10.40 “
“ Cienfuegos, Sagua, etc.	3.45 P. M.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Leaving Cristina Station, Havana.

At 6 A. M., General Train No 1.—For Pinos, Arroyo, Naranjo, Calabazar, Rancho Boyeros, Santiago, Rincón, Salud Gabriel, Güira, Alquizar, Dagame, Cañas, Arteniza, Mangas, Punta Brava, Candelaria, San Cristobal, Taco-Taco, Palacios, Paso Real, Herradura, Consolación; arriving at Puerta de Golpe about 11.00.

At 8 A. M., Special Train No. 3.—For Pinos, Arroyo, Naranjo, Calabazar, Rancho Boyeros, Santiago; arriving at Rincon at 8.41.

At 5.20 P. M., Special Train No. 5.—For Pinos, Arroyo, Naranjo, Calabazar, Rancho Boyeros, Santiago; arriving at Rincon at 6.01.

Tourists will receive any further information about railroads by applying at the hotels of Havana.

GUIDE

TO

Cuban Cigar Manufacturers.

Tourists desiring to find the manufacturer of a special brand of cigars or cigarettes, should consult this Guide. The following list of manufacturers, their addresses and the various brands they manufacture have been carefully compiled, and by calling upon them tourists will, when showing this Guide, not only have the privilege of visiting the factory, but of purchasing a box of cigars at the wholesale price. The cab fare from any part of the city to any one factory is 20 cents silver.

A

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
Acosta, C., 267 Ancha del Norte, . . .	La Huelvana
Aenlle y Ca., Hipólito, 116 Suarez, . .	Vegas de Aenlle
Alvarez y Gonzalez, 1 Zanja, . . .	El Ambar y la Galata
Alvarez, F., 183 Manrique,	Alejandrina
Alvarez y Ca., Segundo, 1 Reina,	La Corona
Alvarez y Gonzalez, 17 Maloja,	Libre Cambio

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
Alvarez, Inocencio, 129 Animas, . . .	Romeo y Julieta
Alvarez y Ca., Justo, 188 Campanario, . . .	Flor de P. A. Estanillo
Alvarez, Casimiro, Santiago de las Vegas, . . .	Casimiro Alvarez
Allones, Ramon, 99 San José, . . .	Ramon Allones
Allones, Antonio, 2 A Belascoain, . . .	Antonio Allones
Allones, Nicolas, 93 San Rafael, . . .	High Life
Amat, Manuel, 110 Lealtad, . . .	La Gloria
Arce, Manuel, 137 Virtudes, . . .	La Garita y la India de la Habana
Argüelles y Ca., Ramon, 134 Cuba, . . .	Flor de Joaquin Argüelles y Hermano
Arenal y Ca., Lucio, 125 Prado, El Industrial, El Ecuador	
Asay, R., Paseo Tacon 8, Carlos III, . . .	La Raiz
Azcano, Sebastian, 68 Suarez, . . .	Flor de las Flores

B

Bancells y Hermano, C., Santiago de las Vegas, . . .	Flor de Agosto
Bances, J. A., 160 Industria, . . .	Flor de Tabacos, Partagas y Ca.
Bances y Lopez, 86 Sol, . . .	Lo Mejor
Bances y Suarez, 100 Animas, . . .	La Carolina
Batista y Gonzalez, 94 Rayo, . . .	La Rosa de la Habana
Bejar, José, 190 Lealtad, . . .	Recuerdos de Cuba
Bejar y Alvarez, 155 Maloja, Flor de Bejan y Fernandez	
Benda, José, 7 Mercaderes, . . .	Flor Linda

*Name and Address.**Brands.*

Boher y Hermanos, 15 Teniente Rey, . La Barcelonesa

C

Cabal y Ca., F., 99 San Rafael, . La Granadina y Flor
de Cabal y Cabal

Cabrera, Mora, Nicolas, 71 Peñalver, . Flor de Cabrera

Cambas y Hermano, 10 Figuras, Flor de Cambas y
Hermano

Campo y Rivero, Santiago de las Vegas, . La Canción

Cano y Hermano, 66 Rayo, La Leonora

Capote, Mora y Ca., 28 Rayo, Figaro

Carvajal, L., 320 Príncipe Alfonso, L. Carvajal

Carvajal y Ca., L., 8 Dragones, Hija de Cabañas y Carvajal

Castro y Ca., 277 Ancha del Norte, La Dulzura Cubana

Castro y Ca., Manuel M., 25 San José, . Manuel M.
Castro y Ca.

Celorio y Ca., B., 93 Consulado, La Española

Chao y Ca., Juan, 35 Estrella, . La Capitana y Flor de
Juan Chao

Colmenares y Prieto, 115 San Rafael, Mignon

Cortina y Gomez, 134 Estrella, Estrella

Crespo, Antonio, 33 Tenerife, Saratoga

Cueto y Ca., Juan, 19 Estrella, Don Quijote de la Mancha

D

Diaz, Cristobal, 126 San Rafael, . La Riqueza de Cuba

Diaz, J. C., 76 Virtudes, . . La Flor de C. Diaz y La
Protegida

Diaz, Tomás, 7 Indio, La Miel

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
Diaz y Ca., J., 36 Maloja,	Mazzantini
Diaz y Maya, 136 San Rafael,	Mapa Mundi
Diaz Lazo, Luis, Santiago de las Vegas, .	Modelo de la Antigüedad

E

Estanilo y Ca. (Bock y Ca.), 226 Manrique,	El Aguila de Oro
Estanillo, Junco y Corujo, 34 Belascoain,	La Intimidad

F

Fernandez, Corral y Ca., 129 Virtudes, .	La Comercial
Fernandez, García, A., 172 Neptuno, . . .	Guardian
Feal y Posada, 11 Belascoain,	Newton
Fernandez y García, 77 Estrella, .	El Leon de Castilla
Fernandez y Montoto, 13 San José y 60 Sierra,	La Hoja de Vuelta Abajo
Fernandez y Ca., M., 52 Tenerife, .	Manuel Fernandez
Fernandez y Ca., Manuel, 121 Belascoain,	La Aroma de Cuba
Fernandez y Ca., Jesus, 11½ San José, . .	La Ley
Fernandez y Arruñada, 55 Corrales, .	El Crepusculo
Ferran y Dalmases, F., 267 Ancha del Norte,	Dos Cabañas
Franqui, Pedro, 33 Concepción,	Flor de Pedro Franqui

G

García Vega, 55 Estrella,	La Flor de Anton
García, José Antonio, 8 Paseo Tacon, Carlos III., .	La Ingenuidad
García C. Ca., 70 Maloja, .	El Gran Galeoto y la Lolita

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
García Cuervo, G., Santiago de las Vegas, . . .	Manuel
García Alonso (Dep. Mercaderes)	
García y Ca., Manuel, 11 Concepción de la Valla, . .	La
	Libertad del Mundo
Gener, José, 7 Príncipe Alfonso, . . .	La Excepción y
	Hoyo de Monterrey
García Sanchez, Rafael, Bejucal, . .	Flor de R. García
Gonzalez Medrano y Ca., 113 San Miguel, . .	Armonía
Govantes y Rodriguez, Francisco; Bejucal, . . .	La
	Flor de mis Hijos
Garbalosa y Hermano, Santiago de las Vegas, . . .	La
	Flor de Garbalosa
Grana, Angel de la, 12,	El Trovador

H

Hevia, M., Bejucal, 27 Obispo (Depot), . . . Flor de Hevia

I

Inclan, Francisco, 58 San Miguel, . . . Flor de Inclan
y la Trinidad

L

Lopez, Antonio, 37 Obispo (Depot), . . Los Americanos
Leal y Ca., Felipe C., 17 de la Valla, . . . Mi Sueño
Labarthe, Pedro, 175 Ancha del Norte, . . La Invencible
Looft y Ca., Wm., 21 Cuba, . . . La Hija de Cuba
Lopez, Juan, 140 Industria, . . . Flor de Juan Lopez
Lopez y Ca., Manuel, 26 Figueras, . . . La Vencedora
Lopez y Ca., A., 201 Campanaria, . . La Rosa Aromática
Lopez, Ferreira, Francisco, 27 Gervasio, . . La Elección

*Name and Address.**Brands.*

Lopez y Corripio, 87 San Rafael, Punch
 Llorens y Ca., Mariano, 171 Gloria, . . La Flor del Tum-
 badero

M

Marrero, M., Bejucal, M. Marrero
 Marinas, Manuel, 144 Gervasio, Marinas
 Marx, Luis, 64 Prado, Luis Marx
 Medel y Ca., S., 4 Monte, . . Flor de Sebastian Medel
 Mendía y Ca., 115 Manrique, . . . Lord Beaconsfield
 Menendez y Ca., S., 115 Virtudes, . . . Diadema
 Menendez y Suarez, 118 Manrique, . . . Flor el Tódo
 Menendez, Francisco, 96 Gervasio, . . . Belinda
 Menendez, F., 100 Estrella, . . . Memorias de Garfield
 Menendez, Benito, 267 Ancha del Norte, . . La Lógica
 Morales y Ca., José, 127 Galiano, . . . La Flor de Mo-
 rales y la Matilde
 Mosqueira y Perez, 138 Gervasio, Mi Flor
 Moreda, Pedro, 51 Dragones, La Diligencia
 Mora Celestino, 147 Corrales, . . Flor de Celestino Mora
 Murias y Ca., J. S., Bejucal, 37 Obispo, . . Flor de J. S.
 Murias y Ca.
 Murias, Pedro, Zulueta y Apodaca, . . . La Meridiana
 Murias y Ca., Felix, 69 Zanja, . . . Felix Mura y Ca.

N

Nogueira, Alfredo, 162 Escobar, . . . Flor de Nogueira

O

Otto, D. Dropp, 35 Mercaderes, Santageno

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
Ojeda, Isidoro, J., Matanzas,	El Rayo Verde
Olmo, Ignacio, 6. Angeles,	El Comercio
Ozeguera, Pablo, 188 Manrique, . . .	La Voz de Cuba

P

Palacios y Ca. Manuel, 7 Obispo, La Nobleza de M. P. y Ca.	
Pagés y Diaz, 47 San José,	Paso á la Industria
Perez y Velez, 11 Sitios,	El Brillante
Perez del Rio, Francisco, 32 Figuras, .	La Legitimidad
Perez y Hermano, Sabino, 7 Concepción, . .	La Sabrosa
Perez y Ca., Antonio, 167 Maloja, Flor del Puro Habana	
Perez, Jesus, 152 San Nicolás,	La Igualdad
Pijuan y Ca., C., 31 Maloja,	La Bella Habanera
Pino y Villamil, 198 Paseo de Carlos III, .	La Africana
Piñera y Hermano, Rosendo, 129 Salud, .	La Resolución
Pons, Orta y Ca., 1 Empedrado, La Flor de Pons, Orta y Ca.	

R

R., A. y Hermano, 2 Maloja,	Modelo de Cuba
Ramirez, Angel, 49 Rayo,	El Nuevo Mundo
Real y Hermano, 1 Maloja,	Filoteo
Real, Isidro del, 8 Paseo Tacón (Carlos III), Flor del Real	
Rendueles, Rosendo, 63 Rayo,	La Flor Cubana
Rivero, Martinez y Ca., 20 Belascoain, .	Por Larrañaga
Rivero, Manuel C., 93 Estrella,	El Fumar de mi Gusto
Rodriguez y García, 105 Sitios,	La Venus
Rodriguez, Rosendo, 2 Carmen,	Rosendo Rodriguez
Rodriguez, Francisco, M., Bejucal,	La Justicia
Rodriguez, Andrés, 39 Dragones,	La Belleza

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
Rodriguez, Manuel, 133 Estrella,	La Sirena
Rodriguez, Antonio, 152 Escobar,	La Sociedad
Rodriguez y Ca., Tiburcio, 222 Campanario,	La Ofelia
Rodriguez, F., 53 Teniente-Rey,	La Union Comercial

S

Saavedra y Ca., J., 140 Manrique,	Antilla Cubana
Sala y Ca., J. de la, Santiago de las Vegas,	La Rosa de Vuelta Abajo
Sanchez y Ca., 70 Factoría,	La Santa Isabel
Sanchez, B., 38 Angeles,	Flor de Bernardo Sanchez
Selgas y García, 117 Sitios,	La Habanera
Soler y Ca., S., 44 Lealtad,	Alida
Suarez y Hermano, V., 95 Amistad, Flor de Vicente Suarez	
Snarez, Benito, 137 Reina,	Flor de Benito Suarez
Suarez y Armas, José, 126 Reina, José Suarez y Armas	

T

Ten-Cate y Ca., 101 San Rafael, Flor de Ten-Cate y Ca.	
Tres Palacios, Segundo, Santiago de las Vegas,	La Flor de Tres Palacios

U

Upmann y Ca., H., 46 Cuba,	H. Upmann
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V

Valdés y Hermano, Angel, 57 Monte,	La Flor de I. Valdés y Hermano
Valle y Ca., M., 102 Galiano,	La Flor de Cuba

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
Valle, E., 96 Virtudes,	La Flor de Murias
Valle y Ca., A., 62 Marina,	La Colonial
Villamil, José, 137 Gervasio,	Nené
Villar y Villar, A. de, 174 Industria,	Villar y Villar
Viuda de B. Costales y Campo, Santiago de las Vegas, La Flor de Mayo	
Viuda de Julian Alvarez, 9½ O'Reilley,	Henry Clay
Viuda de Suarez, 15 Callejón de la Valla,	La Victoriana
Viuda de Roger, 2 C. Belascoain,	La Rosa de Santiago

Y

Yurre, Ignacio de, 75 Zanja,	La Africana
Ybaseta, José, 90 Dragones,	La Flor de José Ybaseta

DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND CIGARS IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

United States of America.—Leaf fillers, 35 cents per lb. Wrappers, \$2.00 per lb. Cigars and Cigarettes, \$4.50 per lb., and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

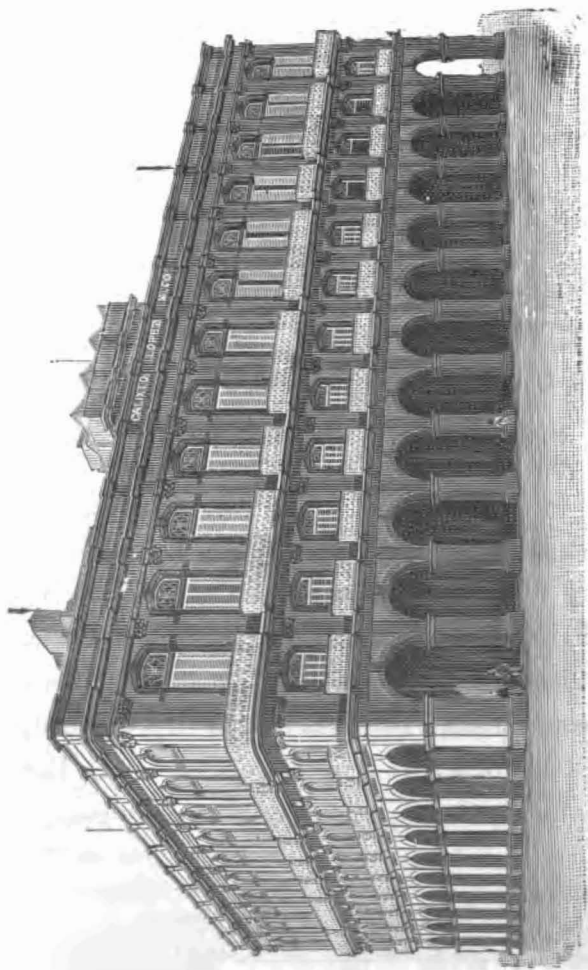
England.—Leaf, 2s. 6d. per lb. Cigars and Cigarettes, 5s. per lb.

Germany.—Leaf and stems, 85 marks per 100 kilogrammes. Cigars and Cigarettes, 270 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

In Austria, France, Italy and Spain the commerce of tobacco is monopolized by the Government, under the direction of a Régie.

PRINCIPAL CIGARETTE FACTORIES.

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Brands.</i>
J. M. R., 82 Aguila,	La America
Manuel, Camacho, Ponce de Leon, 9 Santa Clara, .	La
	Competidora Gaditana
Prudencio, Rabell, 193 Paseo de Tacon (Carlos III),	La
	Legitimidad
Gabriel, Hidalgo, 82 Dragones,	Artagnan
Villar y Villar, 174 Industria,	Villar y Villar
Ignacio, Olmo, 6 Angeles,	El Comercio
Diego, Gonzalez, 20 Reina,	Cabañas
L. Guerra y Valdés, 15 San Rafael, La Hija de Guanajay	
Andrés, Rodriguez, 47 Dragones,	La Belleza
Diaz y Ca.,	No me olvides

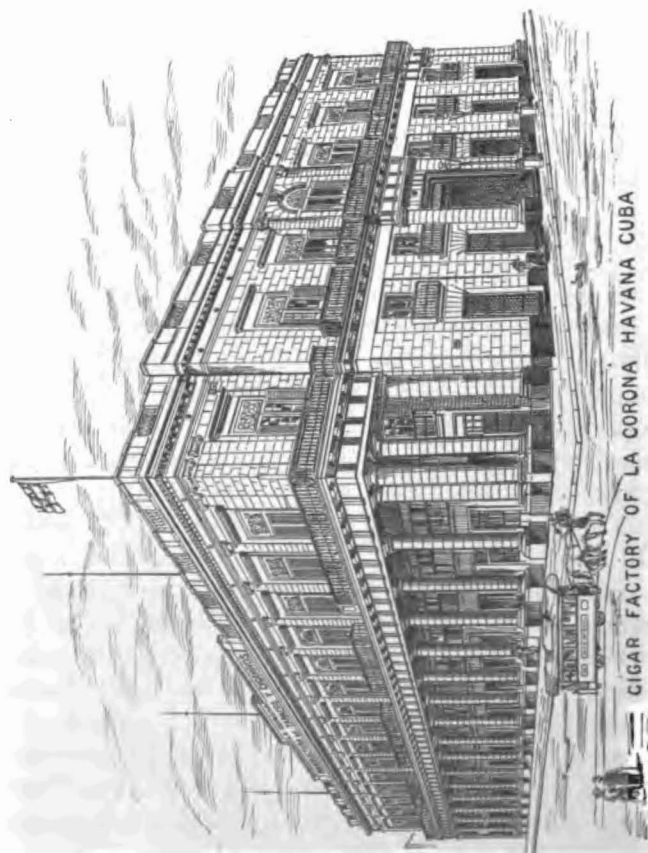


CIGAR FACTORY OF CALIXTO LOPEZ & CO., HAVANA.

THE CIGAR FACTORIES OF HAVANA.

It is conceded that the Havana tobacco has no equal in the world in flavor and quality. This is due to the climate and the nature of the soil, which, together with the purity of the water, makes the Havana cigars the most *recherchés* by all connoisseurs. Tourists are welcomed to visit all the tobacco factories advertised in this GUIDE.

The factory of MESSRS. CALIXTO LOPEZ & CO. (brands "El Edén," "Lo Mejor," etc.), who use only the Vuelta Abajo tobacco, is situated, as the illustration shows, on Zulueta Street, Nos. 48-50. The building has all the modern improvements, is specially adapted for the manufacture of cigars, and is a credit to the firm, who are among the principal manufacturers of cigars on the Island of Cuba; they keep the best stock of Havana leaf tobacco, grown upon their own plantation in the Vuelta Abajo district. Cigar and tobacco dealers will be convinced of this fact by visiting their factory. The comfort of the workmen, 400 in number, has been studied, and in that respect the factory has no superior in the



world, with its ventilators changing the air constantly. The building cost about \$500,000, Spanish gold. No. 48 is the depot or warehouse for the tobacco leaf, and No. 50 is the factory. Tourists and tobacco dealers should not fail to visit this great Tobacco Exchange, as Messrs. Calixto Lopez & Co. will take pleasure in showing them their premises.

The cigar factory of LA CORONA, one of the oldest in Havana, was established in the year 1845 for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. It has a universal fame, and its products are highly esteemed by smokers the world over. The present proprietors, Mr. Segundo Alvarez and Mr. D. Perfecto F. Lopez, decided to make all the necessary outlays to place this factory on the highest industrial level by equipping it with all the necessary modern improvements. To attain this object they had to change their location, as the factory was too small for the growth of their business. They became the owners of the most beautiful and largest building in Havana, known as the Palacio de Aldama, situated in the most aristocratic quarter, and fronting on the great park Campo de Marte, as shown in the illustration. This immense building has been entirely refitted, at an expense of \$50,000 gold, for the manufacture of cigars. The cigarette department has a large engine which furnishes power to a great number of machines of the most modern pattern; this factory has exclusive patents for their cigarettes, especially those known everywhere and called "Sport." Tourists visiting Cuba should visit the cigar and cigarette factory of La Corona, for they will

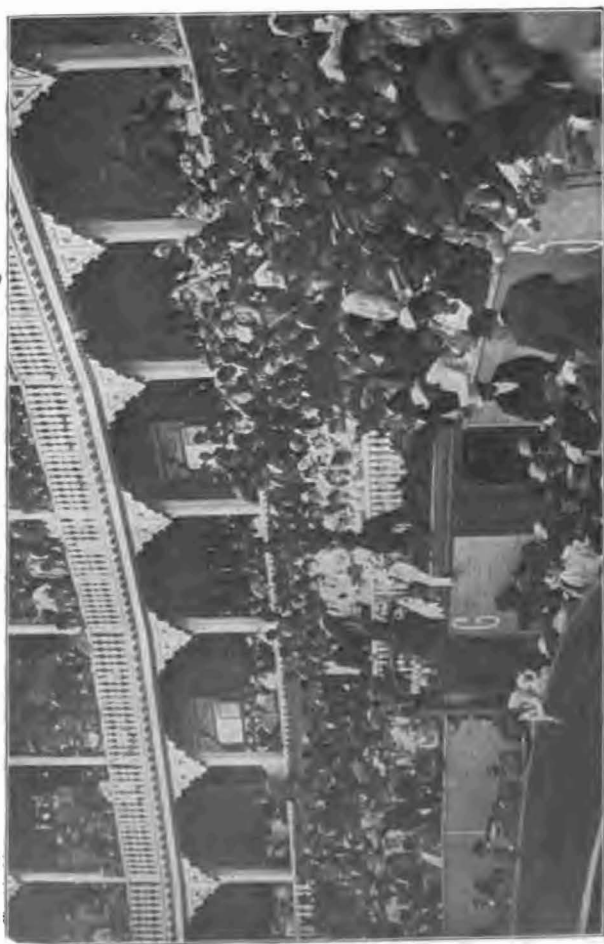


CIGAR BRAND OF "LA FLOR DE MORALES."

be agreeably surprised at the ingenuity and progress developed in the manufacture of those goods. The finest Vuelta Abajo tobacco leaf is solely used in the manufacture of their cigars and cigarettes. Travelers are cordially invited to visit this beautiful building.

LA FLOR DE MORALES is situated on No. 127 Calzada Galiano, near the great town market. This factory was founded by the late José Morales, in the year 1845, and is continued under the same name by his son, Mr. José Morales. This factory has received the highest award at the Antwerp Exposition. The brands manufactured by José Morales & Co. are familiar to Americans, and are general favorites everywhere: "La Flor de Morales," "La Matilde," and "Cuba Industrial." H. R. H. the Count of Flanders has favored the proprietors with the appointment as purveyors to his household. Mr. José Morales speaks English; he will take special pleasure to show his factory to tourists, where they will always be welcomed.





THE AMPHITHEATRE AT THE PLAZA DE TOROS, HAVANA.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Abraham.....	Amarillas ..	Ramón Mallea.
Abreus.....	Santa Clara.....	Condesa de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
Acana	Matanzas	Joaquín Güel y Renté ; 416 Cerro, Havana.
Adela	Caibarién	Zozaya y Ca.; calle de la Marina, Caibarién.
Adelaida	Sta. I. de las Lajas...	Agustín García Mora ; Cienfuegos.
Admiración	Cárdenas.....	Rita Duquesne ; 25 Santa Clara, Havana.
Adolfina.....	Puerto Príncipe.....	Francisco Cosío ; 4 Sta. Ana, Puerto Príncipe.
Aguedita.....	Matanzas.....	Rossell é Hijos ; 48 Oficinos, Havana.
Agüica	Agüica	Perfecto Lacoste ; 4 Teniente-Rey, Havana.
Aguila	Guanajayabo	Angel A. Arcos ; 49 Obispo, Havana.
Alava	Colón.....	Viuda de Zulueta ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Alcancía.....	Jovellanos.....	Condesa de S. Fernando ; 11 Monte, Havana.
Alegría	Cienfuegos.....	Emilio H. de Mármol ; Cienfuegos.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Alejandro	Güines	José María Mora.
Algorta	Cárdenas	Sociedad Anónima.
Alianza	Nueva Paz	Gregoria Navarro ; Madruga.
Alicia	Recreo	Ernesto Castro ; Recreo.
Aljovín	San Antonio de las Vegas	Bardelló y Martos ; España.
Altamira	Camajuaní	Antonio Ortiz ; Caibarién.
Amistad	Cuanajayabo	Sebastián Ulacia ; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Campo Florido.
Amistad	Güines	J. Romero y Ca. (at the Plantation).
Amistad	Jovellanos	Herederos de P. Torriente.
Amparo	Cienfuegos	Amelia Cabrera y Hermanos ; Palmira.
Andorra	Hato Nuevo	Tomás Barroso y Cartaya.
Andrea	Batabanó	Francisco Díaz Piedra ; 47 Prado, Havana.
Andrea	Macurijes	Manuel Peralta ; 52 Reina, Havana.
Andreita	Las Cruces	Lino Montalvo ; Ingenio S. Lino, Cienfuegos.
Angel de S. Antonio	Calabazar (Sagua)	Medina y García ; Calabazar.
Angeles	Sta. Ana (Matanzas)	José de la C. Gutiérrez ; Matanzas.
Angelita	Guamutas	Francisco Delgado.
Angelita	Las Cruces	Angeles Suarez Argudín ; Madrid.
Angelito	Guamutas	Ernesto Castro ; Matanzas.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Anguila	Cárdenas	Rafael del Castillo ; Cárdenas.
Animas	Guamutas	Calvo y Torres.
Antilla	Colón	Manuel Romano ; 38 Habana, Havana.
Antonia	Aguacate	Pilar D. de Otamendi (at the Plantation).
Antonia	Caobas	Herederos de Antonia Mádan ; Havana.
Antonia	Guanajayabo	José Roque Escobar.
Antoñica	Ceja de Pablo	Borrón, Gazmuri y Hermano.
Apuro.	Manzanillo	Juan León Bello ; Manzanillo.
Aracas Iznaga	Trinidad	Bárbara Iznaga ; 15 Alameda, Trinidad.
Arbol de Guernica ..	Ceja de Pablo	A. Guillén (at the Plantation).
Arcadia	Guamacaro	Eduardo Booth.
Arco Iris	Bolondrón	Luis D. Ulzurún ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Ariadna	Limonar	J. Grave de Peralta ; Guanabacoa.
Armantina	Las Lajas	Torriente Hermanos; 72 Santa Clara, Havana.
Armonía	Bolondrón	Francisco Cuadra ; 42 Inquisidor, Havana.
Armonía	Colón	Juan José Ariosa ; 11 Mercaderes, Havana.
Armonía	Nueva Paz	Herederos de F. Scull ; 60 Aguila, Havana.
Armonía	Quintana	Suarez y Feliú.
Armonía	Sagua	Carmen Ribalta ; 105 Amistad, Sagua.
Arroyo	Guamutas	Sebastián Ulacia; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Campo Florido.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Asentista	Cabañas	Joaquín Freixas ; 28 Mercaderes, Havana.
Asunción	Canasí	Angel Ortiz ; 112 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
Asunción	Cárdenas	José Arrechavala ; calle Garnica, Cárdenas.
Asunción	Quiebra Hacha.....	Juan Pedro y Baró ; 131 Compostela, Havana.
Asturias	Cifuentes	Agustín Landa y Fuentes ; Cifuentes.
Asturias	Matanzas	Vicente Urbistondo ; Cárdenas.
Atrevido	Bolondrón.....	Paulino y Desiderio Díaz.
Atrevido	Macurijes.....	José Melgares ; 52 Reina, Havana.
Audaz	Cimarrones.....	Herederos de Ana Hernandez ; Cimarrones.
Aurelia	Las Cruces	Salustiano Fernandez ; Sagua.
Aurora	Guamutas	J. Martinez Valdivielso.
Aurora	Jovellanos.....	Antonio Gobel ; 67 San Nicolás, Havana.
Australia	Colón	Alvarez, Valdés y Ca.; 7 Ricla, Havana.
Aventador	Guamacaro	Andrés Barroso ; Limonar (at the Plantation).
Averhoff	Aguacate	Matías Averhoff ; 148 San Lázaro, Havana.
Bagá	Remedios.....	Antonio Menendez Quintero ; Remedios.
Bagaes.....	Palos	Cuervo y Ca.; 105 Compostela, Havana.
Balbina	Cimarrones	Herederos de Joaquín Anchía ; Cárdenas.
Banagüises.....	Macurijes.....	Viuda de Zulueta ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Banco	San Nicolás.....	José Francisco Scull ; 60 Aguiar, Havana.
Baracoa.....	Hoyo Colorado.....	Atilano Colomé ; 20 Samá, Mariano.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Baracoa.....	Remedios.....	Manuel Martínez.
Batalla.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Pablo Tavio.
Begoña.....	Mariel	Herederos de B. Larrinaga—Admor. : Conde de la Reunión ; 15 Empedrado, Havana.
Begoña.....	Sagua	Isabel y Esperanza Yanis ; Sagua.
Belfast.....	Altamisal	José Melgares ; 52 Reina, Havana.
Bella Luisa.....	Sagua	Enrique González Solar; calle de Colón, Sagua.
Bella Vista	Calabazar (Sagua) ..	Bernardo J. Arenas.
Belleza.....	Santiago de Cuba...	Eligio Bueno ; Poblado Songo, Cuba.
Botija	Santiago de Cuba...	Cástulo Ferrer ; Santiago de Cuba.
Bramales.....	Bahía Honda.....	Alfredo Labarriere ; 2 A Virtudes, Havana.
Buena Amiga.....	S. Francisco de Paula.	Elvira Ferrer ; Havana.
Buen Amigo	Alfonso XII.....	J. Díaz y Torres.
Buenaventura.....	Bolondrón	Herederos de Emilia Samá ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Buenaventura.....	Cabezas.....	Margarita Torres ; Havana.
Buenavista.....	Trinidad	Meyer, Thode y Ca.; 48 Desengaño, Trinidad.
Buen Suceso	Matanzas	Herederos de Ramón Llanos ; Matanzas.
Cacaibán	Trinidad	Herederos de Arrechea; 40 Alameda, Trinidad.
Cacocun.....	Puerto Príncipe.....	Antonio Pichardo y Hermanos ; Pto. Príncipe.
Calabazar.....	Santa Clara	Herederos de Pedro Hernández.
Caledonia	Rodas.....	Manuel Blanco y Ramos ; Cienfuegos.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Campo Alegre.....	Cimarrones.....	Isabel Xénes ; 6o Prado, Havana.
Candelaria.....	Manacas(Cienfuegos)	Trinidad Sánchez de Suárez ; Cienfuegos.
Caney.....	Palmillas.....	Herederos de José María Fernández Mederos.
Cantabria.....	Corral Falso.....	Ignacio Remírez ; 61 Aguiar, Havana.
Cantabria.....	Ojo de Agua.....	Domingo Sarría ; 56 S. Fernando, Cienfuegos.
Cañamabo.....	Trinidad.....	Guillermo Schmidt y Ca.; 47 Gutiérrez, Trinidad.
Cañas.....	Mariel.....	Anselmo Balsinde ; 111 Galiano, Havana
Capitolio.	Sagua.....	Francisco y J. Justo Martínez ; Amistad, Sagua.
Caracas.....	Sta. I. de las Lajas..	Emilio y Francisco Terry ; 29 Dorticós, Cienfuegos.
Carambola.....	Cárdenas.....	Suárez y Ruiz ; Cárdenas.
Caridad.....	Cienfuegos.....	Fowler y Ca.; Dorticós, Cienfuegos.
Caridad.....	Caonao.....	Vicente Fernández ; Cienfuegos.
Caridad.....	Gibara.....	Rafael E. Sánchez ; 70 Contreras, Matanzas.
Caridad.....	Guanajayabo.....	Marqués de Villalba.
Caridad.....	Macagua.....	Felipe Malpica.
Caridad.....	Nuevitas.....	Riopedro y Ca.; Nuevitas.
Caridad.....	Sierra Morena.....	Juana Pascual ; 58 Compostela, Havana.
Carlota.....	Jovellanos.....	Torriente Hermanos.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Carmen	Bainoa	Rafael Fernández de Castro; 121 Cuba, Havana.
Carmen	Cabezas	N. Amorós.
Carmen	Cuba	Conde Duany; Cuba.
Carmen	Guanajayabo	Patricio Ballester.
Carmen	Jovellanos	Emilio Céspedes; 22 Mercaderes, Havana.
Carmen	Lagunillas	J. y R. Delgado.
Carmen	Macurijes	Antonio Estalella.
Carmen	Navajas	C. Heckman.—Admor.: H. Alexander; 17 y 19 San Ignacio, Havana.
Carmen	Sabanilla	Rosalía Huguet de Hernández.
Carmen	Sagua	Sinforiano Pérez Cortina; Sagua.
Carmen	Unión de Reyes	María Teresa Beltranena, viuda de Crespo; 64 A Prado, Havana.
Carolina	Palmillas	Guillermo H. Stewart; París.—Admor.: Juan O. Bourque (at the Plantation).
Carolina	Sagua	Marcelino García; Sagua.
Casanova	Jaruco	Casanova y Montalván; 11 Mercaderes, Havana.
Casualidad	Alfonso XII	Sucesión de Desiderio Gómez.
Casualidad	Matanzas	Rita Duquesne; 25 Santa Clara, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Cataluña.....	Guamutas.....	Oliver Hermanos.
Cayajabos.....	Madrugá.....	Andrés Terry ; París.—Admor.: Carlos Sáliva (at the Plantation).
Central.....	Cienfuegos.....	Sebastián Ulacia ; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Cpo. Florido.
Central.....	Guamutas.....	Ramón González.
Central.....	Nueva Paz.....	Manuel Froilán Cuervo ; 10 Virtudes, Havana.
Céres.....	Cimarrones.....	Marqués de la Real Campiña; 91 Cuba, Havana.
Cieneguita.....	Los Abreus.....	Fermín y Leopoldo Solá ; 21 Amargura, Havana.
Clarita.....	Pozo Redondo.....	Cecilia Alvarez de la Campa ; 104 Prado, Havana.
Clementina.....	Jovellanos.....	A. Gómez Mena.
Coliseo.....	Matanzas.....	Arturo Amblard ; 4 Teniente-Rey, Havana.
Colombia.....	Gispert (Palmillas).....	Herederos de J. M. Fernández, Mederos.
Colombia.....	Gibara.....	G. Chapmann ; Gibara.
Colono.....	Cárdenas.....	Salvador Sánchez.
Coloso.....	Guanajayabo.....	Teodoro Sánchez.
Combate.....	Cabezas.....	Eusebio de la Arena ; 1 B Manrique, Havana.
Combate.....	Calimete.....	Herederos de Pedro R. Sánchez.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Combate	Güira de Macurijes.	Francisco Carrera Jústiz ; 40 Cuarteles, Havana.
Comodidad	Guamutas	Herederos del Marqués Duquesne ; Havana.
Complaciente	Guantánamo	Rosa y Leticia Bueno ; Cuba.
Conchita	Alfonso XII	Concepción Baró, viuda de Pedro ; 131 Compostela, Havana.
Conchita	Amarillas	Medero y Martínez.
Conchita	S. José de los Ramos.	Herederos de Balsinde ; Guanajay.
Concepción	Ceiba del Agua	P. González Larrinaga ; 84 Cuba, Havana.
Concepción	Cimarrones	José C. Galán y González.
Concepción	Palmira	Sucesión de Montalvo ; Cienfuegos.
Concepción	Sabanilla	Herederos de Aldama ; 12 Mercaderes, Havana.
Conclusión	Agütica	José Francisco Scull ; 60 Aguila, Havana.
Confianza	Alfonso XII	Ricardo Farret.
Confluente	Guantánamo	Rosa y Leticia Bueno ; Cuba.
Conformidad	Cimarrones	Viuda de Busto.
Congreso	Alfonso XII	Pella y Caso.
Congreso	Nuevitas	Bernabé Sanchez Adan ; Nuevitas.
Conquista	Guanajayabos	Torralba, Perez y Ca.
Constancia	Cienfuegos	Hermanos Apezteguía (at the Plantation).

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Constancia	Sagua	Manuel Larrondo ; Sagua.
Conteo	Cimarrones	Mahy, Jimeno y Ca.
Convenio	Guanajay	Juan Manuel Bolivar ; 3 Empedrado, Havana.
Convenio	Remedios	José Vergara ; Remedios.
Conyedo	Santa Clara.	
Corazón de Jesús...	Sagua	Amézaga y Ca.; 30 Gloria, Sagua.
Corojal	Bahía Honda	Tapia y Eguillor ; Havana.
Covadonga	S. José de los Ramos.	Roque del Río.
Cristalina	Rodas	Antonio Cabrera (at the Plantation).
Cuabalejo	Cimarrones	Ricardo García Oña.
Cuatro Hermanos...	Cárdenas	Fernandez y Villegas ; Cárdenas.
Cuatro Hermanos...	Sagua	Agustín Cobo ; 9 Inquisidor, Havana.
Cuatro Pasos	Canasí	Agustín y María Martinez Alfonso.
Cubano	Santo Domingo	José Díaz Pérez.
Cuentas Claras	Manzanillo	Eduardo Bertot é Hijos ; Manzanillo.
Charco	Ceja de Pablo	Pedro Retania.
Chilena	Macagua	Herederos de Cayetano Ortiz.
China	Matanzas	Demetrio Pérez de la Riva ; 71 Teniente-Rey, Havana.
Chucha	Cervantes	Herederos de Valdés Fauli ; 14 San Ignacio, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Chuchita	Colón	Simón Martínez.
Deleite	Guamacaro	Herederos de Patricio Ponce.
Deleite	Guamutas	Emilio Gaitán.
Delirio	Guanajayabo	J. Hernández Piloto.
Delta	Sagua	Francisco Lamadrid ; 115 Colón, Sagua.
Descanso	Coliseo	Langra y Solís.
Desengaño	Cabezas	Sebastián Ulacia; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Cam- po Florido.
Desengaño	Calimete	Manuel Carreño ; 21 5ª Vedado, Havana.
Desempeño	El Roque	Joaquín Larrea ; Havana.
Desquite	Canasí	Sebastián Montalvo y Mantilla ; Havana.
Desquite	Palmilla	Elena Rosa Hernández ; 559 Cerro, Havana.
Destino	Macagua	Miguel Arrandonea.
Destino	Sagua	Santiago Rodríguez López ; Sagua.
Destino	Lajas	Cárlos Alfert ; Sagua.
Diamante	Guamacaro	Laureano Angulo (at the Plantation).
Diana	Navajas	Sucesión de Cristina Baró ; 50 San Ignacio, Havana.
Dichoso	Bolondrón	Antonio Armas.
Divina Pastora	Bahía Honda	Ricardo G. Piña.
Dolores	Bainoa	Juan de la Maza Muñoz ; 9 Ricla, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Dolores	Camajuaní	Herederos de Caturla ; Remedios.
Dolores.....	Canasí.....	Viuda de Pedro Calvo ; potrero "Veguería," Güira de Melena.
Dolores	Guamutas	Concepción Quiñones.
Dolores	Lagunillas	Antonio Fernández Chorot.
Dolores	Matanzas	Rosell é Hijos ; 48 Oficios, Havana.
Dolores	Remedios	Diego Abreu de la Torre ; 68 Prado, Havana.
Dolorita	Guanajayabo	Antonio Marquetti.
Dolorita	Hato Nuevo	Sucesión de E. Crespo ; Matanzas.
Domingo	Calabazar (Sagua)...	Bea, Bellido y Ca.; 17 Ricla, Matanzas.
Dominico	Matanzas	Juan P. Dihigo ; 110 San Ignacio, Havana.
Dos Amigos	Esperanza	Pedro Goicoechea (at the Plantation).
Dos Amigos	Calabazar	Ruiz y Masset.
Dos Amigos	Manzanillo	Feliciano Alderguía y Ca.; Campechuela.
Dos Amigos	Matanzas	Juan P. Dihigo ; 110 San Ignacio, Havana.
Dos Felices	Bolondrón	Herederos de J. Serra.
Dos Hermanas.....	Cervantes	Almeida y Hermano.
Dos Hermanas.....	Las Cruces	Fowler y Ca.; calle Dorticós, Cienfuegos.
Dos Hermanas.....	San Juan y Martínez.	Caridad Gener ; 121 Sol, Havana.
Dos Hermanas.....	Santa Clara	Rosa Abreu ; 72 Prado, Havana.
Dos Hermanos	Bahía Honda	Ignacio Sandoval ; 4 Cuba, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Dos Hermanos	Cabañas	Alfredo Valdés Gallol ; 15 Empedrado, Havana.
Dos Hermanos	Cienfuegos	Nicolás Acea ; 71 San Carlos, Cienfuegos.
Dos Hermanos	Contreras	Francisco Muro.
Dos Hermanos	Macurijes	Herederos de A. Jorrín ; 522 Cerro, Havana.
Dos Hermanos	Roque	Márcos Sardiñas ; Cárdenas.
Dos Marías	Puerto Príncipe	Rodríguez y Domínguez ; Puerto Príncipe.
Dos Mercedes	Bolondrón	José María Gálvez ; 42 Prado, Havana.
Dos Rosas	Cárdenas	Bartolomé y Francisco Casañas ; Cárdenas.
Dueñas	Roque	
Dulce Nombre	Macagua	Perfecto Faez ; 2 Monte, Havana.
Ecuador	Colón	
Eden Park	Macurijes	Sucesión de Elena B. Deschappelles ; Cárdenas.
El Carmen	Gibara	Silva y Rodríguez ; Gibara.
El Carmen	Santa Ana	Pedro Hernández.
El Combate	Puerto Príncipe	Amado Ruiz ; Puerto Príncipe.
El María	Calimete	Ferro y Compañía.
El Pan	Matanzas	Ortiz Barbería ; Matanzas.
El Paso Real	Trinidad	Guillermo Smith ; calle Gutiérrez, Trinidad.
El Salvador	Durán	Ignacio Herrera, Conde de Barreto ; 76 Oficios, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
El Salvador	Manzanillo	León é Hijos ; Cuba.
El Salvador	Sagua	Emilio Céspedes ; 22 Mercaderes, Havana.
El Solitario	Trinidad	José Fernández Val Lloveras (at the Plan- tation).
El Tiempo	Matanzas	Felipe L. García ; 70 Gelabert, Matanzas.
Elena	Canasí	Grande, Solaun y Ca.; 1 Magdalena, Matanzas.
Elena	Lajas	Manuel Rivero.
Elisa	Palma Sola	Patricio Greek.
Elizalde	Macurijes	Salvador Elizalde é Hijo ; Paris.—Adminis- trador : Alberto Broch (at the Plantation).
Elozegui	Güira de Melena	Francisco Mestre.
Emilia	Aguacate	Sucesión de Pedro Armenteros ; 94 Prado, Havana.
Emilia	San Nicolás	Fermín Calvetón ; Madrid.
Emilio	Quemados de Güines.	Herederos de Luis Delgado.
Empresa	Candelaria { (Pinar	} Herederos de Izaguirre.
Empresa	Mangas { del Río).	
Encarnación.....	Caimito	Herederos de Diego Conzalez ; 20 Reina, Havana.
Encarnación	Lagunillas	María de los Angeles Rodríguez de la Contera.
Encarnación.....	Santa Clara	José Cartaya.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
España.....	Cárdenas.....	Romero Robledo y Hermanos ; Madrid.— Administración : 1 Cuba, Havana.
Esperanza..	Alfonso XII.....	Herederos de Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo.
Esperanza.....	Bolondrón.....	José Rodriguez.
Esperanza.....	Carahatas.....	Joaquín Güell y Renté ; 416 Cerro, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Calimete.....	Manuel Carreño ; 21 5ª Vedado, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Cárdenas.....	Alfredo Ruiz del Castillo ; 31 Campanario, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Cárdenas.....	Felipe Pelayo ; Matanzas.
Esperanza.....	Cárdenas.....	Luis Alzagaray ; Cárdenas.
Esperanza.....	Guamutas.....	José A. Acevedó ; Cárdenas.
Esperanza.....	Guantánamo.....	Rosa Cuní, viuda de Baró ; 42 Galiano, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Guásimas.....	J. M. Morán.
Esperanza.....	Gülines.....	Conde Romero ; 69 Aguiar, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Los Abreus.....	Herederos de Terry ; 29 Dorticós, Cienfuegos.
Esperanza.....	Manzanillo..	José Venecia Pedraja ; Manzanillo.
Esperanza.....	Sagua.....	Herederos de Ramón Francia ; 21 Amargura, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Sagua.....	Lutgarda Reyes de Martínez Quintana ; 43 Campanario, Havana.
Esperanza.....	Santa Clara.....	Juan M. Arrillaga.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Estrella.....	Cárdenas.....	J. M. Quian ; Cárdenas.
Estrella.....	Cienfuegos.....	Domingo Cabrera.
Estrella.....	Sagua.....	Andrés Casas y Ca.; Sagua.
Eugenia.....	Cárdenas.....	Lorenzo Ruiz.
Eugenia.....	Nuevitas.....	Vicente Rodríguez ; Nuevitas.
Europa.....	Matanzas.....	Javier Peralta (at the Plantation).
Fajardo.....	Punto Gabriel.....	Benito Arxer ; 3 Obrapía, Havana.
Farolito.....	Guamutas.....	Sebastián Ulacia; ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Campo Florido.
Favorita.....	Guamutas.....	Sebastián Ulacia ; ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Campo Florido.
Fe.....	Camajuaní.....	José María Espinosa ; 4 2 ^a Vedado y 14 San Ignacio, Havana.
Feijoo.....	Macagua.....	Felipe Malpica, Havana.
Felicia.....	Rancho Veloz.....	Lutgarda Reyes de Martínez Quintana ; 43 Campanario, Havana.
Félix.....	Bolondrón.....	Piedra y Compañía.
Félix.....	Lagunillas.....	Orosia González.
Flor de Güira.....	Macurijes.....	José Sainz y Sainz ; 33 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
Flora.....	Bolondrón.....	Agustín de Armas.
Flor de Sagua.....	Sagua.....	Amézaga y Ca.; 30 Gloria, Sagua.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Flor de Cuba	Sagua	Francisco Rodríguez López ; Sagua.
Flor de Cuba	S. José de los Ramos.	Joaquín Arangoiz.
Florentina	Ceja de Pablo	Juan Restoy.
Floridanos	Camajuaní	Zozaya y Ca.; calle Marina, Caibarién.
Fortuna	Alquízar	José García Barbón ; 546 Cerro, Havana.
Fortuna	Esperanza	Antonio Gattorino (at the Plantation).
Fco. del Semillero...	Palmillas	Julián Arango y Quesada ; Havana.
Fraternidad	Cárdenas	Somville y Arteaga.
Gabriela	Bolondrón	Salvador Castañer ; 8 Comercio, Matanzas.
Ganges	San Antonio de los Baños	Benito Arxer, 3 Obrapía, Havana.
Gerardo	Bahía Honda	Herederos del Conde San Ignacio ; Havana.
Gesoria	Sagua	Herederos de Fabián García ; Santa Clara.
Gonzalo	Bolondrón	Ambrosio Morejón.
Gratitud	Jovellanos	Herederos de J. Carrera ; Havana.
Gratitud	Santo Domingo	Raurell y Hermano ; 50 San Ignacio.
Guacamaya	San Juan y Martínez.	Herederos de Bartolomé Mitjans.
Guadalupe	Matanzas	Guadalupe Junco ; Matanzas.
Guadalupe	Sagua	Santiago Rodríguez López ; Sagua.
Guadalupe	San Nicolás	José Delgado Hernández ; San Nicolás.
Guamutica	Guamutas	J. M. Santiuste.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Guaimarico.....	Las Yeras	Antonio Chavez.
Guáimaro.....	Trinidad	Pilar Polo ; Cádiz.
Guasimal	Guamutas	Luisa Mesa Galarraga.
Guayabo	Santa Clara.	
Guerrero	S. José de los Ramos.	Juan Bautista Elizalde.
Habana	Colón	Viuda de Zulueta ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Hatillo	Cuba.....	J. Bueno y Ca.; 44 Valdés baja, Guantánamo.
Hatuey.	S. José de los Ramos.	Augusto Mañan.
Hatuey.....	Macagua.	
Helvecia	Alfonso XII	Sebastián Ulacia ; Ingenio " Tivo-Tivo, " Campo Florido.
Hormiguero.....	Cimarrones.....	Elías Pouvert.
Iberia	Remedios.....	Joaquín Bofill ; Remedios.
Ignacia	Matanzas	Setien Hermanos.
Indarra	Calimete.....	Conde Morales ; 119 Cuba, Havana.
Indio	Aguada de Pasajeros.	Manuel Carreño ; Cienfuegos.
Indio	Sagua.....	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
Industria.....	Bolondrón	J. Rodríguez Bassó.
Intrépido	Colón	Marqués de San Miguel ; 525 Cerro, Havana.
Isabel	Guanajayabo	José María González.
Isabel	Guantánamo.....	S. Limonta y Socios (at the Plantation).

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Isabel	Macurijes	Esnard Hermanos.
Isabel	Manzanillo	Beattie y Hermanos ; Media Luna.
Isabel	Matanzas	Pedro Arenal y Saez ; Jovellanos.
Jacinto	Esperanza	J. Ricardo Jova ; 6o San Carlos, Cienfuegos.
Jagua	Esperanza	Fernández y López ; Sagua.
Jagüey	Manzanillo	Gregorio E. Santisteban ; Manzanillo.
Jagüey	Remedios	Martín Zozaya ; Caibarién.
Jesús María	Banes	Perfecto Lacoste ; 44o Cerro, Havana.
Jesús María	Bolondrón	Herederos de José Serra ; Matanzas.
Jesús María	Guamutas	Marqués de Montalvo ; 198 Habana, Havana.
Jesús María	Sabanilla	José Rafael y Jacobo Perez.
Jesús María	Santa Ana	Francisco de Paula Lluria ; 51 Manzano, Matanzas.
Jesús María	Santa Clara	José Cárdenas.
Jicarita	Bolondrón	Joaquín Piedra.
Jicarita	Sagua	Pedro L. Fernández ; 6o Cuba, Havana.
Jicoteita	Matanzas	Salvador Castañer ; 28 Contreras, Matanzas.
Jiquiabo	Jaruco	Carlos Pedroso ; 36 Bernaza, Havana.
Jobo	San Nicolás	Marañón y Hermano ; Sevilla.—Apoderado : Galindez ; 33 San Ignacio, Havana.
Josefa	Caonao	Leopoldo Díaz de Villegas ; Cienfuegos.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Josefina	Guamacaro	Ruperto Nicolás.
Josefina	Nuevitas	Juan Adan ; Puerto Príncipe.
Josefita	Cuevitas	Leandro Cejas (at the Plantation).
Josefita	Los Palos	Antonio Flores Estrada ; 78 Amistad, Havana.
Juanita	Santo Domingo	Pedro de Llera (at the Plantation).
Júcaro	Sagua	Franco y Velazquez ; Sagua.
Juguetillo	Canasí	Domingo Belausteguigoitia.
Julia	Cienfuegos	Hermanas de Depestre.
Julia	Guamacaro	Esteva y Aldecoa.
Julia	Limonar	N. Otero.
Julia	Macurijes	Domingo Ponce.
Julia	Sabanilla	Gonzalo Jorrín ; 522 Cerro, Havana.
Juraguá	Cartagena	Andrés Terry ; Cienfuegos.
La Carolina	Guamutas (Cárdenas)	Vicente Garcíarena ; Sagua.
La Casualidad	Puerto Príncipe	Antonio Castanedo ; Puerto Príncipe.
La Ceiba	Calabazar	Francisco Lamadrid ; 115 Colón, Sagua.
La Chucha	Melena del Sur	Raimundo Cabrera ; 79 Galiano, Havana.
La Esperanza	Esperanza	Pascual Piñeiro ; Esperanza.
La Esperanza	Sancti Spíritus	Herederos de J. C. Pérez ; 55 Amargura, Sancti Spíritus.
La Eugenia	Nuevitas	Vicente Rodríguez ; Nuevitas.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
La Flora	Güira Macurijes	José Sainz y Sainz ; 33 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
La Florida	Guantánamo	Catasús y Maimó (at the Plantation).
La Gía	Durán	Conde Barreto ; 76 Oficios, Havana.
La Isabel	Calimete	Carlos La Rosa ; Jagüey Grande.
La Isabel	Manzanillo	Thomas V. Reatkins ; Cuba.
La Isabel	Matanzas	Leandro J. de la Torriente ; 117 Contreras, Matanzas.
La Isabel	Sagua	F. S. Lamadrid ; 115 Colón, Sagua.
La Julia	Caibarién.	
La Luisa	Cabañas	Jacinto Averhoff ; 148 San Lázaro, Havana.
La Luisa	Cárdenas	Luisa García de Lara y Luisa Lara de Mar- tinez.
La Merced	Bahía Honda	Arozarena.
La Merced	Cárdenas	Miguel Valdés Chacón ; Havana.
La Merced	Guamacaro.	
La Merced	Guamutas	Herederos de Ignacio Montalvo.
La Palma	Limonar	José y Francisco de la Portilla ; 9 Baratillo, altos, Havana.
La Pastora	Sagua	Antonio Berenguer.
La Paz	Colón	José P. Negrín.
La Pepilla	Sagua	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
La Permuta	Trinidad	Manuel Zarragori ; 66 Bocas, Trinidad.
La Purísima	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual ; 66 Amistad, Havana.
La Rosa	Cimarrones	Hijas de A. Mádan ; 84 Cuba, Havana.
La Rosa	Unión de Reyes	Domingo Ochotorena (at the Plantation).
La Sierra	Cayajabos	José Martínez Risco.
La Unión	Guantánamo	Juan Díaz García (at the Plantation).
La Vega	Palmillas	Tirso Mesa ; Colón.
La Vija		Nicolás de Cárdenas ; Havana.
Laberinto	Roque	José M. Fernández.
Laberinto	Sagua	Herederos de Rojas y García ; Sagua.
Labores	Guamutas	Herederos de Herrera.
Labrador	Calabazar (Sagua)	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
Las Bocas	Trinidad	Meyer y Thode ; 47 Gutiérrez, Trinidad.
Las Cañas	Alfonso XII	(Antes de Poey.) Adolfo Muñoz Mendoza ; 23 Amargura, Havana.
Las Cañas	Guantánamo	Brooks y Ca. ; 43 Real, Guantánamo.
Las Chivas	Cuba	Cástulo Ferrer.
Las Mercedes	Puerto Príncipe	Nápoles Marcos ; Puerto Príncipe.
Las Palmas	Sabanilla	Sebastián Ulacia ; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Cpo. Florida.
Laqueitio	Lajas	Agustín Goitizolo ; 73 Santa Elena, Cienfuegos.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Limones.....	Limonar.....	Emilio Terry ; 29 Dorticós, Cienfuegos.
Los Angeles.....	Cidra.....	José de la Cruz Gutiérrez.
Los Angeles.....	Cifuentes	Santiago Rodríguez López.
Lotería.....	Jaruco.....	Pedro Fernández de Castro ; 121 Cuba, Havana.
Luciano	Macagua	Luciano G. Barbón ; Havana.
Lugareño.....	Nuevitas.....	Melchor Bernal.
Luisa.....	Hoyo Colorado.....	Perfecto Lacoste; 4 Teniente-Rey, Havana.
Luisa.....	Jovellanos.....	Salvador Castañer ; 23 Contreras, Matanzas.
Luisa.....	Matanzas	José Menéndez Junquera.
Luisa.....	Melena del Sur.....	José M. Herrera ; 62 Prado, Havana.
Luisa y Antonia	Alvarez.....	Félix Cabello ; Sagua.
Lutgardita.....	Quemados de Güines.....	Mamerto Pulido ; 116 Aguiar, Havana.
Luz.....	Las Vueltas (Provincia de Sta. Clara).....	Fernández y Jiménez.
Luz.....	Remedios.....	Estela Vigil ; Remedios.
Macagua.....	Sagua	Juan Betharte ; 110 Tacón, Sagua.
Macastá	Hoyo Colorado.....	Marqués de Peñalver ; 94 Prado, Havana.
Magdalena.....	Benavides.....	Juan P. Dihigo ; 110 San Ignacio, Havana.
Magna.....	Trinidad.....	Pedro Iznaga Lara ; 4 Peña, Trinidad.
Mamey.....	Guamacaro.....	Domingo González Guerra (at the Plantation).

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Manaca Iznaga.....	Trinidad.....	Herederos de Iznaga (at the Plantation).
Manuelita.	Calabazar.....	Carmen Ribalta ; Sagua.
Manuelita.....	Palmira.....	Javier Reguera é Hijos ; 69 S. Carlos, Cienfuegos.
Manuelito.....	Macurijes.....	Conde de Diana ; 68 Galiano, Havana.
Mapos.....	Sancti Spiritus.....	José María del Valle Iznaga ; Sancti Spíritus.
Maravilla.....	Mangas.....	Manuel Clemente Cañarte (at the Plantation).
Maravilla.....	Matanzas.....	Severino Caraballo ; 27 Gelabert, Matanzas.
María.....	Las Vueltas.....	Bernardo I. Domínguez ; 33 Prado, Havana.
María.....	Limonar.....	J. M. Aballí ; Matanzas.
María.....	Macurijes.....	Herederos de Marcial Ponce.
María.....	Palmillas.....	Francisco M. de la Torriente ; Havana.
María.....	Remedios.....	Miguel Gutiérrez ; Remedios.
María.....	Remedios.....	Nicasio Balmaseda (at the Plantation).
María.....	San Diego de Núñez.	Gabriel Pérez Ricart (at the Plantation).
María Josefa.....	Rancho Veloz.....	Herederos de Baldomero Delgado
Maria Luisa.....	Cuevitas.....	Emilio Lobek (at the Plantation).
María Teresa.....	Jovellanos.....	Antonia Pérez.
Matilde.....	Camajuaní.....	Rosa Cuní, viuda de Baró ; 42 Galiano, Havana.
Mejorana.....	Cuba.....	Sucesión de Manuel de la Torre ; Cuba.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Mena.....	Palmillas.....	Antonio Gómez Arango.
Merced.....	Lagunillas.....	Francisco Laferté.
Merced.....	Guamutas.....	A. J. Manuel y Vidal.
Merced.....	Mariel.....	Emilia Piquero.
Merced.....	Mariel.....	Herederos de Francisco Pedro.
Merced.....	San Diego de Núñez.	Máximo Arozarena.
Mercedes.....	Alfonso XII.....	Miguel Casales Ramos.
Mercedes.....	Bainoa.....	C. L. Deetjen y Ca.; 20 Matanzas, Matanzas.
Mercedes.....	Cabezas.....	P. M. García (at the Plantation).
Mercedes.....	Colón.....	María Josefa Benítez ; 6 Jesús María, Havana.
Mercedes.....	Cruces.....	J. R. Jova ; 60 San Carlos, Cienfuegos.
Mercedes.....	Guamacaro.....	José Pedro Roig (at the Plantation).
Mercedes.....	Jovellanos.....	Roque Garrigo.
Mercedes.....	Macurijes.....	Pablo Hernández Ríos.
Mercedita.....	Cabañas.....	Ernesto Longa ; 22 Salud, Havana.
Mercedita.....	Melena del Sur.....	Enrique Pascual ; 66 Amistad, Havana.
Mercedita.....	Sagua.....	Matilde Rivero ; 15 Lagunas, Havana.
Meteoro.....	Guamutas.....	Manuel Fernández.
Mi Rosa.....	Quivicán.....	Elena Rosa Hernández ; 559 Cerro, Havana.
Montaña.....	Bahía Honda.....	Conde Ibáñez ; 5 Cuba, Havana.
Narcisa.....	Sabanilla.....	Condesa de Mádan.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Narcisa	Santa Clara	Mariano C. Artis ; 36 Gelabert, Matanzas.
Natalia	Calabazar (Sagua)...	Federico Jova ; Calabazar.
Natividad	Sancti Spíritus.....	Francisco del Valle Iznaga ; 114 Habana, Havana.
Nazareno	San Diego de Núñez.	José Bisso Vidal ; 49 Aguiar, altos, Havana.
Neda	Matanzas	Antonio Fernández Criado ; 72 Oficios, Ha- vana.
Nena	Palmillas	Antonio González Arango.
Neptuno.....	Artemisa	Lorenzo Ponce de León ; 23 Domínguez, Marianao.
Nieves	Baja	Indalecio Fernandez Pérez (at the Plantation).
Nieves	Jovellanos.....	Miguel Almagro y Hermanos ; Havana.
Nieves	Santo Domingo.....	José Rodríguez López ; Sagua.
Nombre de Dios....	Gülines.....	Alberto Ortiz ; 90 Galiano, Havana.
Noriega.....	Yaguajay	Pablo Gamiz ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Norofia.....	Guanajay	Bernardo D. Granda ; Guanajay.
Ntra. Sra. de las Mer- cedes.....	Palmillas	Andrés Carrillo ; Havana.
Ntra. Sra. de las Nie- ves	Guamacaro	Enrique Freville ; 56 Obispo, altos, Havana.
Ntra. Sra. de la Paz.	Matanzas	Juan Ventosa y Hna; 56 San Ignacio, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Ntra. Sra. del Carmen.	Jaruco	Rafael Fernández de Castro; 121 Cuba, Havana.
Ntra. Sra. del Rosario.	Cienfuegos	María A. de Sarria ; Cienfuegos.
Ntra. Sra. de los Do- lores	Sagua	Francisco A. García ; Sagua.
Nueva Empresa	Camarioca	Antonio Aldave y Urroz ; Camarioca.
Nueva Esperanza . . .	Cabezas	Jose I. Domínguez ; 119 Burriel, Matanzas.
Nuevo Teresa	Cabañas	Mendieta y Ducassi ; 22 Galiano, Havana.
O'Reilly	Quemados de Güines.	
Oceano	Remedios	José Boffill ; Remedios.
Occitania	Macagua	Herederos de Himely ; 13 Oficios, Havana.
Ojo de Agua	Calabazar (Sagua)	Antonio Alvera ; Calabazar.
Ojo de Agua	Coliseo	Antonio Fernández Vallín ; 61 A Amistad, Havana.
Olallita	Santo Domingo	Juan Betharte ; 110 Tacón, Sagua.
Olimpo	Cimarrones	Herederos de Amalia Baró ; 42 Galiano, Ha- vana.
Olimpo	Cuba	Jacobo de los Reyes Gavilán ; 132 Consulado, Havana.
Oriente	Calabazar	Rodríguez y Sardá.
Oriente	Cuevitas	Antonio Galindez Aldama ; 6 Canímar, Ma- tanzas.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Oriente.....	Guamutas	Eduardo Pumariega.
Otoño.....	Cárdenas.....	Felipe Quintana ; Cárdenas.
Palestina.....	Roque	Gabriel Sobrado.
Palma Cubana.....	Guamutas	Merced Fernández.
Palmarejo	Cárdenas.....	M. Aguirregaviria ; Cárdenas.
Palmarejo	Cuba.....	Francisco Portuondo ; Cuba.
Panchita	Cimarrones.....	Sebastián Ulacia ; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Cpo. Florida.
Panchita.....	Sagua	Gutiérrez y Casals.
Panchita.....	Sagua	Herederos de Glean ; Sagua.
Panchita.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Roque Manrique y Recio.
Papayal	Trinidad	Manuel Santander (at the Plantation).
Paraíso.....	Cabezas (Matanzas).	Juan M. Valera.
Parque Alto	Rodas.....	Fowler y Ca.; calle Dorticós, Cienfuegos.
Paso Real	Trinidad	G. Schmidt y Ca.; 47 Gutiérrez, Trinidad.
Pastora.....	Sagua	Carlos Font ; 17 Aguiar, Havana.
Paz	Sumidero	Elvira y Juan Ventosa ; 56 S. Ignacio, Ha- vana.
Peñón.....	Matanzas	Marqués Du-Quesne ; 198 Habana, Havana.
Pepilla.....	Santo Domingo.....	Antonia Rodríguez Mora ; Santa Clara.
Perla.....	Colón	Herederos de José María González.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Perla.....	Guamacaro	Pedro Martinto ; Guamacaro.
Perseverancia.....	Cárdenas	Díaz y Ferrer.
Perseverancia.....	Guanajayabo.....	Cándido Matas.
Perseverancia.....	Guantánamo	Manuel Masforroll (at the Plantation).
Perseverancia.....	Vieja Bermeja.....	Manuel Viera Montes de Oca ; 62 Zanja, Havana.
Petrona	Caobas	García Bango y Ca. ; 3 Ricla, Matanzas.
Piedad.....	Canasí.....	Andrea García y Díaz.
Pilar	Artemisa.....	Fermín Goicoechea ; 44 Bernaza, Havana.
Pilar.....	Cabezas.....	Manuel Zayas Trigueros (at the Plantation).
Pilar.....	Maríel	Bernardo Díaz Grande.
Pojabo	Sancti Spíritus.....	Olazar y Tomé; 60 San Rafael, Sancti Spíritus.
Por Fuerza.....	Guamutas	C. Gómez ; Cárdenas.
Portugalete.....	Cienfuegos.....	Sotero Escarza; 69 San Fernando, Cienfuegos.
Portugalete.....	S. José de las Lajas.	Manuel Calvo ; 98 Aguiar, Havana.
Porvenir.....	Palmillas.....	Gabriel Forcade ; 478 Cerro, Havana.
Pozon.....	Manzanillo	Miguel Raventós ; Jibacoa.
Precioso.....	Cárdenas	Fco. Figueras y Ca. ; 14 Laborde, Cárdenas.
Precioso.....	Cárdenas	Hipólito del Hoyo Cuesta.
Primavera.....	San Nicolás.....	María de la Luz Armenteros ; 47 Monte, Ha- vana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Progreso	Lagunillas.....	Suárez y Ruiz ; Cárdenas.
Progreso.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Viuda de Lacoste ; 440 Cerro, Havana.
Prontitud.....	Guanajayabo.....	Torres é Hijos.
Providencia.....	Banagüises.....	E. Lacoste ; 440 Cerro, Havana.
Providencia.....	Cabañas	Matías Averhoff ; 148 San Lázaro, Havana.
Providencia.....	Camajuaní	J. M. Leal ; Remedios.
Providencia.....	Cárdenas.....	Suárez y Ruiz ; Cárdenas.
Providencia.....	Colón	Ramón Mallea.
Providencia.....	Güines.....	Pascual Goicoechea ; 95 A San Lázaro, Havana.
Puerto	Canasí.....	José Fernández Blanco.
Punch	Alfonso XII	Edelberto Ferrer ; 4 Santa Catalina, Cerro, Havana.
Purio	Calabazar.....	Viuda de Ofia ; Sagua.
Purísima Concepción.	Güira de Melena....	Manuel Peralta ; 52 Reina, Havana.
Purísima Concepción.	Lagunillas.....	Manuel B. Moré.
Recompensa.....	Cabañas	Marqués de Veitia ; Havana.
Recompensa.....	Macagua	Manuel N. Martinez; 22 Mercaderes, Havana.
Recreo	Alfonso XII	Marqués de Villalva.
Recreo.....	Matanzas	Antonio Becali.
Recuerdo.....	Cárdenas.....	Fermín Menéndez ; Cárdenas.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Recuerdo	Cárdenas	J. Alzugaray ; Cárdenas.
Recuerdo	Sierra Morena	José y Francisco de la Portilla ; 9 Baratillo, altos, Havana.
Recurso	Calabazar (Sagua)	Laureano Rodríguez ; Sitio Grande, Sagua.
Recurso	Jovellanos	Francisco G. Rolando.
Redención	Bahía Honda	Emilio Kessel ; r6 Empedrado, Havana.
Redención	Nuevitas	Compañía Anónima ; Admor. : Sr. Espinosa (at the Plantation).
Reforma	Remedios	Martínez y Fernández Valverde.
Refugio	San Diego de Núñez	Francisca Rodríguez (at the Plantation).
Regla	Manacas	Domingo Sarría y Albis ; 56 San Fernando, Cienfuegos.
Reglita	Cárdenas	Cesáreo Sardiña ; Havana.
Reglita	Santa Clara	Miguel Solís.
Reliquia	Sagua	F. Lamadrid ; Sagua.
Reparador	Cienfuegos	Herederos de Terry ; Cienfuegos.
Reserva	Macagua	Gabriel P. Ricart.
Resolución	Roque	Francisco Surís y Ca.
Resolución	Sagua	José María Lezama ; 112 Tacón, Sagua.
Resultas	Sagua	Joaquín Alfonso y Hermano ; 84 Cuba, Ha- vana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Retribución	Sabanilla	Vicente Querol ; 38 Jesús María, Havana.
Romelie	Guantánamo	Santiago Mackinlay y Sobrinos (at the Plantation).
Rosa	Palmillas	Ramón Mendez y Hermanos Maribona.
Rosalía	Caobas	Carlos Tejidor ; Matanzas.
Rosario	Aguacate	Guillermo y Pedro Morales ; 2 Salud, Havana.
Rosario	Arimao	Mariana Albis, viuda de Sarría, Cienfuegos.
Rosario	Colón	Uriarte y Hermano (at the Plantation).
Rosario	Jovellanos	Higinio Gonzalez.
Rosario	Guamacaro	Herederos de Basilio Martinez.
Rosita	Esperanza	Herederos de Rosa Pérez ; Esperanza.
Rubí	Ranchuelo	J. R. Jova ; 60 San Carlos, Cienfuegos.
Sabanilla	Cuba	Salazar y Pezuela ; Cuba (Songo).
Salvador	Guamacaro	Arturo Amblard ; 4 Teniente-Rey, Havana.
Salvador	Macagua	Miguel Angel Cabello ; 78 Cuba, Havana.
Salvador	Manzanillo	Ramirez y Oro ; Manzanillo.
Salvador	Palmillas	Rosell y Malpica ; Havana.
Salvador	Sagua	Emilio Céspedes ; 22 Mercaderes, Havana.
San Agustín	Alfonso XII	Angel A. Arcos ; 29 Obispo, Havana.
San Agustín	Cabañas	Antonio Iznaga ; 114 Habana, Havana.
San Agustín	Cartagena	Viuda de Goitizolo ; 73 Sta. Elena, Cienfuegos.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Agustín	Lagunillas	Sth. Morgan.
San Agustín (a) Mos- quera	Quivicán	Mariano de la Torre ; 48 Oficios, altos, y 38 Tulipán, Havana.
San Agustín	Remedios	Juan J. Ariosa ; 11 Mercaderes y 33 Oficios, Havana.
San Agustín	Sta. I. de las Lajas ..	N. Andié ; Cienfuegos.
S. Alejo de Manacas.	Trinidad	Benito Alvarez Medina ; Trinidad.
San Andrés	Guamutas	Elvira Perovani.
San Antonio	Alfonso XII	Mercedes y Rita Fernández.
San Antonio	Alquízar	Mamerto Pulido ; 116 Aguiar, Havana.
San Antonio	Calabazar	Antonio Flaqué ; Sagua.
San Antonio	Guantánamo	Luis Redor ; 37 Valdés baja, Guantánamo.
San Antonio	Cienfuegos	José Rodriguez Trujillo ; Cienfuegos.
San Antonio	La Cidra	Julio Serrate Ruiz ; 119 Daoiz, Matanzas.
San Antonio	Matanzas	Julian Gomez ; 68 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
San Antonio	Matanzas	Pedro de Cárdenas.
San Antonio	Remedios	Celestino Gómez ; Remedios.
San Antonio	Sabanilla	Zayas y Gálvez.
San Antonio	Sagua	Francisco Delgado ; Sagua.
San Antonio	San Nicolás	Fernando Perez.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Antonio.....	Santa Clara	Vicente González Abreu ; Santa Clara.
San Antonio Polo...	Sancti Spíritus	García y Ca. ; Cienfuegos.
San Antonio.....	Vieja Bermeja.....	Jesús Benigno Gálvez ; 92 A 7 ^a Vedado, Havana.
San Benito	Bolondrón	José Sainz y Sainz ; 33 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
San Blas.....	Matanzas	Sucesión de J. Calvo.
San Carlos.....	Guantánamo	José Gorgás y Miguel Mestre (at the Plantation).
San Cayetano	Cidra	Julio y Gonzalo Alfonso ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
San Cayetano	Guamutas.....	Francisco Duquesne ; 198 Habana, Havana.
San Claudio.....	Cabañas	Eduardo Delgado ; 5 Prado, Havana.
San Cristobal	S. José de los Ramos.	Felipe Malpica ; Havana.
San Cristobal.....	Santa Clara	Francisco Cardoso.
San Dionisio	Cárdenas.....	D. de los S. Tellechea.
San Esteban.....	Cienfuegos.....	Juan M. Arrillaga y Ca.
San Eusebio	Colón	Gabino López.
San Federico.....	Nuevitas	Bernal y Ca. (at the Plantation).
San Felipe.....	Guamacaro.....	Francisco Barrio ; 17 Paseo Vedado, Havana.
San Felipe.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Felipe A. Delgado.
San Fernando	Lagunillas.....	Ricardo Pérez.
San Fernando	Sagua	Eugenio Fernández Espinosa ; Sagua.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Fernando	Sancti Spíritus	Francisco L. del Valle é Iznaga ; 114 Habana, Havana.
San Fernando	Sumidero	Felix Govín ; 95 Virtudes, Havana.
San Florencio	Bolondrón	J. Sainz.
San Francisco	Bolondrón	Servia y González.
San Francisco	Carahatas	Armenteros.
San Francisco	Cruces	Luis Estévez ; 72 Prado, Havana.
San Francisco	Guamacaro	Aballí Hermanos ; Matanzas.
San Francisco	Guanajay	Miguel Herrera ; 486 Cerro, Havana.
San Francisco	Jovellanos	Cosme de la Torriente ; 117 Contreras, Matanzas.
San Francisco	Matanzas	R. D. González Chávez.
San Francisco	Roque	Castro y Junco ; Roque.
San Francisco	Sagua	Ciriaco Delgado ; Sagua.
San Francisco	Santo Domingo	José M. Núñez ; Remedios.
San Francisco	Sagua	Belisario Galcerán ; Encrucijada.
San Francisco	Sabanilla	Anastasio Herques ; Cárdenas.
San Francisco	San Nicolás	Dámaso del Campo.
San Francisco Asis	Sagua	Adolfo Moliner ; 530 Cerro, Havana.
San Gabriel	San Diego de Núñez.	Herederos del Conde Lombillo ; 1 Empedrado, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Gabriel	Guanajay	José Inda Zozaya.
San Gabriel	San Diego del Valle.	Gabriel Aguilera y Zayas ; Sagua.
San Gonzalo	Unión de Reyes	Joaquín Güell y Renté ; 416 Cerro, Havana.
San Ignacio	Alfonso XII	Arango, Sobrino y Ca.
San Ignacio	Canasí	Francisco Chacón, Conde de C. Ballona ; 76 Oficios, Havana.
San Ignacio	Esperanza	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
San Ignacio	Unión de Reyes	José Fernández López ; Unión de Reyes.
San Ignacio	San Diego de Núñez.	Herederos del Conde de San Ignacio; Havana.
San Ignacio	Palmira	Torriente Hnos. ; 72 Santa Clara, Cienfuegos.
San Ildefonso	Guantánamo	J. Bueno y Ca.; 44 Valdés baja, Guantánamo.
San Isidro Labrador.	Sagua	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
San Isidro	Hoyo Colorado	Manuel Borrell ; Havana.
San Isidro	Lajas	Avilés y Leblanc ; Cienfuegos.
San Jacinto	Cabañas	Marqués de Sandoval ; 4 Cuba, Havana.
San Jacinto	Santo Domingo	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
San Joaquín	Las Pozas	Joaquín Mier ; 12 Mercaderes, Havana.
San Joaquín	Macurijes	Conde Ibáñez ; 5 Cuba, Havana.
San Joaquín	Macurijes	Gonzalo Joaquín Pedroso ; 11 Mercaderes y 4 Compostela, Havana.
S. Joaquín (a) Barac.	Remedios	M. Martínez González ; Remedios.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Jorge	Sagua	Eulogio Prieto ; Sagua.
San José.....	Alfonso XII	Zabala Bea.
San José.....	Bolondrón	Manuel Olano y Molina.
San José.....	Canasí	José Díaz Bolaño.
San José.....	Cimarrones.....	Menéndez y Sobrino.
San José.....	Colón	J. M. Fernández Medero.
San José.....	Cuevitas.....	Herederos de José de Marcos ; Matanzas.
San José.....	Guamutas	Hernández y Hermano.
San José (a) Sordo..	Guamutas.....	Herederos de Delgado.
San José.....	Guantánamo.....	Sociedad de Furnier.
San José.....	Guanajay	Juan Meoki (at the Plantation).
San José.....	Güira de Melena....	Tomás Escarza ; Havana.
San José (a) Gómez.	Marianao	Manuel Peralta ; 52 Reina, Havana.
San José.....	Manacas	Cirilo González (at the Plantation).
San José.....	Mariel	Conde de Fernandina ; 586 Cerro, Havana.
San José.....	Melena del Sur	Carolina Lacoste ; 440 Cerro, Havana.
San José.....	Placetás	Agustín Goicochea ; 2 Paula, Havana.
San José.....	Sabanilla.....	J. E. Domínguez ; Matanzas.
San José.....	Sancti Spíritus.....	Herederos de Domingo Amézaga (at the Plantation).
San José.....	Tosca (Matanzas)...	Maribona y Rodríguez.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San José.....	Unión de Reyes	Julio y Gonzalo Alfonso ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
San José Abajo.....	Trinidad	Mariano Borrell (at the Plantation).
S. José de Caunabaco.	Matanzas	José María Gálvez ; 42 Prado, Havana.
San José de la Cruz.	Las Bocas (Trinidad).	Meyer Thode y Ca.; Trinidad.
San José de la Vega.	Rodas	Atkin y Ca.; Boston.
San Juan.....	Calimete	M. Cobos Ruiz.
San Juan.....	Camarioca	R. Heidegger ; 30 Contreras, Matanzas.
San Juan.....	Canasí.....	Laureano Ramos Pérez.
San Juan.....	Colón	Carlos M. Mazorra ; 20 Prado, Havana.
San Juan.....	Guamutas	Roque del Río.
San Juan.....	Guanajayabo	Felipe Pelayo ; Matanzas.
San Juan.....	Roque	Carlos Mazorra.
San Juan.....	Santa Clara	Enrique Heyman ; 74 Oficios y 743 Cerro, Havana.
San Juan Bautista...	Bolondrón	Rafael Mendoza.
San Juan Bautista...	Cabañas	María de la Luz Armenteros ; 47 Monte, Ha- vana.
San Juan de Dios...	Gibacoa	Condesa de Casa Bayona ; 76 Oficios, Havana.
San Juan de Wilson.	Matanzas	Roberto Cutting.
San Julián.....	Mangas.....	María Rosario Capetillo.
San Laureano	Guamacaro.....	Herederos de Antonio Benitez.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San León.....	Artemisa.....	Francisco de la Sierra ; 68 Villegas.
San Lino.....	Rodas.....	Montalvo y Hermanos (at the Plantation).
San Lorenzo.....	Sagua.....	Nicolás Peraza ; Sagua.
San Luciano.....	Macagua.....	Adolfo Sánchez Arcilla ; 106 San Ignacio, Havana.
San Luis.....	Canasí.....	Herederos de Catalina Calvo.
San Luis.....	Cuba.....	Sucesión de Antonio Norma, Cuba.
San Luis.....	Guamutas.....	Serafín Herrera.
San Luis.....	Hato Nuevo.....	Miguel Valdés Chacón ; 92 Concordia, Ha- vana.
San Luis.....	Jaruco.....	Rafael Fernández de Castro ; 121 Cuba, Ha- vana.
San Luis.....	Macurijes.....	Herederos de Alberto Jorrín ; 522 Cerro, Ha- vana.
San Luis.....	Manzanillo.....	L. Ruiz ; 8 O'Reilly, Havana. •
San Manuel.....	Puerto Padre.....	Viuda y herederos de José Pla ; 38 Galiano, Havana.
San Manuel.....	Remedios.....	Juan Ariosá ; 11 Mercaderes, Havana.
San Mateo.....	Quivicán.....	Tomás del Calvo (at the Plantation).
San Miguel....	Guamacaro.....	Florencio Armas (at the Plantation).
San Miguel.....	Guantánamo.....	José y Tácito Bueno ; Cuba.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Miguel.....	Güira de Macurijes	Salvador Miró ; Matanzas.
San Miguel.....	Jaruco	José María Montalván ; 11 Mercaderes, Havana.
San Miguel.....	Sabanilla.	
S. Miguel (a) Varela.	Cabañas	Eduardo Usabiaga (at the Plantation).
San Narciso.....	Sabanilla.....	Viuda de Bolet.
San Pablo.....	Alfonso XII	Herederos de Pablo Bango ; Alfonso XII.
San Pablo.....	Cimarrones	Francisco Secada ; Cárdenas.
San Pablo.....	Colón	Carlos La Rosa ; Cárdenas.
San Pablo.....	Remedios.....	Pablo Figuerola.
San Pedro.....	Sagua	Francisco y Lorenzo Ferrán ; 7 Baratillo, Havana.
San Pedro.....	Sagua	Pedro Espinosa ; Sagua.
San Rafael.....	Bolondrón	Gonzalo Jorrín ; 522 Cerro, Havana.
San Rafael.....	Rancho Veloz.....	Tomás Pavía (in Spain).—Apoderado : Alfredo Morales ; 11 Monte, Havana.
San Rafael.....	Carahatas.....	O'Farrill y Morales ; Havana.
San Rafael.....	Guamacaro	Carlos Tejidor ; Matanzas.
San Rafael.....	Remedios.....	J. J. Rojas ; Remedios.
San Ramón.....	Cimarrones	Herederos de Polledo y Rionda ; Matanzas.
San Ramón.....	Manzanillo.....	Roque Reig Escalante ; Manzanillo.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
San Ramón.....	Manzanillo.....	Sindicato Americano ; U. S. of America.
San Ramón	Sagua	Doroteo Godines ; Sagua.
San Ramón.....	Sagua	A. F. Arechavaleta ; Sagua.
San Ricardo.....	Guamutas	Ana Borden ; Guamutas.
San Ricardo.....	Itabo	Ricardo Doreng ; Cárdenas.
San Román.....	Canasí	Belén Cartaya ; 23 Gelabert, Matanzas.
San Sebastián.....	Cuba	Tomás Brode y Ca.; Songo, Cuba.
San Silvestre	Santa Ana	Herederos de Alfonso ; Havana.
San Vicente.....	Cárdenas.....	R. Ferro ; Cárdenas.
San Vicente.....	Cuevitas.....	Herederos de Evaristo Mazas (at the Plan- tation).
San Vicente.....	Guamutas	H. Barreto.
San Vicente	Guantánamo.....	Arturo E. Simón; 6 Valdés baja, Guantánamo.
San Vicente.....	Jovellanos	José Sainz y Sainz ; 33 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
San Vicente.....	Rancho Veloz.....	Manuel Calvo ; 98 Aguiar, Havana.
San Vicente.....	Sierra Morena.....	Narciso Rodríguez ; 128 Lealtad, Havana.
Santa Agustina.....	Lagunillas.....	Tomás Morgan.
Santa Amalia.....	Guamacaro	Herederos de Webster.
Santa Amalia.	Sta. I. de las Lajas..	Herederos de Taylor.
Santa Amelia.....	Sta. María del Rosario.	José y Francisco de la Portilla ; 9 Baratillo, altos, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Santa Ana	Alfonso XII	Segundo Alvarez ; Havana.
Santa Ana.....	Bolondrón	José Grande ; 1 Magdalena, Matanzas.
Santa Ana	Camajuaní	Celestino Gómez ; Remedios.
Santa Ana.....	Cuba.....	Azúa y Escoriaza ; Cuba.
Santa Ana.....	Colón	Gonzalez y Hermano.
Santa Ana.....	Macurijes.....	Leandro Soler ; 113 Aguila, Havana.
Santa Ana.....	Sagua	Jorge K. Thondike ; Sagua.
Sta. Ana (a) Verdugo.	Las Vueltas (provincia de Sta. Clara).	Vicente Pérez Llamedo.
Santa Bárbara.....	Colón	Joaquín Castañer ; Matanzas.
Santa Bárbara.....	Quintana.....	Casas y Obaya ; Quintana.
Santa Catalina.....	Las Cruces	Angela Mora, viuda de Abreu; 70 Prado, Hvna.
Santa Catalina.....	Limonar.....	Herederos de Pedro Hernández de la Cruz.— Administrador : José R. Mesa ; Matanzas.
Santa Catalina.....	Macurijes.....	R. Heidegger ; 30 Contreras, Matanzas.
Santa Catalina.....	Recreo	Herederos de Ortiz y Coffigny ; 41 O'Reilly, Matanzas.
Santa Catalina.....	Yaguajay	Herederos de José Carbó (at the Plantation).
Santa Cecilia.....	Guantánamo.....	Arturo Simón ; 6 Valdés baja, Guantánamo.
Santa Clara	Rancho Veloz.....	Francisco de P. Xiques y Ramos ; 30 Concepción, Guanabacoa.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Santa Clara	Santo Domingo	Herederos de Núñez ; Rodrigo.
Santa Polonia	Sagua	María Joaquina Santos ; Colón.
Santa Elena	Cervantes	José Zayas y Jimenez.
Santa Elena	Cervantes	Usabiaga, Iñigo y Ca. (at the Plantation).
Santa Elena	Matanzas	Ramiro Pedroso ; 21 Amargura, Havana.
Santa Elena	Trinidad	Castaño y Ca.; Cienfuegos.
Santa Elvira	Guamutas	Elvira Perovani.
Santa Emilia	Sierra Morena	José Soroa ; 40 Aguiar, Havana.
Santa Eulalia	Cayajabos	Bonifacio Jiménez (at the Plantation).
Santa Fe	Guantánamo	Sucesión de Faure.—Leased to Justiniano Blanco (at the Plantation).
Santa Filomena	Macurijes	Leandro Soler y Morell ; 113 Aguila, altos, Havana.
Santa Gertrudis	Banagüises	Antonio González Mendoza ; 21 Amargura, Havana.
Santa Inés	Santa Ana	Seraffín Rivero.
Santa Isabel	Bolondrón	Juan J. Nicolás.
Santa Isabel	Cimarrones	Díaz Argüelles y Hermanos.
Santa Isabel	Guamacaro	Juan Neninger.
Santa Isabel	Guamutas	Teresa Menéndez.
Santa Isabel	Guanajayabo	Viuda de Fernández de Castro ; Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Santa Isabel.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Pedro Lacoste ; 416 Cerro, Havana.
Santa Leocadia	Matanzas	Raurell y Hermano ; 60 San Ignacio, Havana.
Santa Lucía.....	Gibara	Rafael E. Sánchez ; 70 Contreras, Matanzas.
Santa Lucía.....	Guamacaro.....	Lorenzo Delgado ; 98 Contreras, Matanzas.
Santa Lucía.....	San Antonio de las Vegas	Casuso y Hermanos ; 37 Virtudes, Havana.
Santa Lutgarda	Sagua	José María López ; Sagua.
Santa Lutgarda	Sierra Morena.....	Carlos Sánchez Benitez ; Havana.
Santa María.....	Corral Falso	Sucesión de Marcial Ponce ; Macurijes.
Santa María.....	Guantánamo.....	Fernando Pons ; Colón baja, Guantánamo.
Santa María.....	Lagunillas.....	Viuda de Camps.
Santa María.....	Macurijes.....	José Melgares ; 52 Reina, Havana.
Santa María.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Herederos de Francisco Gómez.
Santa Margarita....	Matanzas	Ramón Menéndez.
Santa Marta.....	Cienfuegos.....	Arturo Grossio ; Cienfuegos.
Santa Matilde	Aguacate.....	J. J. Portela ; 556 Cerro, Havana.
Santa Petrona	Cárdenas.....	Marcos Sardiña ; Cárdenas.
Santa Rita	Bolondrón	Herederos de Fabián García.
Santa Rita.....	Cartagena	Santiago Rivero (at the Plantation).
Santa Rita.....	Colón	Leandro Soler y Morell ; 113 Aguila, altos, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Santa Rita	Guanajayabo	José Carol Hermano y Ca.
Santa Rita	La Esperanza	Antonio Berenguer ; Havana.
Santa Rita	Macurijes	Sucesión de Antonio Roldán ; Havana.
Santa Rita	Madrugá	Antonio Galíndez ; Canímar, Matanzas.
Santa Rita	Matanzas	Pedro Amézaga ; Matanzas.
Santa Rita	Rancho Veloz	Dolores Bruzón, viuda de Portillo ; Havana.
Santa Rita	Roque	Sucesión de Cristina Baró de Soler ; 50 San Ignacio.
Santa Rita	S. José de los Ramos.	Ricardo Trujillo.
Santa Rita	Santo Domingo	José Robau ; Sagua.
Santa Rosa	Cimarrones	Juan P. Dihigo ; 110 San Ignacio, Havana.
Santa Rosa	Lagunillas	M. Torres.
Santa Rosa	Matanzas	Herederos de Pastor Hernández.
Santa Rosa	Sumidero	Aniceto Martínez ; Matanzas.
Santa Rosa	Unión de Reyes	Joaquín Mier ; 12 Mercaderes, Havana.
Santa Rosalía	Arimao	Manuel Blanco y Ramos ; Cienfuegos.
Santa Rosalía	Camajuaní	J. B. Llanza y Ca. ; Caibarién.
Santa Rosalía	Esperanza	Giménez y Hermano ; Matanzas.
Santa Rosalía	Macurijes	Salvador Castañer ; 23 Contreras, Matanzas.
Santa Rosalía	Rodas	Manuel Blanco y Ramos ; Cienfuegos.
Santa Sofía	Jovellanos	Herederos de José Lucas Díaz.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Santa Teresa.....	Ceja de Pablo.....	Fernando Molina ; 10 Compostela, Havana.
Santa Teresa.....	Palmillas.....	Pedro Lacoste ; 440 Cerro, Havana.
Santa Teresa.....	Sagua.....	Viuda de Oña ; Sagua.
Sta. Teresa de Jesús.	Cienfuegos.....	Sebastián P. Galdós ; Cienfuegos.
Santa Victoria.....	Bolondrón.....	Juan J. Nicolás.
Santiago.....	San Diego de Núñez.	Condesa de Santiago.
Santiago.....	S. José de los Ramos.	José Tavio ; San José de los Ramos.
Santísima Trinidad..	Jaruco.....	Saturnino Lastra ; 26 Mercaderes, Havana.
Santísima Trinidad..	Jovellanos.....	M. Pontoni y Ca.
Santísima Trinidad..	Sabanilla.....	Francisco A. Barthelt.
Santísima Trinidad..	Sagua.....	Condesa viuda de Moré ; 9 Baratillo, Havana.
Santísima Trinidad..	Tapaste.....	Marqués de la Real Proclamación ; 110 Ofi- cios, Havana.
Santo Cristo.....	Cabezas.....	Herederos de Heredia.
Santo Domingo.....	San Felipe.....	Herederos de Domínguez (at the Plantation).
Santo Domingo.....	Unión de Reyes....	García Serra y Ca. ; 6 Oficios, Havana.
Sto. Tomás del Abra.	Sagua.....	Isabel Iglesias ; Sagua.
Saratoga.....	Bolondrón.....	Herederos de Drake.—Apoderado : Enrique Heydegger ; 30 Contreras, Matanzas.
Saratoga.....	Rodrigo.....	Francisco Seilie ; Sagua.
Seibabo.....	Santa Clara.....	Domingo Cardoso (at the Plantation).

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Senado	Nuevitas	Bernabé Sánchez Adán ; Nuevitas.
Sirena	Cabañas	José Barbería Rojas.
Soberano.....	Remedios.....	Eduardo Sansaric ; Remedios.
Soberano.....	Yaguajay	Basilio Subero (at the Plantation).
Sociedad	Macagua.....	Viuda de Lacoste ; 440 Cerro, Havana.
Socorro	Caobas	Herederos de Macías ; Matanzas.
Socorro.....	Colón.....	Socorro de Armas.
Socorro.....	Sierra Morena.....	Conde de Ibáñez ; 5 Cuba, Havana.
Sofía	Manzanillo	Pedro Vallés.
Soledad	Arimao.....	Atkins y Ca.; Boston, United States.
Soledad.....	Guantánamo.....	Brooks y Ca.; 43 Real baja, Guantánamo.
Soledad.....	Jovellanos	Francisco Secada ; Cárdenas.
Tartésio	Rancho Veloz.....	Mariano Díaz (at the Plantation).
Tentativa.....	Colón	Concepción Dueñas ; 207 Habana, Havana.
Teresa	Cruces.....	Andrés Terry y Hermano ; 27 Dorticós, Cien- fuegos.
Teresa	Manzanillo	T. Rigney y Ca.; Ceiba Hueca.
Teresa	Melena del Sur.....	Marqués de la Gratitude ; 547 Cerro, Havana.
Teresa	San Nicolás.....	Ramiro López de Mendoza ; San Nicolás.
Tínima	Palmillas	Jorge Barroso, Cárdenas.
Tinaja	Mariel	Carlos Laza.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Tinguaro.....	Pijuan	Carlos La Rosa ; Cárdenas.
Tivo-Tivo.....	Campo Florido	Sebastián Ulacia (at the Plantation).
Toledo	Marianao	Herederos de la viuda de Durañona ; 66 Ofi- cios, altos, Havana.
Tolón	Alfonso XII	García, Bango y Ca.; Matanzas.
Tomasita.....	Mariel	Abelardo Ledesma ; 35 Prado, Havana.
Toro	Cimarrones	Joaquín C. Carrillo.
Tranquilidad.....	Manzanillo	Roque Reig Escalante ; Manzanillo.
Trinidad	Jovellanos.....	J. Argüelles.
Trinidad.....	Unión de Reyes.....	Isidoro y Saturnino Hernández.
Triunfana.....	Calimete	Ana Delgado ; 442 Cerro, Havana.
Triunfana.....	Cárdenas.....	Francisco Noda ; Cárdenas.
Triunfo	Guamacaro	Estanislao Sotelo ; Matanzas.
Triunfo.....	Guanajayabo	Herederos de Hevia y Pérez.
Triunfo.....	Lagunillas.....	Pilar S. Ruiz.
Triunvirato.....	Matanzas	Eduardo Echarte ; 30 Campanario, Havana.
Triunvirato.....	Sagua	S. Rodríguez López ; Sagua.
Tuinicú.....	Sancti Spíritus.....	J. M. Ceballos y C.; Wall Street, New York.
Unidad	Cifuentes.	
Unidad.....	Sagua	McCulloch Hermanos ; Sagua.
Unión.....	Coliseo	Alberto Marill ; 21 Aguiar, Havana.

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Unión.....	Cuba.....	Rousseau y Dusac ; Havana.
Unión.....	Cuevitas.....	Pedro L. Fernández ; 66 Cuba, Havana.
Unión.....	Guamutas.....	Herederos de Bolaño y González.
Unión.....	Guanajayabo.....	Sebastián Ulacia ; Ingenio "Tivo-Tivo," Cpo. Florido.
Unión.....	Macurijes.....	Andrés Fernández ; 102 7 ^a Vedado, Havana.
Unión.....	Sagua.....	Antonio Mesa Reyes ; Sagua.
Unión.....	Sagua.....	Basilio Ortiz (at the Plantation).
Urumea.....	S. José de los Ramos.	Herederos de Zuaznavar ; Havana.
Valiente.....	Alfonso XII....	Silvestre García Bango ; 33 O'Reilly, Mtzas.
Valladares.....	Alfonso XII.....	Angel A. Arcos ; 49 Obispo, Havana.
Vega.....	Colón.	
Verdugón.....	Remedios.	
Victoria....	Calabazar (Sagua) ..	Pedro Mora ; Sagua.
Victoria.....	Colón.....	Manuel Fabián Escobio.
Victoria.....	Gibara.....	Sucesión de Anastasio Calderón ; Gibara.
Victoria.....	Guamacaro.....	Bernardo R. Navarro (at the Plantation).
Victoria.....	Güira de Melena....	Madrona Elexalde ; 131 Manrique, Havana.
Victoria.....	Jovellanos.....	Viuda de Ugarte ; 126 Manrique, Havana.
Victoria.....	Yaguajay.....	Pablo Gámiz ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Vigilancia.....	Sagua	

Name of the Plantation.	Where situate.	Name and address of owners.
Vila	Encrucijada de Sagua.	
Villarrueda	Canasí	José Hernández Blanco ; 22 Inquisidor, Havana.
Vista Hermosa.....	Cifuentes	Domingo Betharte ; 84 Amistad, Sagua.
Vista Hermosa.....	Madrugá	Antonio Fernández Vallín ; 61 A Amistad, Havana.
Vizcaino	Guara	Fernando Herrera (at the Plantation).
Vizcaya	Colón	Viuda de Zulueta ; 1 Cuba, Havana.
Vueltas.....	Palmira	Torriente Hermanos ; 72 Santa Clara, Cienfuegos.
Yaguaramas.....	Yaguaramas.....	M. González (at the Plantation).
Yara	Manzanillo	Domingo Maja (at the Plantation).
Zabala	Matanzas.	
Zapafín	Unión de Reyes	Julián Campos ; Matanzas.
Zayas.....	Mariel	Manuel Pérez Ochoa ; 253 Aguila, Havana.
Zaza	Placetás	Viuda de Zulueta ; 71 Cuba, Havana.

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American ladies can roam at their sweet will in Havana just as they do in their own country ; they are admired for their independence and not criticised at all as many slanderous and exaggerated Cuban sketches might lead them to think. Among the first places they will want to see will be the store LA ESPECIAL, in Obispo Street, No. 99 (the principal business street, and the finest in Havana). It has the greatest assortment of fans, bull-fight fans, silk fans, representing Cuban scenery ; also satin and lace fans at all prices, from 10 cents to 300 dollars ; there is to be found also the finest assortment of gloves, umbrellas and parasols, all made at their own factory. The proprietor, Mr. Manuel Carranza, speaks English, and is most courteous and hospitable. Tourists are cordially invited to visit his store.

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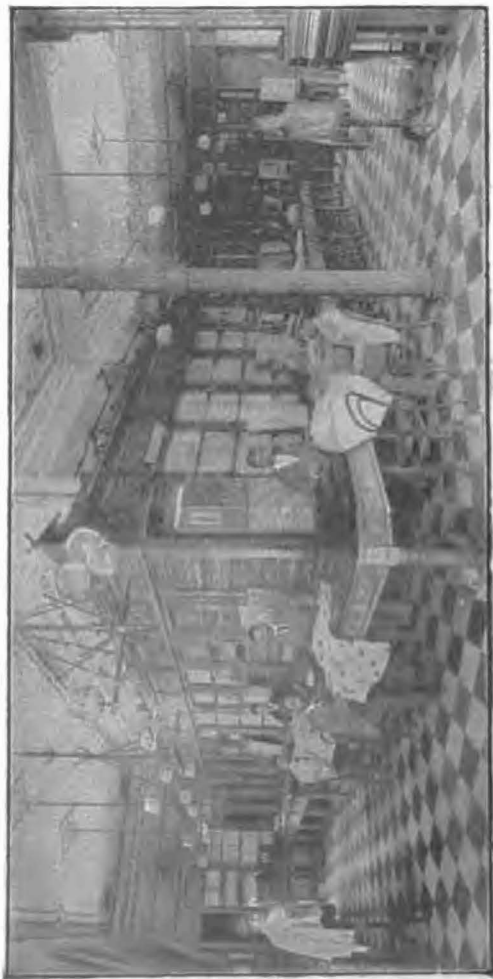
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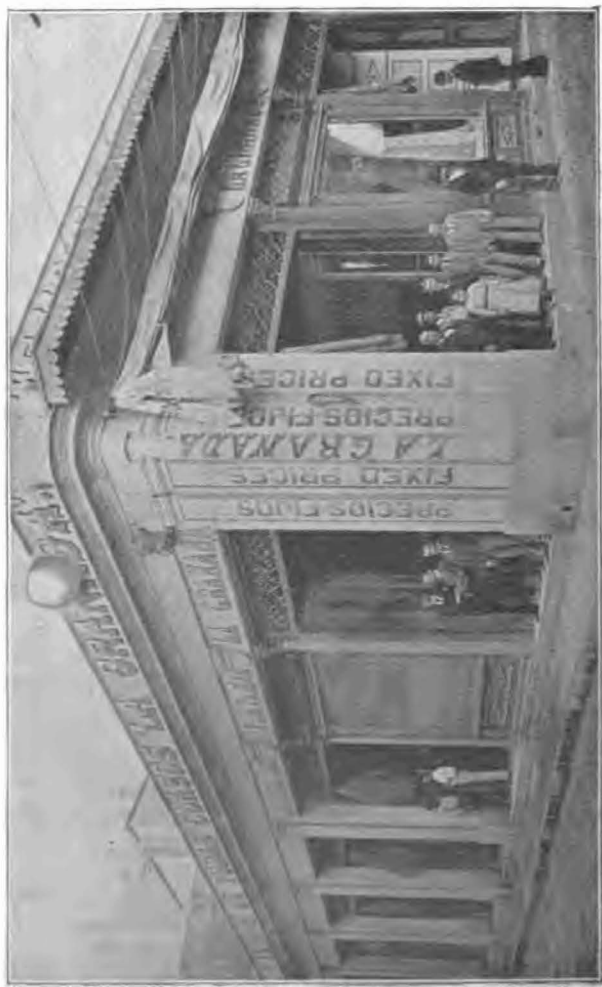
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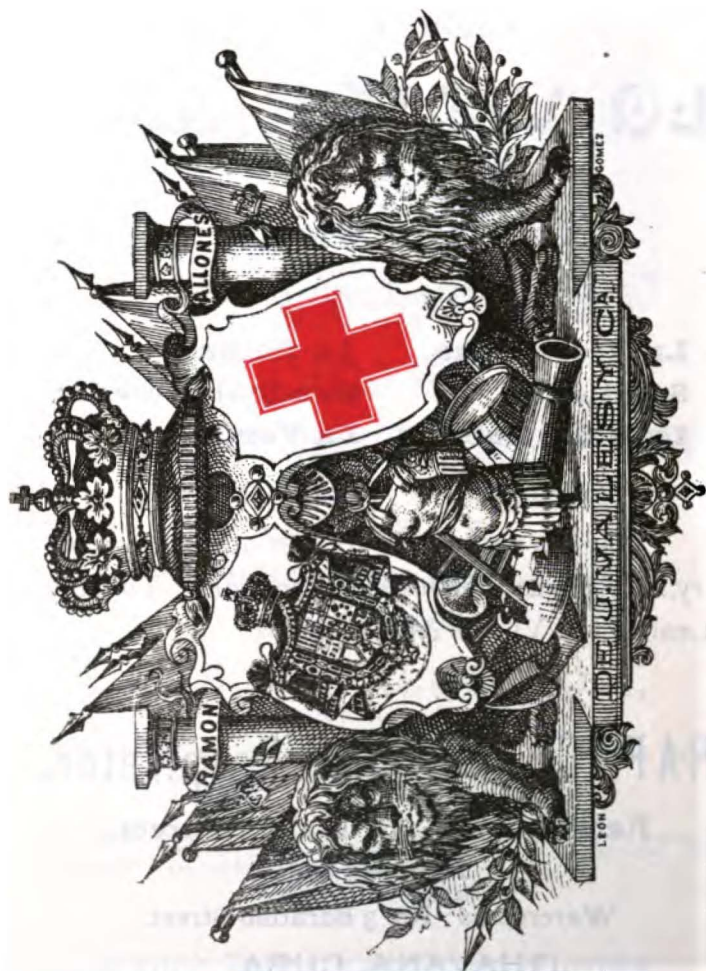
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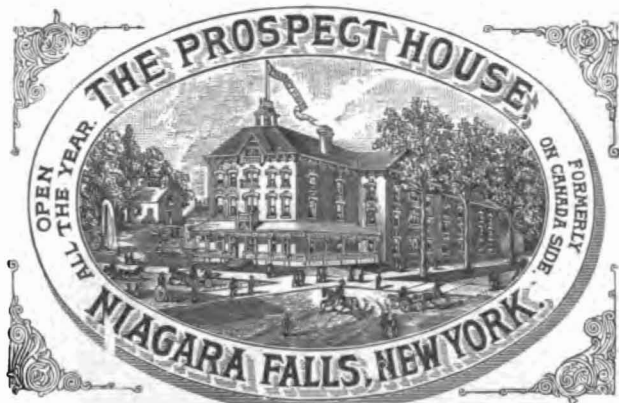
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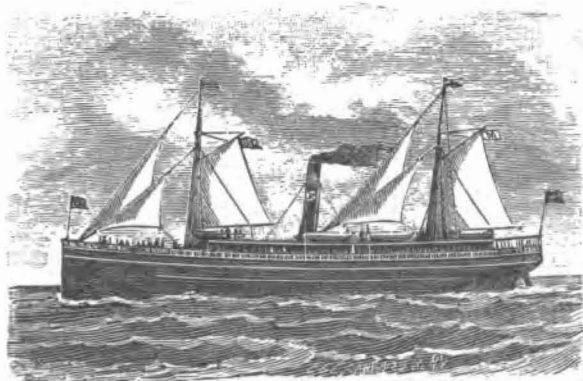
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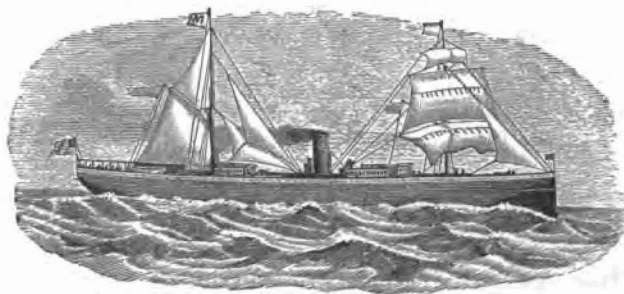
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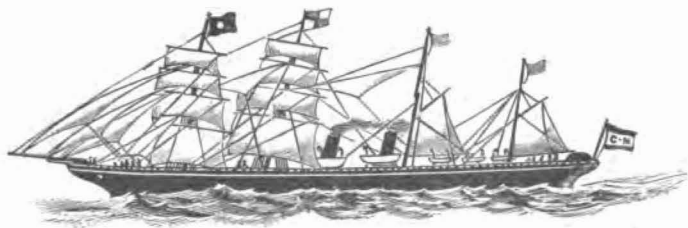
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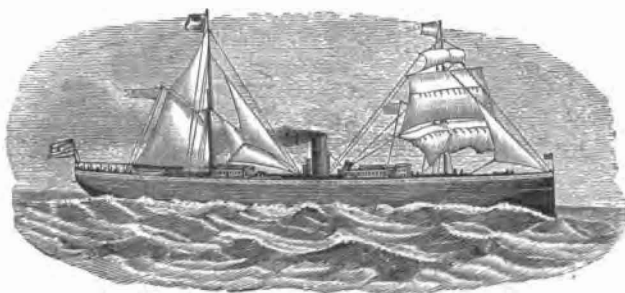
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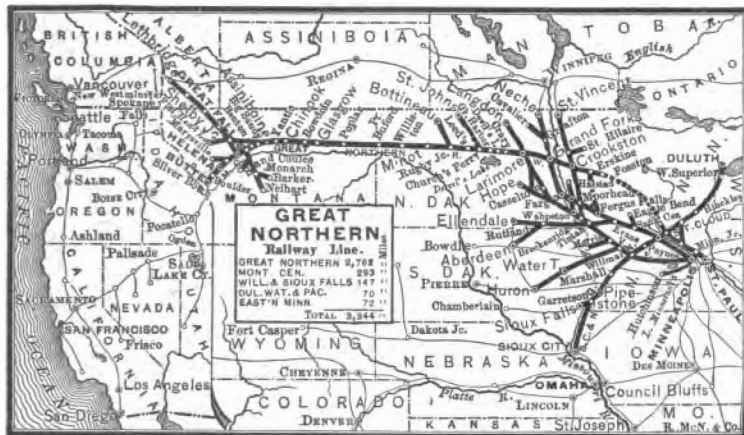
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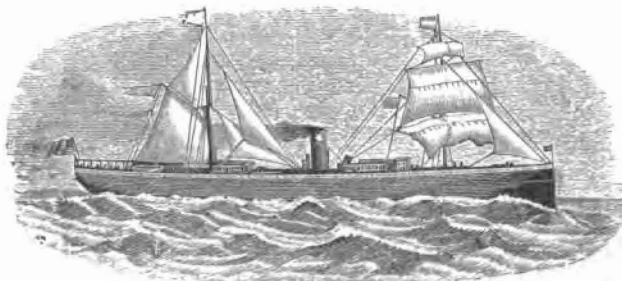
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From December to May, all communications should be directed J. C. PRINCE, Grand Hotel Telegrafo, Havana, Cuba; or, at Everett House, Jacksonville, Fla.

VOCABULARY.

A few moments of leisure, consecrated daily to the study of this vocabulary, will be of good profit to American travelers unacquainted with the Spanish language. It is principally composed of those words and short phrases which convey the expression for all immediate needs.

A (*ah*) in the Spanish language has but one sound, and is pronounced as the open English *a* in *alarm*.

E (*a* or *ay*) is pronounced in Spanish as the English words *bed*, *fed*, *red*, etc.

I in Spanish is sounded like the English *e* in *even* or *i* in *idiotism*.

O (*oh*) is pronounced in Spanish like the English *o* in *not*, *lot* or *got*; *O* in sea-charts signifies West.

U (*oo*) in Spanish is sounded like the English word *ooze*; it loses its sound after *q* and *g*, and becomes *a* liquid, except where it is followed by an *a*, as in *guarismo*, or when marked with a diæresis, as in *agüero*, *ungüento*, etc., when it retains its proper sound.

Y in the Castillian alphabet stands as a vowel and consonant; *y*, when alone, or after a vowel, and followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, is a vowel, and sounds like the English *e* or *ee*, as *Hoy y mañana* (To-day and tomorrow).

Numerals.	Numerales.
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Eleven	Once
Twelve	Doce
Thirteen	Trece
Fourteen	Catorce
Fifteen	Quince
Sixteen	Diez y seis
Seventeen	Diez y siete
Eighteen	Diez y ocho
Nineteen	Diez y nueve
Twenty	Veinte
Twenty-one	Veinte y uno
Twenty-two	Veinte y dos
Twenty-three	Veinte y tres
Twenty-four	Veinte y cuatro
Twenty-five	Veinte y cinco
Twenty-six	Veinte y seis

Numerals.

Twenty-seven
 Twenty-eight
 Twenty-nine
 Thirty
 Thirty-one
 Thirty-two
 Forty
 Forty-one
 Forty-two
 Fifty
 Fifty-one •
 Sixty
 Seventy
 Eighty
 Ninety
 One hundred
 One hundred and one
 One hundred and two
 Two hundred
 One thousand
 Two thousand
 One hundred thousand
 One million
 Two millions

Numerales.

Veinte y siete
 Veinte y ocho
 Veinte y nueve
 Treinta
 Treinta y uno
 Treinta y dos
 Cuarenta
 Cuarenta y uno
 Cuarenta y dos
 Cincuenta
 Cincuenta y uno
 Sesenta
 Setenta
 Ochenta
 Noventa
 Ciento—cien
 Ciento y uno
 Ciento y dos
 Doscientos
 Mil
 Dos mil
 Cien mil
 Un millón
 Dos millones

Days.

Monday
 Tuesday
 Wednesday
 Thursday
 Friday
 Saturday
 Sunday

Months.

January
 February
 March
 April
 May
 June
 July
 August
 September
 October
 November
 December

Seasons.

Spring
 Summer
 Autumn
 Winter

Días.

Lunes
 Martes
 Miércoles
 Jueves
 Viernes
 Sábado
 Domingo

Meses.

Enero
 Febrero
 Marzo
 Abril
 Mayo
 Junio
 Julio
 Agosto
 Setiembre
 Octubre
 Noviembre
 Diciembre

Estaciones.

La primavera
 El verano
 El otoño
 El invierno

Celestial bodies.

Heaven, the heavens
 Celestial
 The sky
 A star
 The sun
 The disk of the sun
 Sunrise
 Sunset
 The moon
 New moon
 Full moon

The division of time.

A century, an age
 A year
 Annual
 A month
 Monthly
 A week
 Weekly
 A day
 Holiday
 Daily
 An hour
 Half an hour
 An hour and a half
 A quarter of an hour

Cuerpos celestes.

El cielo, los cielos
 Celestial
 El firmamento
 Una estrella
 El sol
 El disco del sol
 Salida del sol
 Puesta del sol
 La luna
 Luna nueva
 Luna llena

División del tiempo.

Un siglo, cien años
 Un año
 Anual
 Un mes
 Mensual
 Una semana
 Semanal
 Un día
 Un día de fiesta
 Diariamente
 Una hora
 Media hora
 Una hora y media
 Un cuarto de hora

The division of time.

A minute
 A second
 The morning
 The afternoon
 The evening
 Night
 By night
 Midnight
 To-day
 Yesterday
 The eve
 The day before yesterday
 To-morrow
 The next day
 The day after to-morrow

Water.

A bay
 An arm of sea
 A calm
 The channel of a river
 A cascade
 The stream of a river
 The mouth
 Clarified water
 Sweet water
 Spring water

División del tiempo.

Un minuto
 Un segundo
 La mañana
 La tarde
 El anochecer
 La noche
 Por la noche
 Media noche
 Hoy
 Ayer
 La víspera
 Antes de ayer
 Mañana
 El día siguiente
 Pasado mañana

Agua.

Una bahía
 Un brazo de mar
 Calma
 El canal de un río
 Una cascada
 La corriente de un río
 La embocadura
 Agua clarificada
 Agua dulce
 Agua mineral

Water.

Salt water
 Muddy water
 A great river
 A fountain
 A lake
 The tide
 High tide
 Low tide
 The sea
 A well
 The waves

Mankind.

The white race
 A white man
 The black race
 A negro
 A man, men
 A woman, women
 A wife
 A child
 A girl
 A bachelor
 A young man
 A young maid
 An old man
 An old woman

Agua.

Agua salada
 Agua turbia
 Un gran río
 Una fuente
 Un lago
 La marea
 Marea alta
 Marea baja
 El mar
 Un pozo
 Las olas

El género humano.

La raza blanca
 Un hombre blanco
 La raza negra
 Un negro (moreno)
 Un hombre, los hombres
 Una mujer, las mujeres
 Mujer casada
 Un niño
 Una niña
 Un soltero
 Un joven
 Una joven
 Un viejo
 Una vieja

Mankind.

An old maid

A widow

A widower

Senses.

Vision

The sight

At sight

A glance

Visible

Invisible

Clear-sighted

Long-sightedness

Short-sightedness

To see, to perceive

Hearing

A noise

A sound

To hear

Smelling, the smell

To smell

The taste

A savour, taste, relish

Feeling, touch

To relish, to savour

Sensibility

Insensible

Perception

El género humano.

Una solterona

Un viudo

Una viuda

Sentidos.

Visión

La vista

A la vista

Una ojeada

Visible

Invisible

Perspicaz

Larga vista

Corta vista

Ver, percibir

Oído

Un ruido

Un sonido

Oír

Olor, el olfato

Oler

El gusto

Sabor, el gusto

El tacto

Saborear, gustar

Sensibilidad

Insensible

Concepción

**Different
periods of life.**

Life
To live
Age and youth
The prime of life
Birth
Born
Growth
Youth
Old age
To grow or look old

Ordinal numbers.

The first
The second
The third
The fourth
The fifth
The sixth
The seventh
The eighth
The ninth
The tenth
The eleventh
The twelfth
The thirteenth

**Diferentes
periodos de la vida.**

La vida
Vivir
Edad é infancia-
La flor de la edad
El nacimiento
Nacer
Crecer
La juventud
La vejez
Envejecer

Números ordinales.

El primero—la primera
El segundo—la segunda
El tercero—la tercera
El, la cuarta
El, la quinta
El, la sexta
El, la séptima
El, la octava
El, la novena
El, la décima
El, la undécima
El, la duodécima
El, la décima tercera

Ordinal numbers.

The fourteenth
 The fifteenth
 The sixteenth
 The seventeenth
 The eighteenth
 The nineteenth
 The twentieth

Números ordinales.

El, la décima cuarta
 El, la décima quinta
 El, la décima sexta
 El, la décima séptima
 El, la décima octava
 El, la décima novena
 El, la vigésima

Collective numbers.

A couple, a pair
 Two pairs
 A dozen
 Half a dozen
 A hundred
 Two hundred
 A thousand
 Two thousand

Números colectivos.

Marido y mujer, un par
 Dos pares
 Una docena
 Media docena
 Un ciento
 Doscientos
 Un millar
 Dos millares

Fractional numbers.

The half
 The third, a third
 A fourth, a quarter
 A fifth
 A sixth
 Two-thirds
 Three-fourths
 Four-fifths, etc.

Números fraccionales.

La mitad
 El, un tercio
 El, una cuarta
 El, una quinta
 El, una sexta
 Dos tercios
 Tres cuartos
 Cuatro quintos

Numbers of repetition. Números de repetición.

Once	Una vez
Twice	Dos veces
Thrice, three times	Tres veces
Four times, etc.	Cuatro veces, etc.

Conjugations.**Conjugaciones.**

The verb <i>To have</i> conjugated with substantives	El verbo <i>Haber</i> conjugado con substantivos
--	--

Indicative present.**Indicativo presente.**

I have a house	Tengo una casa
Thou hast a room	Tienes un cuarto
He has a looking-glass	Tiene un espejo
We have a chair	Tenemos una silla
You have a cushion	Vd. tiene una almohada
They have a carpet	Tienen una alfombra

Imperfect.**Imperfecto.**

I had a bed	Tenía una cama
Thou hadst curtains	Tenías cortinas
She had a chimney	Ella tenía una chimenea
We had bellows	Teníamos fuelles
You had a shovel	Tenía una pala
They had the tongs	Tenían las tenazas

Past.**Pretérito.**

I had an iron	Tuve una plancha
Thou had coals	Tuviste carbones

Past.

He had some wood
 We had matches
 You had a fire
 They had ashes

Perfect.

I have had a fan

Pluperfect.

I had had a table

Future.

I shall have a lamp
 Thou will have wax candles
 He will have a fork
 We shall have a knife
 You will have a spoon
 They will have a dish

Future anterior.

I shall have had a cup

Imperative.

Have some mutton
 Let her have some veal
 Let us have some beef
 Have some fowl
 Let them have eggs

Pretérito.

Tuvo madera
 Tuvimos fósforos
 Vd. tuvo fuego
 Tuvieron cenizas

Perfecto.

He tenido un abanico

Pluscuamperfecto.

Yo había tenido una mesa

Futuro.

Yo tendré una lámpara
 Tendrás velas de cera
 Tendrá un tenedor
 Tendremos un cuchillo
 Vd. tendrá una cuchara
 Tendrá un plato

Futuro anterior.

Habré tenido una taza

Imperativo.

Tome Vd. carnero
 Que tenga ternera
 Tengamos carne
 Tengan aves
 Que tengan huevos

Subjunctive present.

That I may have any ham
I doubt whether thou hadst
any oil

I will have him have some
pastry

His mother must have some
butter

Whether she has grapes or
not

I do not think that he had
any fruit

In case we should have
some pears

Whatever merit you may
have

Subjuntivo presente.

A fin de que tenga jamón
Dudo que tengas aceite

Quiero que tenga pastelería

Es necesario que su madre
tenga mantequilla

Que tenga uvas ó que no
tenga

No creo que haya tenido
fruta

En caso que tengamos peras

Cualquier mérito que Vd.
tenga

Subjunctive.

It is possible that you may
have some fritters

It is impossible that you
should have some cakes

If they come they may have
some cream

It is necessary that they
should have some wine

God grant they may have
good examples

Subjuntivo.

Es posible que Vd. tenga bu-
ñuelos

Es imposible que Vd. tenga
pasteles

Si ellos vienen que tengan
crema

Es necesario que tengan vino

Dios quiera que tengan bue-
nos ejemplos

Imperfect.**Imperfecto.**

Whatever beer I might have had	Qualquiera cerveza que pudiera tener
Though I had some sugar	Aunque tuviera azúcar
It was necessary that thou shouldst have some tea	Era necesario que tuvieras té
He was the first to have some coffee	Era el primero que tuvo café
If we had any liquors at all	Si tuviéramos algunos licores
It was not proper that you should have sweetmeats	No era conveniente que Vd. tuviera dulces
They were very near having ices	Poco faltaba para que tuvieran helados
I should be sorry if they had any punch	Estaría enojado si tuvieran algún ponche

Perfect.**Perfecto.**

Although I have had some brandy	Aunque haya tenido aguar-diente
Is it true that thou hast had any cider	Es verdad que hayas tenido sidra
He must have had some sorbet	Ha debido tener algún sor-bete
So far from his having had any syrup	Lejos de haber tenido almí-bar

Pluperfect.

He was waiting till I had
vegetables
Suppose that you should
have had truffles

Pluscuamperfecto.

Esperaba que tuviera legum-
bres
Suponga Vd. que hubiera te-
nido trufas

Conditional present.

I should have a napkin
Thou wouldst have a glass
He would have a plate
We should have a dish
You should have a pot
They would have fifty bot-
tles

Condicional presente.

Tendría una servilleta
Tuvieras una copa
Tuviera un plato
Tuviéramos un plato
Tuviera Vd. un jarro
Tuvieran cincuenta botellas

Past.

I should have had a lid
To have had a salt cellar
Having a coffee pot
Having had a corkscrew

Pasado.

Hubiera tenido una tapadera
Haber tenido una salsera
Teniendo una cafetera
Habiendo tenido un tirabuzón

Infinitive present.

To have a soup dish

Infinitivo presente.

Tener una sopera

Dialogue.

A journey
Are you going to Havana?
Yes, sir

Un viaje
Va Vd. para la Habana?
Sí, señor

Dialogue.

I shall have the pleasure of your company, for I am going there myself	Tendré el gusto de su com- pañía, porque voy allá tam- bién
I shall be very happy with the pleasure of your com- pany	Celebraría infinito tener el gusto de su compañía
In company time passes im- perceptibly	En compañía el tiempo pasa muy rápidamente
This steamer goes very fast	Este vapor tiene una marcha rápida
With this fine weather we shall arrive soon	Con este tiempo hermoso lle- garemos pronto
When do you think we shall arrive ?	Cuando piensa Vd. que llega- remos ?
I hope we shall arrive to- morrow morning	Espero que llegaremos ma- ñana por la mañana
Good night	Buenas noches
It is late, we shall meet to- morrow morning on the arrival	Se hace tarde, nos veremos mañana á la llegada

Arrival.**La llegada.**

We are safe in the beauti- ful bay of Havana	Estamos salvos en la hermosa bahía de la Habana
The aspect of the city is beautiful	El aspecto de la ciudad es hermoso

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| In what hotel will you stop ? | A qué hotel va Vd. á parar ? |
| I did not choose any yet, | No me he decidido todavía, |
| but a friend recommended | pero un amigo me ha recomendado |
| me as the first-class | como hoteles de |
| hotels in Havana the Pa- | primera clase en la Habana |
| saje, the Hotel Mascotte, | el Pasaje, el hotel Mascotte, |
| the Telegrafo, the Roma, | el Telégrafo, el Roma, |
| Grant, the Saratoga, the | Grant, el Saratoga, La Perla |
| Perla de Cuba, etc. | de Cuba, etc. |
| As soon as we land we shall | En seguida que pisemos tierra |
| decide it | lo decidiremos |

Breakfast.

I am glad to arrive because
 I have good appetite
 Will you do me the favor to
 have breakfast with me ?
 With pleasure, but you will
 have to accept my invitation
 to-morrow night at
 the Chaix Restaurant

After breakfast we will take
 a drive to the Captain
 General's residence ; the
 drive is a beautiful one

El almuerzo.

Estoy muy contento de llegar
 porque tengo mucho apetito
 Quiere Vd. hacerme el obsequio
 de almorzar conmigo ?
 Con mucho gusto, pero Vd.
 me hará el obsequio de
 aceptar mi invitación para
 mañana por la noche al
 Restaurant Chaix

Después del almuerzo iremos
 á dar un paseo en coche á
 la residencia del Capitán
 General ; es un paseo muy
 agradable

Useful phrases for a traveler.

I want to travel	Quiero viajar
I want to eat	Quiero comer
I want to drink	Quiero beber
I want a good room	Quiero un buen cuarto
I want to go to the theatre	Quiero ir al teatro
I want to go to the bull-fight	Quiero ir á los toros
I want to take a bath	Quiero tomar un baño
I want my luggage in my room	Quiero mi equipaje en mi cuarto
I want to take a carriage drive	Quiero pasear en coche
I want to write	Quiero escribir

At the restaurant.

En el restaurant.

Waiter	Mozo
Bill of fare	Lista de comida
Coffee and milk	Café con leche
Bread and butter	Pan con mantéquilla
A glass of milk	Un vaso de leche
A cup of English tea	Una taza de té inglés
Soft boiled eggs	Huevos pasados por agua
Hard boiled eggs	Huevos duros
Ham and eggs	Huevos con jamón frito
Scrambled eggs	Revoltillo de huevos
Poached eggs	Huevos escalfados
Omelette with parsley	Tortilla con perejil

At the restaurant.

Omelette à la Française
 Omelette à l'Espagnole
 Omelette with green peas
 Chicken broth
 Vegetable soup
 Rice soup
 Fried fish
 Broiled fish
 Entrées
 Vegetables
 Potatoes
 Fried potatoes
 French peas
 String beans
 Sweet potatoes
 Smashed potatoes
 Boiled potatoes
 Sliced tomatoes
 Tomatoes salad
 Roast beef
 Roast mutton
 Mutton chops
 Roast veal
 Veal cutlets
 Broiled chicken
 Broiled kidneys

En el restaurant.

Tortilla á la Francesa
 Tortilla á la Española
 Tortilla con petit pois
 Sustancia de gallina
 Sopa de legumbres
 Sopa de arroz
 Pescado frito
 Pescado á la parrilla
 Entradas
 Legumbres
 Papas
 Papas fritas
 Chícharos
 Habichuelas
 Boniatos
 Puré de papas
 Papas cocidas
 Tomates en tajadas
 Ensalada de tomates
 Roastbeef
 Carnero asado
 Costillas de carnero
 Ternera asada
 Costillas de ternera
 Pollo asado
 Riñones á la parrilla

At the restaurant.

Broiled steak
 Tenderloin steak
 Celery
 Lettuce
 Watercresses
 Oysters
 Crabs
 Clams
 Sea mussels
 Shrimps
 Dessert
 Pies, cakes
 Fruits
 Cuban oranges
 Cuban pine apple
 Bananas
 Mangoes
 Mamey of San Domingo
 Sapodilla
 Guanabana
 Coconuts
 Guava
 Caimitos
 Strawberries
 Cherries
 Blackberries

En el restaurant.

Beefsteak á la parrilla
 Filete á la parrilla
 Apio
 Lechuga
 Berros
 Ostiones
 Cangrejos
 Ostras pequeñas americanas
 Almejas
 Camarones
 Postres
 Pasteles
 Frutas
 Naranjas de Cuba
 Piña de Cuba
 Plátanos
 Mangos
 Mamey de Santo Domingo
 Zapotes
 Guanábana
 Cocos
 Guayaba
 Caimitos
 Fresas
 Cerezas
 Moras

At the restaurant.

Apples
Peaches
Currants
Pears
Cheese
Check

En el restaurant.

Manzanas
Melocotones
Grosellas
Peras
Queso
La cuenta

All kinds of semi-tropical fruits can be had in their natural state or in preserves at the best restaurants of Havana.

A great assortment of tropical fruits in jars can be found at the Aguila de Oro, 18 Inquisidor Street.

At the theatre.**En el teatro.**

Do you go to the play this evening? Va Vd. al teatro esta noche?

I have a good mind to go Tengo muchos deseos de ir
To what theatre shall we go? A qué teatro iremos?
If you like we will go to the Iremos si Vd. quiere al teatro
Tacon Theatre, the finest Tacón, el más bonito de la
in Havana Habana

Do you know what play is performed to-night? Sabe Vd. qué pieza dan esta noche?

There is a very nice opera performed to-night Dan esta noche una ópera muy bonita

Have you the tickets? Tiene Vd. los billetes?

To what place do you wish to go? A qué sitio desea Vd. ir?

At the theatre.

I can procure you two tickets for the first tier of boxes

I would rather go to the pit
Very well, I will have the tickets ready

What do you think of the house ?

It is beautiful

The orchestra is admirably conducted and the scenery is splendid

What splendid dresses !

The first female singer and the tenor are truly admirable

En el teatro.

Puedo procurarle dos asientos en palco de primera

Preferiría ir al patio
Muy bien, tendré los billetes listos

Qué dice Vd. de esta sala ?

Es hermosa

La orquesta está admirablemente dirigida y la escena es espléndida

Qué lujo de trajes !

La primera actriz y el tenor son verdaderamente admirables

In the morning.

Good morning, gentlemen

Good morning, madame

How do you do ?

What are you going to do this morning ?

Let us go shopping

We shall go to Obispo, Habana and O'Reilly Sts., where we will find the nicest stores ;

Por la mañana.

Buenos días, caballeros

Buenos días, señora

Cómo está Vd ?

Qué va Vd. á hacer esta mañana ?

Vamos á visitar las tiendas

Iremos á la calle del Obispo, calle de la Habana y calle O'Reilly, donde encontraremos las bonitas tiendas :

In the morning.

La Habana

La Especial

Las Ninfas

La Granada

La Complaciente and a
great many others with
notions and novelties

Very well

I am at your disposal

We shall take a carriage by
the hour

Driver, No. 99 Obispo St.,
store La Especial

Thence you will take us to
the dry-goods store La
Habana, 95 & 97 Obispo

Thence to the store La Com-
placiente, 100 Habana St.

All these stores are very
handsome and we will
return to them

We must go also to the
store The United States,
where they have very nice
and cheap goods, San
Rafael St., cor. Galiano

Por la mañana.

La Habana

La Especial

Las Ninfas

La Granada

La Complaciente y muchas
otras llenas de curiosidades

Perfectamente

Estoy á su disposición

Tomaremos un coche por
hora

Cochero, Obispo 99, tienda
La Especial

Después nos llevará á la tien-
da de géneros La Habana,
Obispo 95 y 97

Luego á La Complaciente,
calle de la Habana núm. 100

Todas estas tiendas son muy
bonitas y volveremos á vi-
sitarlas

Tenemos que ir también á la
tienda Los Estados Unidos,
donde hay artículos muy
bonitos y baratos, San Ra-
fael esquina á Galiano

In the morning.

We ought also to have our portraits taken by the great photographer Mr. Cohner, 62 O'Reilly St.

Hints.

Tourists shall be welcomed on visiting the Cigar factories La Flor de Calixto Lopez, La Flor de Morales. The Cigarette factories La Corona, La Vencedora, La Cruz Roja. Wilson's stationery for newspapers and novelties, No. 43 Obispo Street.

By showing this GUIDE, special attention will be given to tourists

If you wish to go to Matanzas, you must wake up early in the morning and take the Railroad at Bahia Station. The Hotel Francés at Matanzas, advertised in this GUIDE, has interpreters and all

Por la mañana.

Deberíamos también retratarnos en la gran fotografía del Sr. Cohner, calle O'Reilly núm. 62.

Ideas.

Los turistas serán bienvenidos al visitar las fábricas de tabacos La Flor de Calixto López, La Flor de Morales. Las fábricas de cigarrillos La Corona, La Vencedora, La Cruz Roja. La casa de Wilson para periódicos y novelas, calle del Obispo núm. 43

Enseñando esta GUIA, los turistas recibirán una atención especial de estas casas

Si Vd. desea visitar Matanzas, debe Vd. levantarse temprano por la mañana y tomar el ferrocarril de la Bahía. El Hotel Francés en Matanzas, anunciado en esta GUIA, tiene intérpretes y todas las convenien-

Hints.

conveniences for tourists. By mentioning this GUIDE they will be treated reasonably

Do not forget to visit the Chorrera. Steam cars leave every half hour from San Juan de Dios Square and from La Punta way down the Prado. The Chorrera is a very nice summer resort, where breeze always prevails. Tourists will see the old fort Columbus, which was built in commemoration of the Great Admiral, on the spot where the historians suppose he landed

Price of landing will be \$1.50 silver for passenger, including satchels, from the steamer up to the Hotel of your choice; trunks pay 25 cents extra each

Ideas.

cias para los turistas. Mencionando esta GUIA serán tratados con esmero y consideración

No se olvide Vd. de visitar la Chorrera. Los carros de vapor salen todas las medias horas del parque San Juan de Dios y también de la Punta, abajo del Prado. La Chorrera es un lugar muy bonito de temporada, donde la brisa existe siempre. Turistas verán el antiguo fuerte Colón, construido en conmemoración del Gran Almirante en el sitio que los historiadores suponen hizo su desembarque

El precio de desembarque es \$1.50 plata por cada pasajero, incluso las maletas, del vapor hasta el hotel de su gusto; por los baules se pagará 25 centavos extra cada uno

Hints.

As you do not know the Spanish language, put yourself in the hands of the interpreters of hotels, which are famed to be the most reliable in the world

As you have in Havana first-class restaurants, you may find a good way to live on the European plan: that is, to have a room in one place and get your meals at the restaurant

If you wish a souvenir of your trip to Cuba, Mr. Gomez Carrera, a well known artist among American tourists, will take a photograph of yourself or your friends, in any of the tropical scenery around the city. First-class work, at reasonable rates. Mr. Gomez Carrera visits the hotels daily from 9 to 11 A. M.

Ideas.

Como Vd. no posee el idioma español, póngase en manos de los intérpretes de hoteles, los cuales tienen fama de ser los más honrados del mundo

Como hay en la Habana restaurantes de primer orden, puede Vd. encontrar el plan europeo muy conveniente: es decir, tener su habitación en el hotel, y tomar su comida en el restaurant

Si Vd. desea tener un recuerdo de su viaje á Cuba, el Sr. Gomez Carrera, artista muy conocido entre los turistas americanos, puede tomar su retrato ó el de sus amigos en uno de los lugares pintorescos de los trópicos cerca de la ciudad. Trabajo de primera clase, á precios moderados. El Sr. Carrera visita diariamente los hoteles de 9 á 11 de la

Hints.

and from 7 to 11 P. M.
Address : 46 Empedrado

When you arrive at Havana it is necessary that you should go to the Agents of the Plant SS. Line, to reserve your stateroom for the date of your departure. Certificate of identity must be delivered at the ticket office of the Line before 11 A. M. of sailing day, with the *visa* of the Civil Governor Mails for the United States and Europe : Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Letters.

Mr. and Mrs. :

We have just arrived in this city, and have the pleasure to notify you that Mr. B., of Boston, has given us a letter of recommendation for you.

Ideas.

mañana y de 7 á 11 de la noche. Dirección: Empedrado 46

Cuando Vd. llegue á la Habana es necesario que vaya á la oficina de la Compañía de Vapores de Plant, para reservar su camarote para el día de la salida. El certificado de identidad debe ser remitido al despacho de boletas de la Línea Plant antes de las 11 de la mañana, el día de la salida, con el visa del Gobierno Civil
Malas para los Estados Unidos y Europa : los Martes, Jueves y Sábados

Cartas.

Sr. y Señora :

Acabamos de llegar á ésta, y tenemos el gusto de avisarles que el Sr. B., de Boston, nos ha dado una carta de recomendación para Vds.

Letters.

We shall take pleasure to hand it to you and we remain yours faithfully

Mr. and Mrs. :

In reference to your referred letter with the recommendation of Mr. B., our friend, we have the pleasure to inform you that we are entirely at your disposal for what you may require in this city.

Very truly yours

Mr. and Mrs. B. present their most respectful compliments to Mr. and Mrs. D. and request the honor of their company to dinner on Thursday at 6 o'clock

Answer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. present their respects to Mr. and Mrs. B. and will not fail to accept their kind invitation

Cartas.

Tendremos el gusto de remitírsela y ofrecernos de Vds. atentos y seguros servidores

Sr. y Señora :

Respecto á la carta referida por Vds. y la introducción del Sr. D. B., nuestro amigo, tenemos el gusto de informarles que nos tienen Vds. á su entera disposición por lo que se les pueda ofrecer en ésta. Quedamos de Vds. affmos. y s. s. Q. B. S. M.

El Sr. y la Señora B. tienen el gusto de saludar al Sr. y Sra. D. y estarían agradecidos de ser honrados con su compañía en la comida del jueves á las 6 de la tarde

Contestación.

El Sr. y la Sra. D. tienen el gusto de saludar al Sr. y la Sra. B., y con gusto aceptan su amable invitación

Answer.

My dear friend : In case you have no previous engagement, will you come and dine with us to-morrow without ceremony. Mr. A. and I shall be very happy to see you. Believe me yours truly

Asking for an interview.

Mr. R. sends his compliments to Mr. D. and desires to know the day and hour he may call upon him. Mr. R. hopes Mr. D. will excuse his importunity

My dear friend : I have just arrived from New York. Please call and see me as soon as possible. I shall be at home the whole day. Very truly yours

It gives me pleasure to hear that you have arrived in this city. I shall call on you to-morrow
Very truly yours

Contestación.

Querido amigo : Si Vd. no se halla comprometido, quiere Vd. venir á comer con nosotros mañana, sin ceremonia. El Sr. A. y su servidor se alegrarían de verlo. Créame su affmo. y s. s.

Pidiendo una entrevista.

El Sr. R. manda sus expresiones al Sr. D. y desea saber á qué día y hora puede verlo. El Sr. R. espera que el Sr. D. dispense la molestia

Mi querido amigo : Acabo de llegar de Nueva York. Tenga la bondad de venir á verme lo más pronto posible. Estaré en casa todo el día. Su affmo. y s. s.

Me ha causado placer saber que Vd. había llegado á ésta. Pasaré á visitarlo mañana. Su affmo. y s. s.

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AND
HOTEL-KEEPERS
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CALENDAR 1894.

JANUARY.

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