NEW CUBA is the WONDER of all TOURISTS

IMPRESSIONS GAINED BY A TEN YEARS' AMERICAN RESIDENT ON THE ISLAND; TRAVEL IS NOW SPEEDY AND DELIGHTFUL; REMARKABLE CHANGES HAVE BEEN WROUGHT FROM HAVANA TO SANTIAGO; NATIONAL EXPOSITION IS IN PROGRESS.

THE national agricultural, industrial, art and woman's fancy work exposition is being held in Cuba at the present time and will continue until February 24.

The national exposition is in the beautiful and spacious grounds and the commodious edifices of the Quinta de los Molinos, formerly the captain general's summer home, which has been renovated and beautified for the occasion.

The exposition occupies 67,000 square meters of open air space and 2598 square meters of enclosed space.

During the four weeks of the first official exposition held in this country the progress made by the country will be interestingly and instructively demonstrated by the many exhibits embracing a wide range of subjects.

The products of the fields, mines, stock ranges, industries, the various arts and fancy work will be made the principal features of the exposition.

The appealing charm of Cuba, which, in a measure, finds expression at this national fair has perhaps never been expressed with more fascination and insistence than in the recently published volume, "Cuba," by Miss I. A. Wright.

"I wish," says Miss Wright, "that I might see Havana again in the light in which she appeared to me on the early winter morning of our first arrival here. The sun had risen, and before us lay a city such in aspect as I had not supposed ever existed off the back curtain of a stage set for light opera. It lay along a shore that seemed to curve in a bow of gracious welcome. Its houses glistened with opalescent tints. We passed through the channel, close under Morro (seated like a gray and weary veteran upon black rocks the sea has undermined), and beside Cabanas, with walls (long, low, irregular, upon a hill painted rose color in the morning light. Over all lay the most delicate, shifting, blue-gray mist, which made what our eyes beheld seem the more unreal. I felt that we had arrived at an enchanted land; whatever disillusionment I have suffered since has not uprooted, nor ever can, the love for Havana born in me that morning, at first sight. Three times I have bidden her 'farewell forever.' Each time, before I'd lost her well astern, I realized that I should return. Arrived in the north, the bustle of busier streets than hers annoyed me; brick and brownstone houses oppressed me with their gloom. I missed her sky from above me—all others look faded in comparison, for none were ever so blinding at noonday, so gaudy at sunset, so deep, so tender, so marvelously blue at night. The very airs that blow through her avenues penetrate the marrow with her charm, and the palm trees of her suburbs, with feathery tops that rustle in the wind, have haunted my dreams when I have sought to return to the land where I was born, until longing for the light, the color, the warmth of Havana, was a pain not longer to be endured. Three times I have come back, like a tippler to his drink, because I love her and I cannot keep away."

The winter climate of Havana is all that the most fastidious traveler could desire. "Ordinarily the sun shines, intensely, with a brilliancy that blinds. From mid-October until late April the days follow each other like gold beads on a string, alternated with solid silver nights—every twenty-four hours a cycle of perfect summer weather."

The most interesting feature of Havana is its series of parks stretching from Monte street to Malecon and the sea. La India is a diminutive park named for the statue of an Indian girl of Grecian loveliness.

"I was told by a tourist," says Miss Wright, "that this girl is a likeness of Christopher Columbus's wife; when I added that I supposed the necklace she wears is the same Queen Isabel pawned to equip the discoverer's fleet, the statue acquired an increased interest for him."

Opposite La India is Campo Marte, perhaps the handsomest park in Havana; from these two parks Upper Prado (a double drive with a double promenade down the center, shaded by a double row of laurel trees) leads to Central park, and from there Prado proper extends to the water front drive of Malecon, skirting the sea from the Maestranza of "the old city" to San Lazaro inlet on its way to Vedado. Central park is the present pulsing heart of Havana.

It is a large rectangle, paved with cement, around garden plots where ornamental shrubs and flowering plants flourish in the shade of the laurels and royal poncianas. The statue of Marti stands in the middle of the park.

Havana contains, of course, the presidential palace, where the governor general smote his desk at the ever-memorable explosion of the Maine, saying, "This is the saddest day Spain ever saw."

Across the plaza from the palace is the templete, an odd chapel-like building marking the site where, in 1519, the first town council was held, and the first mass sung. The present building was erected in 1828, and contains three oil paintings, the work of Escobar. The cathedral of age-stained stone, is particularly interesting from the fact that it once contained the bones of Christopher Columbus.

The old Dominican convent founded in 1578, is now used as a warehouse. The Franciscan convent "desecrated" by the English in 1762, is the Havana customs house now. La Fuerza on the plaza De Armas is the oldest habitable building in the western hemisphere, and stood guard over the city before Cabanas or Morro or Ponto were even thought of.

Added to these material points of interest the spell exerted by the island is aptly described by the writer: "The truest points of interest in and around Havana are, indeed, those which cannot be foretold, nor found twice alike, since they are, perhaps, only the blue of a deep shadow there, across a white pavement; a detail of a balcony's construction, in a certain light; the pink of a girl's apron; the laugh of a chocolate-brown naked baby, grasping through window bars at a passing stranger's clothes; in short, a thousand sights and sounds, trivial in themselves, yet cherished strangely in memory, by those few winter visitors ('ducks of Florida' is our colloquial Spanish for tourists) who, as they wing their flight from spot to spot at a guide's mandate, have an eye to see, an ear to hear."

The Cuba railroad, completed in 1902, has made possible a trip from Havana to Santiago in twenty-four hours, whereas, in 1900, the only alternative to days of loitering along the way, was to go from Havana to New York and thence to Santiago.

Santiago De Cuba must be of primal interest to the tourist from the fact that it has borne such a large share in the history of the island both as to conquest and exploration. Its outward appearance possesses something "exotic," due to especially daring combinations in color. "One narrow street will contain sea-green and mauve houses, royal purple and indigo houses trimmed in lavender, pink, yellow, orange, scarlet, with red-tiled roofs and glassless widows in sky-blue frames. Despite this riot in color, Santiago is a practical and busy town." San Juan hill is within walking distance from the end of the street car lines. En route, is pointed the "Peace Tree." The handsomest school building in Cuba stands on the road leading down from San Juan hill.

Round about Santiago are many beautiful drives. The most delightful is up to Boniato summit, officially known as the Santiago-San Luis highway, but locally as "Wood's Folly," because, we are told, "it cost a mint of money and led, to all appearance then, nowhere in particular." The altitude of the summit is 1525 feet, and the ascent should be made in an automobile.

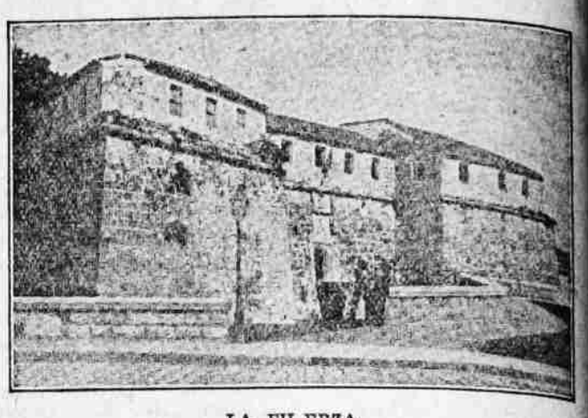
"The view over Santiago is beautiful," says Miss Wright, "to right and left the towering mountains of the Sierra Maestra; at sunset and sunrise the bay shows wides variations in blues and greens and shading gold along the ridges and in their deep-cut valleys. Below are the parti-colored villas of Santiago's suburbs; just beyond is the bay itself, its harbor, and, deep blue in the far distance, the sea."

The tourist should not be content until he has visited the Isle of Pines, reached by steamers which ply between Batabano and its ports; so shallow is the channel here that the sands are almost passing. This island possesses the most salubrious climate and fever, plague and the other ills which have taken possession of Cuba, have passed it by. The average temperature for the year 1908 was 78.95 degrees. The air is balmy with the resinous fragrance of pine woods.

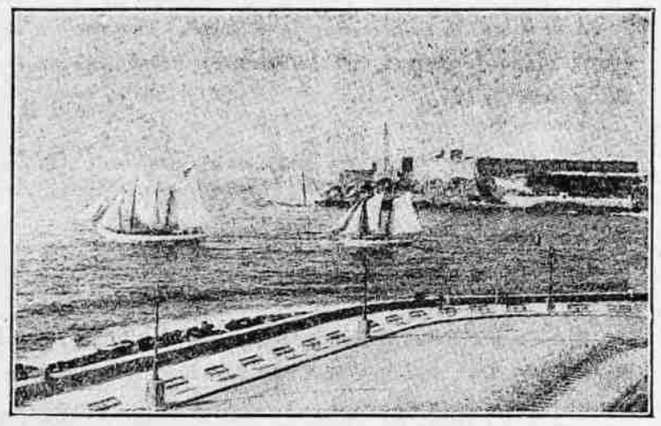
There are, of course, many other interesting towns and cities on the island of Cuba: San Diego, especially picturesque to foreigners with its sulphur springs; Pinar del Rio, with its record of distinguished visitors; Cienfuegos, fortunate in hotels, with one of the largest and most inviting plazas in Cuba, containing also the Terry theater, built at a cost of over $100,000; Cienfuegos bay, conceded to be the finest harbor in the new world; Santa Clara, the heart of the sugar district; quaint and picturesque Camaguey; Pinar del Rio, the center of the tobacco district.

There is enough variety and picturesqueness to tempt the most seasoned traveler in this charming, ever-changing island.

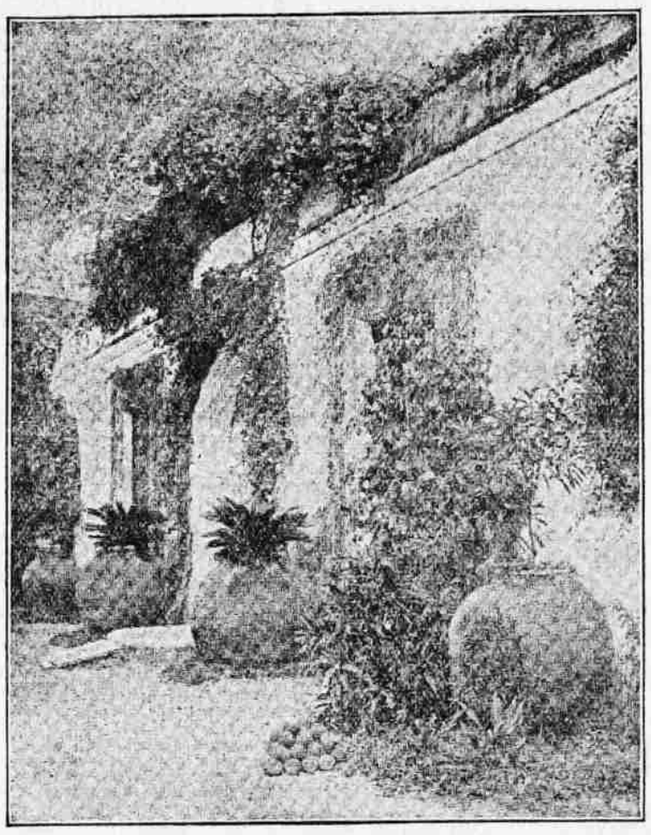
CASAS RIVER—ISLE OF PINES.



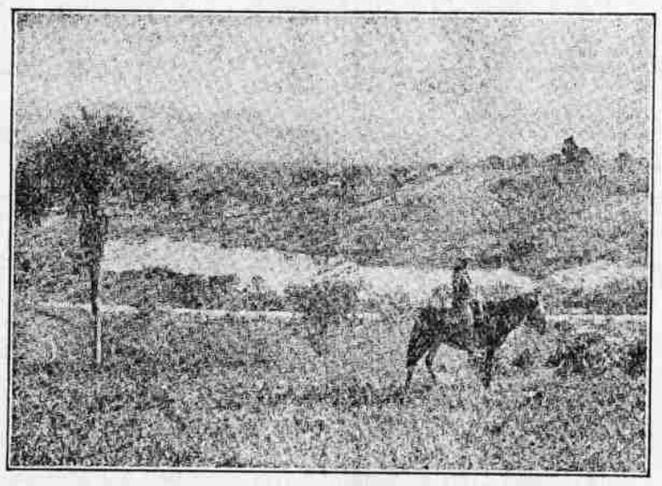
LA FU ERZA.



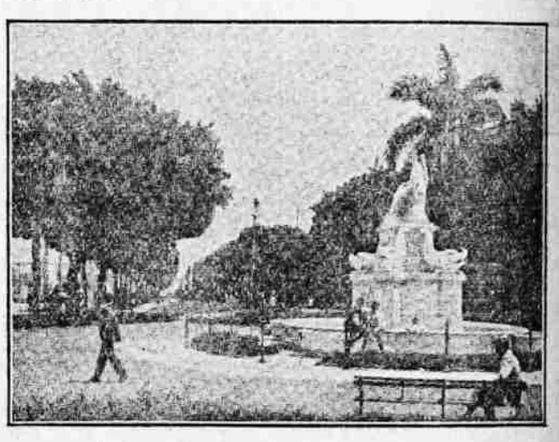
MORNING AT HAVANA'S HARBOR MOUTH.



IN THE PATIO AT HOTEL CAMAGUEY.



SAN JUAN HILL.



LA INDIA—LOOKING NOR TH ALONG UPPER PRADO.

HAIR WHITE AS SNOW

Restored to Natural Color with One Bottle of

WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

The Only True Hair Restorer, Tonic and Rejuvenator

ALMOST A MIRACLE

My hair was as white as snow when I commenced using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. One bottle restored my hair to its natural dark brown color. As I am now 70 years old, I consider the result most remarkable. It is an agreeable and refreshing hair dressing, keeping the hair soft and glossy, without being in the least greasy or sticky.

WM. WESTLAKE
210 West Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Why hesitate when WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY is daily producing just such results?

After years of study and analysis of the hair, we have been able to produce an **Ideal Hair Tonic and Restorer**, which contains an actual constituent of hair, combined with ingredients of recognized merit for treatment of hair and scalp diseases. It makes and keeps the scalp clean and healthy, gives life, strength and lustre to the hair, and **restores faded and gray hair to natural color.**

No matter how long and thick your hair is, **WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY** will make it longer and thicker. It will remove every trace of dandruff in a few days, stop falling in one week, and start a new growth in from one to three months.

These are facts that have been proven in scores of cases. WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY is guaranteed to do all that it is claimed to do or the price will be refunded.

50c. AND $1.00 A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

If your Druggist does not keep it send 50c. in stamps and we will send you a large bottle, express prepaid.

WYETH CHEMICAL COMPANY, 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

For sale and recommended by SCHRAMM-JOHNSON, DRUGS, Special Agts.

THE TRIBUNE Gives Your Wants the LARGEST CIRCULATION.

COMPEL INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS

Proposed British Law Would Apply to Entire Working Population of the Nation.

GREAT BENEFIT TO POOR

Reform of Wide-Sweeping Nature Outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

By PAUL LAMBETH.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The scheme of state insurance for sickness and invalidity, which has been drafted by the chancellor of the exchequer, may be launched this session. The main outlines of the scheme as drafted are as follows:

Compulsory insurance for sickness and invalidity for the whole of the working population of the country whose incomes are below the income tax level of £160 a year.

The minimum insurance is to be 5 shillings a week, this to be the limit of the state compulsory scheme; all insurance beyond the fixed minimum a week being a purely voluntary insurance by the member with the friendly society. The minimum insurance of 5 shillings a week will be guaranteed by the state.

The period which the state insurance will cover will be the working years of life, between 16 and 70.

The contribution needed to provide a sickness insurance of five shillings a week will be calculated by the government actuaries, and the cost will be met, one-half by the workman insurer, and the remaining half in equal proportions by the employer and the state.

The proposed scheme of insurance, being compulsory and universal in its application so far as the whole of the working population is concerned, will accept the risks of all lives, good and bad.

The scheme makes provision for the establishment of a central administrative council composed of representatives of the government, the friendly societies and employers of labor, to deal with all questions which arise under the working of the scheme.

Possessions Cause Anxiety.

England is much concerned over the report that 60,000 stands of arms and some 6,000,000 cartridges, part of Japan's spoils of war taken at Port Arthur, have been sold to Abyssinia. The price paid is not stated, but the seller states that he has already been paid. It is not improbable that a good deal more will be heard of this matter, as the British government has been making anxious inquiry with a view to finding out why the arms and ammunition were bought.

British warships have been patrolling the waters at the entrance of the Persian gulf for more than a year, to prevent the illicit trade in rifles on the northwest frontier of India. Captures have been made, sometimes after severe conflicts. An encounter at Dibal, near Lingah, resulted in the loss of four British seamen killed, one missing and nine wounded.

Five Episcopalian clergymen and fifty members of their churches at Brighton recently joined the Roman Catholic church and were confirmed publicly by the Bishop of Southwark. The Rev. David Rhys-Morgan, a prominent Welsh parson, was recently received into the Roman Catholic church at the Franciscan college, Oxford, England. The clergymen are in Rome studying for the priesthood.

Historic Acre Valuable.

In connection with the recent sale of what is known as the Peddler's Acre in Lambeth, and the payment of the proceeds to a body of trustees, there is stated to be a probability of litigation over the question of whether the money received rightly belongs to the local authority or to the church authorities. The sum at stake is about $490,000.

The estate, one acre only, and when bequeathed by a man said to have been a peddler, in the fifteenth century, is not of any great value. The land has a frontage to the Thames, and was acquired by the county council. The generally accepted theory is that the poor peddler bequeathed the land to the church in recognition of the kindness he had received and also upon the condition that he was permitted to bury his faithful dog in the churchyard. In the wall of the church there has for years been a stained glass window depicting the peddler and his dog. The borough council for many years has exercised rights over the estate.

While the Lambeth borough council was in possession, and obtained the rents, no question arose as to the legality of the borough's claim to it, but now that the money available because of its sale is vested for the moment in the trustees, the church authorities are said to intend to make an endeavor to sustain a claim to a share, on the ground that the bequest was originally for religious and charitable uses.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Colds and

GRIP

First feeling.

The first feeling of Grip is Sore Throat, a dose of "Seventy-seven" at this time, will shorten the attack.

Don't wait till your bones begin to ache, till the development of Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, General Prostration and Fever, or the cure will take longer.

At Drug Stores 25c or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

TELLS STORY OF TORTURES IN PRISONS OF TURKEY

Special Cable to The Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—The chamber has negatived Lutfi Fikri Bey's motion for an inquiry into the arrest of Dr. Riza Nur and the ill-treatment of political prisoners, but judging from the comments of the press, the debate has left a disagreeable impression behind it. Lutfi Fikri Bey in his speech alleged that Dr. Riza Nur has been subjected to torture to make him confess, and gave a minute and circumstantial description of the tortures to which he avowed members of the "secret association" had been subjected. He produced a scourge, a blood-stained bastinado, and a finger nail said to have been torn from one of the prisoners.

MOHAMMEDANS IN FAVOR OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Special Cable to The Tribune.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—The dominant note in the Mohammedan congresses concluded at Nagpur has been the attention paid to education and communal improvement, rather than to strictly political matters. The resolutions passed favored women's education, improved scientific and technical instruction, universal free and compulsory primary education, and the creation of a Mohammedan educational fund.

No More Women Matadors.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The Spanish minister of the interior has issued an edict prohibiting women from taking part in bull fights, a practice which was inaugurated some time ago by a young woman named Reverta, who had great success in the arena.

A Reliable Cough Medicine

Is a valuable family friend. Foley's Honey and Tar fulfills this condition exactly. Mrs. Charles Kline, N. 8th st., Easton, Pa., states: "Several members of my family have been cured of bad coughs and colds by the use of Foley's Honey and Tar and I am never without a bottle in the house. It soothes and relieves the irritation in the throat and loosens up the cold. I have always found it a reliable cough cure." Schramm-Johnson, Drugs. Five stores.

Danderine

Grows Hair and we can PROVE IT!

DANDERINE is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow abundantly long, strong and beautiful. It at once imparts a sparkling brilliancy and velvety softness to the hair, and a few weeks' use will cause new hair to sprout all over the scalp. Use it every day for a short time after which two or three times a week will be sufficient to complete whatever growth you desire.

A lady from St. Paul writes in substance as follows:
"When I began using Danderine my hair would not come to my shoulders and now it is away below my hips."

Another from Newark, N. J.
"I have been using Danderine regularly. When I first started to use it I had very little hair, now I have the most beautiful long and thick hair anyone would want to have."

NOW at all druggists in three sizes 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle

Danderine enjoys a greater sale than any other one preparation regardless of kind or brand, and it has a much greater sale than all of the other hair preparations in the world combined.

Cut This Out

FREE To show how quickly Danderine acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this free coupon to the KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL., with their name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to pay postage.

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Twenty Tours to **EUROPE**

Moderate Cost — Best Management
Mediterranean — North Cape
Coronation — Many Others
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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. Agts. New York, Phila. Boston, Pittsburg.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure