

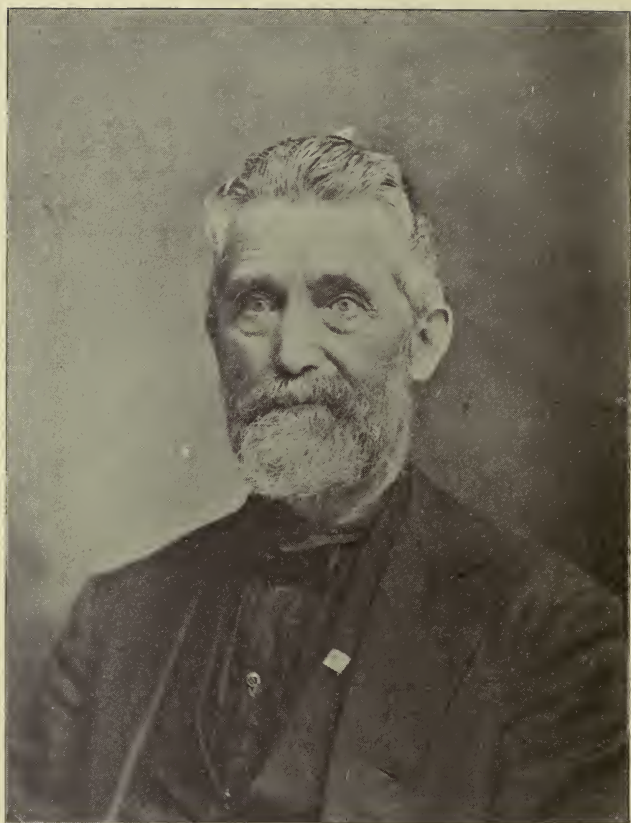
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YOURS FRATELNALLY,

R. N. WILLCOX.



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PARIS EXPOSITION,

— OR —

VIEWING ENGLAND, FRANCE AND IRELAND.

— BY —

R. N. WILLCOX.

AUTHOR OF "REMINISCENCES OF CALIFORNIA LIFE,"

"ESSAYS AND LECTURES," "PROOF OF A
CONTINUED LIFE," ETC.

AVERY, OHIO.



WILLCOX PRINT.

1900.

TO

MY WIFE, ELIZABETH R. WILLCOX, of Avery, Ohio,
who has made it possible for us to
visit the old world; this
little volume is
DEDICATED.

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Preface.

I have no excuse for publishing and launching this work upon an indulgent public. I went to the World's Exposition at Paris to see something, and when I saw there were so few of the Americans or English speaking people at this, the greatest show the world has ever seen, I could not refrain from noting down what I believe would interest the American people; and since my return have put those notes into type and stamped them in this little book, so that my friends at home may have all the benefits which we enjoyed in England and on the Continent.

We have given more history, ancient and modern, than is usually given in works of travels, but we introduced it because we were satisfied the work would be incomplete without these facts. We have not given so much as to make it tiresome, but just enough to give the reader a fair understanding of the country and people which we are describing.

Our thoughts have run rather to the ancient than to the modern, and therefore olden things have been noted, when those more modern have been passed over with less notice.

Our chidings of the different countries which we visited are only friendly criticism on their manners and customs, and sometimes laws. We have no ill feelings against any of their citizens; rather to the contrary, we have a kindly feeling towards all with whom we had intercourse, and shall be glad to meet them again and renew our acquaintance.

We gathered our information from every source from which we thought would be reliable, and have made our descriptions as plain and practical as possible. We mingled with the laboring class as often and freely as possible with a view of learning their condition, but no doubt failed sometimes in arriving at their true situation; and although England is a rich country and has many places which it is pleasing to visit, we must say with all sincerity give us free America with her republican form of government to live under, and we will add, to die and be buried in.

We have aimed to make the historical part as definite as possible and in the main we believe it to be correct.

The half tones are the best we could obtain, and hope they will please all who may have the pleasure of seeing them. We might add more but deem this sufficient.

THE AUTHOR.

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LOVINGLY YOURS,

MARTHA WILLCOX.

Paris Exposition.

CHAPTER I.

OUR TRIP TO THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

On May 7th. 1900 my daughter Martha and self left home at 8 o'clock A.M. to visit the exposition at Paris, France. We took the 8 02 standard morning train for Buffalo, New York. In taking the cars at Avery, we found them pretty well filled, just barely finding room to sit down, but after a pleasant ride of two and a quarter hours we arrived at the city of Cleveland where about four-fifths of the passengers disembarked and were soon spread over the city attending to their various duties. But at this point we took on quite a number for the eastern cities. Some going up into the eastern part of the State of Maine.

We might say many things about our fellow passengers, some of which might be interesting to our readers, but will only name one or two. There seemed to have been quite a youthful couple, and between them they had what would seem their first born, a pretty but willful little lady of about two summers. Of course the child was uneasy and fretful, and the papa was tending her as best he could, but it would

not be pleased until the father found a small stone for her, when no sooner had she obtained the pebble than she placed it in her mouth and began to swallow it, and it was with considerable difficulty that the stone was extracted from her mouth, and baby-like as soon as she was out of danger she cried for another, but one experience was enough for the father who said he would rather she should cry than choke.

The wheat crop is looking badly. Hundreds of acres had been resown to oats, while some was being replowed for corn and potatoes. We judge that at least four-fifth of the entire area of wheat was being put into some other crop. Much of the new seeding was looking badly, and from the present indications we predict a light crop of hay on most of the new and many of the old meadows.

All the peach orchards we saw from Avery to New York promise an abundant crop of peaches, also plums and cherries are promising good results, but apples and pears we could not risk an opinion.

There were no one on the train who were going to the exposition until we arrived at Buffalo, but here we took on about half a dozen. Some from Kansas, and some from other points of the compass, but only one who were going on the same boat with us, and he was from Los Angeles, California.

We had a pleasant trip through the entire distance, save the dust that is always to be dreaded.

From Buffalo we took the West Shore. We had never traveled over that road before and were really surprised at the scenery through which this road has been laid. The first half of the trip being ran in the

night we are unable to give any definite description, but the latter half, from the vicinity of Albany, we must say there is some of as fine scenery as we have seen in any country. After passing through Ravena and while in the neighborhood of the Catskills, we will say that we doubt our power of giving a pen picture such as would be doing the scenery justice.

In this section the surface is very broken, even that which would be looked upon as their land for farming has at one time been badly mutilated. It seems to have been thrown into mounds; some larger and some smaller. The hand of man could not have done it in a much more scientific form than has nature. In some places those mounds have been laid out one after another in a continuous line, being of an uniform size and shape. At another place they seem to be in a circle with the middle more depressed as if they had at one time been used as a fort to protect the builders and users.

In many cases these mounds are an almost perfect globe ten to fifty feet in diameter, and cut in two in the middle and the flat side put down upon the ground; while others will be larger or smaller with more irregular shape. Many of these mounds are covered with a stunted growth of evergreens, such as pines, hemlocks and junipers. These evergreens seem to be a native of this country but never grow to be very large, probably twelve inches in diameter is as large as they ever grow. The timber here is used for wood and fence posts. The principal fences about here are made with stone and will last many hundred of years.

The Catskill mountains are a peculiar range of hills as we might call them. They are very abrupt on the side next to the railroad and we think it would be impracticable if not impossible to make an ascent, though there are places where one may climb with comparative ease. We saw many places along the side of the main range which looked as if there might be small caves or openings in the mountain. This range is covered with a growth of small timber of various kinds, among which we noticed there were many evergreens the kinds of which we could not tell being unacquainted with the timber in that section.

From the Catskills to New York is one continuous scene of changeable beauty. At one point for several miles the mountain next to the road is quite abrupt and running down its side were several beautiful cascades or waterfalls, some of them several yards wide while others would be but a flat extent of land back of the face of this mountain which fed those riverlets, and the residents who live along this part of the country were utilizing those water courses by running the water into pipes and flumes for various purposes.

The track of the West Shore for a good part of the way between the Catskills and New York is graded on the shore of the Hudson River but a few feet above the water level; and where the bank is too abrupt to cut into the bank and the depth of the water would allow, the track has been built in the water; sometimes several yards from the bank, and where the course of the road and depth of the water required it, the abruptness of the bank has been tunneled

in several places. West Point is situated on this river about thirty miles above New York.

We had intended to have written something in regard to the surroundings of West Point, but as we only went through the place quite early in the morning with a simple stop of perhaps thirty seconds, we were not able to gather much in regard to it.

The place proper is located a little back from the water's edge and several feet elevation above it. The buildings were quite numerous and large enough to accomodate the business which is being done at this point. At the edge of the water we saw buildings for the storage of coal and other things needed for the prosperity of the place.

When we arrived opposite New York on the Jersey shore, we were ferried across at Weehawken to 42d. street, from there we took a horse car to pier 14th. North River; arriving there about 9 30 A.M. As we were about 24 hours early for the Steamer, we concluded to see something of the City.

Our first trip was up on Broadway. It having been more than fifteen years since we had visited the City we could see that many changes had taken place. Among those which we shall notice will be some of those buildings called the "sky scrapers." We saw one that had thirty-two stories above the cellar. Another having twenty-four.

We walked up Broadway eight or ten blocks and asked our daughter how all the people we saw obtained a living. She could not tell neither could we. From there we went over on to Chatham and the Bowery. We found the german-jews all busy selling

almost everything. Among the places was one called the Curiosity-shop, and it was a curiosity, for you could find there anything your mind could conceive. We did not buy anything there, but if we could have had time we should have been pleased to have looked over the stock.

From there we went through Wall Street, and it is really a walled street. The buildings being so high and the streets so narrow we could think of nothing but a street walled in. We have never been in any place that we could compare it with, but Havana, Cuba, but that would not compare with the buildings only in the width of the streets. And here again we were unable to answer the question: how did the people make a living and build such massive structures?

But becoming weary of tramping the streets and asking questions which we could not answer, we returned to our hotel and commenced writing up this journey which we have continued from time to time, it now being about 4 o'clock P.M. of May 9th. on board the Steamer New York.

CHAPTER II.

PREPARING THE STEAMER.

We took a walk down to the Steamer on the afternoon of the 8th. instance. It is worth the time and expense, if a person did not have to go too far and see what preparation it takes to make one of those trips across the Atlantic. Of course we can give but a meager outline of what has to be done.

First, the vessel has to be thoroughly renovated and cleaned from the lowest deck, to the top of the smoke stacks or to the mast head, as these vessels have masts similar to sailing crafts; upon the spars canvas sails are bent and used in case of accident to the steam propelling power.

After the sanitary condition has been fully looked after then the loading commences. We are not prepared to say how much coal it takes to furnish steam to run across to Southampton, a distance of 3,200 miles. This coal is put aboard from barges that come along side and is dumped into the steamer through trapdoors in her sides. Next come the getting on board the provisions to feed a thousand or more passengers. We do not know how much of each kind of provision it takes to feed the passengers and the ship's crew, the ship's company numbering about three hundred and fifty persons. It would take 12

tons of meat for a return trip and other things in proportion, not forgetting plenty of water.

Then comes the personal belongings of the passengers which amounted to thousands of pieces. Next the hundreds of mail bags that is about the last thing taken aboard. There is a system about everything that is done.

We found very comfortable rooms at the Fogg Hotel on Barclay Street; and one of the best table service we have found in any of our travels. And all at what they call popular prices. Meals from twenty to fifty cents, and rooms from fifty cents to one dollar per day.

At 8 o'clock we presented our tickets at the office on the pier and had them countersigned by the company's agent. This seems to be an extra amount of red tape, although we suppose it is necessary for self protection.

We went on board about 8 30 and found quite a number already there. Our state room was a cosy little place with all the comforts of a home, with plenty of water, soap and towels. All the fault one could find would be that it was so tiny, yet large enough for what we needed it for, to sleep in, although we used ours when it was rough to write in.

The accommodations aboard the vessel was good. They set a fair table, one that none should complain about. We will give the bill of fare for one day.

For Breakfast: Fruit, watercresses, hominy, fish-balls, broiled beefsteak, fried ham and eggs, pancakes, hot rolls, tea, coffee, cocoa, and jam.

For Dinner: Soup, roast lamb, roast pork, beans,

succotash, plum pudding, apple tarts, cheese and biscuits, desserts and coffee.

For Supper: Lamb with peas, potatoes, cold meats, saled, buns, jam, bread and butter, tea and coffee.

You will see from the above that our bill of fare is good and we have plenty of it. We see no cause to complain though some do find fault, they claim they are paying a big price for their accommodations, eight dollars per day. At the hotel where we stopped in New York, we got just as good as we get here for less than two dollars per day and that would leave them six dollars a day for carrying us across the Atlantic. If we figure the distance of over 400 miles per day as being traveled, it would make a little less than a cent and a half a mile, which would be cheap traveling by land, and not very extravagant by water.

The officers and crew are all very obliging and as far as we know there has been little or no bickering among the passengers and crew.

At 12 o'clock noon, May 10th. we had made 406 miles in 24 hours. We left the dock at New York in a rain storm and have had so far rather a rough time. I think quite half of the passengers are seasick. We have not been sick thus far and are in hopes that we shall not be. It is thought by some of the sailors that our storm is about over and that we shall have fair weather by to-morrow. They claim the weather so far on this trip is much better than it was on the last trip made in April.

We have quite a mixed crowd even here in the cabin. I think the larger part are German descent. In the steerage the greater part seem to be from

Poland and Italy. Many are going home to stay. Some do not intend to go to the exposition at all, while others are going later in the season. One man from Wisconsin is going to England to purchase sheep of the different shire kinds.

One a Mr. Reid, is going to Spain to look after some interests which he has there.

Another a Mr. Ball, was born in Germany and is going to make the rounds of the Fatherland and expects to remain in the country for two or three months. While we have one little Englishman a Mr Watkins who came from California, and is going home to visit his friends whom he has not seen for many years. I think there are about two-thirds as many women on board as men, and several children; some of them quite small, yet they seem to stand the trip as well as the older ones.

For the second 24 hours we made 430 miles. This was thought to be a very fair run taking into consideration the weather. It is still raining with quite a high sea on. This Steamer the New York is said to be a good sea boat, but it pitches and rolls wonderfully in a heavy sea. Nothing like what I have seen on my former sea voyages; or any where near the danger line; yet it is plenty rough enough for comfort, and we are all wishing for fair weather.

There are 180 passengers in our cabin, we have not yet learned how many persons there are on board altogether, probably some where near a thousand.

The people are very harmonious, and every one is trying to entertain himself and others as best he can. Some are sea sick, those keep pretty close to their

berths, while many others are spending their time in reading, Some have recourse to the different games for amusement, among which for deck exercise is the game of "shove." It is played on the smooth deck. The paraphernalia to play this game consists of eight pieces of boards, one inch thick by about six inches in diameter made round; with two or four handles about five feet long, with one circling end which is placed against the round piece and shoved upon the smooth deck a distance of about 15 feet where figures from one to ten are marked in squares about ten inches in extent. The number you get your piece upon is what counts, a hundred being the game.

Another being pitching rings about eight inches in diameter made from three-quarter inch rope. The game is played by having a hub or stub and the one getting ten rings over the hub first wins the game.

They had chess playing, checker playing, and card playing. We noticed that several different games were being played, among them was whist, seven-up, forty-five, and some other games we did not know the name; and last if not the least, the game of "draw poker." There were six men on board whom we think were professional gamblers. They have been playing nearly the whole time since the boat left the dock at New York. They seem to have had varied successes. Sometimes one would be the winner of twenty or thirty dollars, then he would lose and another take the lead. Then a dollar would go to the bar for drinks or cards. I think the bar took from them not less than ten dollars per day, which always came out of the winner of what they called the "jack pot." In

noticing the game we came to the conclusion that in the end the bar would get all the money. As it would cost about ten dollars a day to play, if they had twenty-five dollars a piece in the start, by the time they arrived at Paris there would not be enough of the money left to pay for a week's board for one person. That might be all right if they had twenty-five dollars which they wished to pay for whiskey and cigars; but we believe they will all be losers; possible one may be a few dollars ahead, but I suppose they required the excitement to while away the time which must intervene while making the trip from New York to Southampton.

The third day we make 411 miles. The storm has ceased and the sun is shining, the sea is running down and if we do not run into another storm we shall have good weather for the rest of the trip.

It is said on account of floating icebergs we have been obliged to take the long frip, being a hundred miles or more longer than the short route.

This pleasant weather and calmer sea has had a wonderful effect upon the passengers, nearly all are now able to be around and enjoy the trip.

CHAPTER III.

SUNDAY ON SHIP BOARD.

This morning, Sunday, May 13th., there is a notice that there will be divine service in the grand salon at 10 30 A.M. Wishing to get all the good I could I attended the call. The service was that of the Episcopalian and all finished up by a collection for the children of seamen whose home is located at Southampton, England. Those who were acquainted with service of that church knew what to expect, but to us it was new, and how any one can enjoy such meetings is more than we can conceive. The service seemed to be so lifeless. Not a single emotion from the leader. Everything was read from printed matter which they have in book form, and are the expressions of the church, and not a single thought expressed by any person present, and what the leader read was in such a monotone that it could scarcely be heard by those present, with every inspiring thought eliminated,

The music was an organ and congregational singing, which was very good. We understand these meetings are held under the auspices of the steamship company, and the chaplain is employed by the the year to read these services. What salary he gets for the work we do not know. Perhaps not more than a thousand dollars a year.

In the evening we had an experience meeting held by one of the passengers who is a delegate from California to the congress of religions which is to be held at Paris on the 2d. of June. This speaker had considerable life in his talk, but it was the old orthodox story, that you must be saved through the blood of Jesus Christ. He was not willing that man should assume any power over himself save to believe in the wonderful power there is in the blood of Christ.

He gave us a little episode of what happened in his experience some twenty years ago. He said while preaching in London one night after holding service, he had retired to bed and was in a happy slumber when a loud stroke of the bell brought him to consciousness, and when he had gone to the door he found a small lad who said his father was very sick and wished him to come immediately and see him. The boy led him into one of the most degraded parts of the city, into a garret up many flights of stairs where he found a family of six persons occupying one half of a room not more than twelve feet square, and in one corner lying upon a few rags he found the father of the boy. He went to the side of the sick man and took him by the hand and said: "My brother how is it that I find you in such undesirable quarters?" He answered: "I have refused to follow the precepts, and listen to the voice of the Saviour and have become a drunkard. The money I ought to have expended upon my wife and children I have paid for strong drink that has benumbed my intellect, made a brute of me and taken the bread from the mouths of my wife and children, and I am now

dying of starvation and my family are also dying with me." I requested him to call upon the name of the Lord Jesus Christ who was able and willing to save all who would come unto him; and there in that wretched place I bowed before God and prayed that this drunkard's soul should be snatched from death and perdition, and be made clean through the blood of the lamb of God; and God in his infinite love heard the prayer of that wicked man and redeemed his soul from death and he became a good christian man, and through his labor he provided for his family and placed them in good comfortable quarters. He died a year or two ago, but after that night he lived a good and true christian life. And this he said was what God could do to help the drunkard. No man he said was safe outside of the blood of Jesus Christ. All who do not believe in Jesus as a personal saviour are liable to be led astray at any time and be landed in hell. Therefore he called all who have not been saved, to come now to the throne of grace and ask God for his pardoning power before it should be too late and the day of grace sinned away.

There were several others who had something to say in regard to what had been done for them. I think some of them do really believe while in this semi-trance condition, that there is a personal Savior that they can pray to and that he is a prayer hearing and a prayer answering God.

But to a clearheaded rational person how simple this must appear. To hear one or them go over the old story of how Jesus was born, being half God and half man, how he died for the sins of the human

family, and how he arose the third day, his body coming to life and being taken up into heaven, is a story too large for many of the present generation to accept; although the speaker thought that many of the brainest men believe in this personal God, Son and Holy Ghost.

To-day, Sunday, has been the fairest day we have had while on the trip. We have made 440 miles in the last 24 hours. We are drawing up into a higher latitude. The city of London is about ten degrees higher latitude than the city of New York, and we can feel that it is much cooler than it was when we left home. We need our wraps just as much as we did two months ago, though the sea breeze has much to do with the cool air on ship-board.

To-day, Monday the 14th. has opened up rather rough. A person cannot walk the deck with any comfort. We have made 434 miles for this 24 hours.

This afternoon we received our tickets from the Purser for different parts of the country.

We have one German lady with her young son 12 years of age who is going around the world by the way of the Holy Land, Japan, Australia, and San Francisco.

The passengers are trying to make things as pleasant for each other as possible. They hold concerts every evening from 8 to 9, after which the company furnish all who wish a lunch. We have four or five young ladies who can play quite well and two or three who have very good voices for singing; and every evening we spend an hour and always vote that it is well and pleasantly spent.

To-day, Tuesday the 15th. dawned with a cloudy atmosphere and a misty rain, but about 9 A.M. it cleared up and the sun shining out from behind the bank of fog that lay off to the north of us and we have had quite a fine day, save there was a little too much wind which stirred up considerable sea. We have made to-day 413 miles. The young people are making quite an effort for a musical entertainment for this evening, all hoping this will be the last night we shall be on board.

We have our tickets and everything ready to go on shore as soon as we come to land, and probably very few of us will ever meet again in this life; and the Reverend Mr. James told us that we must prepare ourselves if we would meet each other in heaven. But to take his view of a heaven, and his way of preparing for it, we do not think it the best way, or even a good way; although if a man cannot keep himself from being a drunkard without believing in hell-fire and a real place of torment, why let him believe it with all his might.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

We had quite an interesting time at our entertainment. Our young ladies did remarkably well in their songs and solos. Then came some readings and pretty good acting, after which we had a short talk about the holy land. The speaker said that the Turks were a very stupid people and did not seem to be able to comprehend the correct significance of hardly anything. He stated a case where the Official having the telegraph in charge would not let a dispatch be sent to England. It seems that an engineer had an occasion to answer a manufacturer about the number of revolutions which was needed with a certain wheel on the machine, and the answer was "one hundred revolutions." The Inspector said: No Sir, you cannot send that order, for we will have no revolutions in this country; and in about two hours an officer came and arrested him and placed him in prison, and it was all the English minister could do to get him released from confinement. He said that a number of one of the New York papers was confiscated because they printed in large letters the words: "The Thanksgiving Turkey." They believed this was speaking lightly of their country. But outside of the people he thought it was one of the

most interesting country in the world. He said they have all the different climates in the world on a little strip of land not more than 150 miles long and from 50 miles to less than one in width. He said there was a range of mountains running almost the entire length of this tract of country. At the base on one side, it was a level country where were grown all of the semi-tropical fruits.

On the top of this range of mountains which are from two to ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, there would be on certain parts of them perpetual snow. On the other side of the mountain range where the river Jordan starts far up its slope, and runs down a gradual descent until it empties its waters into the Dead Sea whose surface is 1300 feet below the sea level, are grown all kinds of tropical vegetables, shrubbery, and fruits, making a country of continual summer and winter, all within the distance of less than twenty miles. In traveling in this country you will find many things that would call to mind the sayings of the old historic Bible and make one think of two or more thousands of years ago. He liked the country quite well and was returning to it after an absence of a year. His business had been that of teacher.

We had a short address from a missionary who had lived eight years in Siam. He had his wife and four children with him. He was going to stay ten years. He said the people of Siam were a very hospital nation, but the country was considerably broken and some of it was very rugged. That was the country of the White Elephant. Their flag being a white

elephant on a black ground, and the elephant bottom upwards was their flag of distress. Those animals are quite intelligent, and some have been known to die of a broken heart because they had been scolded or misused by their owners. They require kind treatment.

Some of them he said were trained to lie down to receive their load, but to receive their masters they will turn up one of their forward feet and when their master was on it would lift' them upon their backs. One thing peculiar about them was that they always keep their back straight and level, it making no difference how rough or uneven the ground was there would be no danger of slipping off from them.

He said the language was quite easily learned, it having a very soft expression, something like the English as spoken by the Americans.

The buildings were built something like ours of America, though not so elaborate or substantial. He seemed to like his mission very well and should continue in it as long as his health would permit. He seemed to be a very candid man and is no doubt doing some good, although if the people are morally as good as he says they are, we doubt that he can raise their standard of morality by introducing the customs and habits of the English speaking people, for we do not believe they have any more immorality in Siam than we have in America.

Wednesday May 16th. In the last 24 hours we have made 413 miles, leaving us about 300 miles from Southampton and can make the distance in about 18 hours. Every body is anxious to get to the

end of the journey as our time for the trip has already expired, and had it not been for the heavy weather we should now be viewing the scenes in Southampton. But it makes but little difference. We shall be one day late in Paris which we can offset by staying one day less at the Exposition. We are being well cared for and fed on board the vessel.

CHAPTER V.

SOUTHAMPTON.

We arrived at the dock in Southampton, about 5 o'clock A.M. and passed through the Custom house about 7 A. M. After getting a place to board while we remained, we made a very pleasant tour of the burg, as it is not a city, although it has over 100,000 inhabitants, because it has no Cathedral.

There are many interesting places to visit. The old Tower which was built over the flood gates of the canal that encompassed the old town 600 years ago. It seemed that on the side next to the water in the harbor where the enemies of the people used to attack the old town, the people built a very high and strong wall, upon which they put towers with rooms and port-holes to fire from. This wall was from forty to eighty feet high and from six to ten feet thick, and

about 300 feet long. It is built of granite rock laid up in lime and cement mortar. The city proper that was enclosed with this wall, and a canal that could be filled with water, was perhaps about one-half a mile square. The old gateway where the draw-bridge was placed, is in a good state of preservation. That is built of stone and of massive structure. That has a room for the guards, and port-holes for them to shoot through, and there are the marks of many a shot upon the walls

The streets in the old parts of the town are very narrow, in many parts not more than 16 feet wide and the sidewalks in places not over three feet. But in the more modern parts they have wider and better streets, with electric lines of cars running through certain parts of the city. On one of the streets in the olden parts of the town is situated the oldest house in the town, it is said to have been built in 1060. The Gateway that is now standing is of more recent date. It is of more modern construction than the walls that were built many hundred years before. The walls and towers upon the walls were built with more common and rougher stone, while those of the gateway were large cut stone with considerable taste displayed in the general architectural construction of the work.

What such a massive work should be built for we can scarcely conceive. As late as the date 1743 when it is said to have been built, we think that modern warfare was such that this gateway would have been of but little use to the people as a means of defense to the city. The walls in earlier times would have been of some benefit in its protection.

They have several institutions for the benefit of the poor and afflicted. They have the home for the children of the sailors who have been lost at sea. It is said that 2,000 sailors who had families were lost in the last year, and many of them were almost entirely destitute. They have also the first soup-house which was established in 1863 by some philanthropical person. They have the finest docks in the world. One of their docks contain more than 20 acres of area and the water is about 25 feet deep. Those docks are built of large cut stone and the walls are from six to ten feet thick, with large flat stone on top, which are level with the ground back of them. This dock is built in the form of a square with an opening of about 80 feet. Around these docks are storage sheds in which all kinds of freight is kept for the accomodation of importers and shippers. Back of the sheds is a rail way track and trains of cars come along side these sheds and are loaded with freight and passengers. There are three or four of these docks and they are now building another which will be much larger in extent than either of the others.

It is said that there are more foreign steamers sailing from this port than from any other port in the world. We cannot write here all we wish to say in regard to this place, but later on we shall refer to it.

We took a Steamer for Havre on the evening of the 17th. at 12 P.M. The vessel though quite small had fair accommodations. We arrived at Havre between six and seven the next morning. That is a quaint old port. We came into town on a low tide and grounded before we came alongside of the wharf. The tide-

water rises and falls about 24 feet, which left us to land on a barge below and climb a ladder to the surface of the shore. Near by we found the custom-house officer who wished to know if we had any tobacco in any form, or liquors of any kind, and not having any they passed us on without looking into our grips. But those who had as much as a pound of tobacco had to pay the duty. I did not learn how much per pound, but by paying duty they could keep their goods. We did not get to see much of this place. There is a long transfer in Havre by omnibus between steamer and railway but is always included in the through fare. The cars are very different from the American cars. They are divided off into compartments, which will accommodate 10 persons. We got in at the side of the car and were locked in and could only get out at the stations at which they stop. The guards seemed to be very attentive to the passengers, and I think none of our company had any cause to complain against any of the officers of the road.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM HAVRE TO PARIS.

The country between Havre and Paris is a very good one to study. After we leave the coast it is very broken. We passed through twelve tunnels in a distant of about one hundred miles. Some of them are a mile or more long, while others might be from one fourth of a mile or less. There are many villages on the route. Some of them quite large. The road bed is graded up in some places so it passes over the tops of the highest buildings in the towns. One village seems to be situated on the very top of one of the mountains. At one point, the cars run through a long tunnel to get to a village in a valley and another tunnel, one about as long to get away. The country is pretty, generally cultivated even on the steep hill sides. The people all seem to live in villages and go out into the country to cultivate their land. We judge that the most of the land is cultivated in small tracts, say from parts of an acre to several acres in extent. The farming is all done with one horse. The most of the level land is of a sandy nature and clear of stone, but the sub-soil of the mountains and hills are composed of an entire mass of white rock of a lime-stone order, and in many

places they are quarrying it out and grinding it into a powder, but what they use it for when thus prepared we did not ascertain. They take it from the hills and crush it to the size of hens eggs and cover all their roads to a depth of several inches, which when packed makes a smooth and solid road bed. The roads here are the best of any we have ever seen, nearly as smooth as a house floor. The roads we understand are all made and kept in repair by the government, a tax being levied for that purpose. We cannot say how heavy a tax it takes to keep them in repair.

The mode of travel through the country generally is by the rail roads, and it is divided into classes. First, second and third. The first class is about the same per mile as the first class would be in the States. About three cents per mile. The third class is about one-half that of the first, and the second about half way between the first and third. In some parts they have a fourth class which would be a fare of about one cent per mile. The first three classes are all on the same car and are in compartments. In the first class they are designed to accommodate six persons and are up-holstered in very fine style. The second class are designed for ten persons but not so well finished. The third are still cheaper, and the fourth class would be on trains run on certain times of the day and would be just plain benches. The fare on the street cars is one and three cents second class, and two and five cents first class. The difference in the fare, is owing to the routes over which the cars run. The classes are defined by the place you occupy upon the car. The second story of the car always being the

second class as regards the fare which one has to pay. The power used to drive these cars is various. First, they have cars drawn by horses; then cars drawn by the cable system; then cars driven by the trolley wire system; then they have cars propelled by the third rail, without any poles or wire, and then they have cars driven or drawn by the storage battery system. We are not prepared to say how all those systems work and which one is the best. They all seem to be doing good work and giving the people satisfactory service. We also saw bicycles and tricycles being run on the storage system. They seemed to work satisfactorily. Some of the tricycles hauled wagons through the streets. We arrived in the city of Paris about 12 o'clock, noon. The depot at which we stopped was of considerable importance, and we may be able to give a more extended description later on in our work. At the depot we found hundreds of conveyances of almost all kinds drawn by one, two, and three horses. But one thing we will say that we never saw a more gentlemanly set of drivers in any place we have ever been. They did not bother us at all importuning for a job, but waited to be asked to do our service. We were quite fortunate in having in our company one who could speak the French language, a Mr. Jacob Ball, and he very kindly acted as interpreter for us, so that we do not know what we should have done if we had been thrown entirely upon ourselves, not being able to speak the language. There are a good many people here who speak English. There are several business places and hotels kept by Amerians, but having an interpreter with us we did not look for

an American house, but secured rooms in a French hotel, and paid one dollar per day for a large room for one person. The house was about one mile from the Exposition grounds. The name of the proprietor of this house is R. Rousselet, 6 Rue de la Jussienne. We had large rooms, well furnished, with good beds, no one could ask for better accomodations. The landlord furnished our breakfasts for fifteen cents each, our other meals we take where ever we may be, costing us from 30 to 40 cents each. Our bill of fare is usually, soup, two kinds of meat with vegetables, bread, butter, tea or coffee with milk and sugar, or wine in place of tea or coffee.

The French are a great nation to eat soup and bread with wine. This is the principal living of the common people. Those who can afford it have meat once a day, but many do not taste meat from one week's end to another, yet they seem to be a healthy nation and a happier people I do not think I ever saw. They are a great people for sociability. Not as much so as the Germans, though it is hard to imagine how a people could be more social than the French are as a nation. They are called a nation of wine bibbers, what ever that means, but in all my walks through the city and exposition grounds I have seen but one man who was under the influence of liquor and he was a German. And this to us seems strange that in a city where in certain localities every other house is a dram shop, that there should be no drunken men. The whole population drink wine; the men, women and the children, even those who need the care of a wet nurse are allowed wine in a diluted form. In the

summer season the people live almost entirely of, out doors. The most of the houses have verandas, awning or shade trees and the people have their social parties in this shade, and all take wine. I have never visited a city where the parks are better arranged and kept in better shape than in Paris.

Park Buttes-Chaumont contains about sixty acres. The park has a lake with an island in the center with a minitature temple of the Sybil at Tivoli of Italy. It has a beautiful artificial cascade and and grotto with stalactites.

The park which formerly belonged to Napoleon third is very extensive, being nearly a mile long and over a fourth wide. In this park are many things of much interest. At one point there is a music stand or a kind of an amphitheatre built by Napoleon third and when the dynasty fell it was turned over to the city and is used by the bands employed to make music for the benefit of its people.

At other points we find large numbers of statues of all kinds the mind can conceive; the ideas taken from the old heathen mythology, as nature in our modern times has not produced anything of the nature which is here represented. We find here statuary representing the head, breast and arms of a man with the body of a horse running away with a woman in his embrace. Also others with the body of a fish with a head, arms and busts of a woman. What the condition of a people could have been who could conceive of such mal-formed productions of nature we are at a loss to imagine. Besides these there are those which would represent the most perfect specimens of the

human form; also those of the animal kingdom. Such a combination you will find in no other country in the wide world but France.

CHAPTER VII.

THE STREETS OF PARIS.

Paris is the worst laid out city in the world. It is said that the old citizens often get lost in the tangled streets and have to apply to the police to find their way out. There are many fine wide streets well paved with different kinds of material. The smoothest paving that we found is made from a cement, something like the asphalt used in some of the cities in the states. The next best is a kind of wood sawed into brick like shaped pieces about 3 by 6 by 12 inches which are laid on their edge on a well prepared bottom made of crushed stone and cement to the depth of twelve or more inches placed about a quarter of an inch apart when an admixture of tar or something of that kind is poured into those seams, the blocks having been previously saturated with a preparation to make them almost imperishable. It makes a road-bed almost as smooth as a house floor and one that will last for a great many years, the ends of the blocks being placed uppermost. Certain streets are paved with small blocks of stone, 8 inches thick and 6 by 8 inches

square. These are placed upon a well prepared bed of cement.

The bed of the streets are made ovaling with an elevation of about 6 inches to 20 feet, and the streets in the whole city have a descent of more or less so that the water which falls or is used on the streets—for all the principal streets in the city are washed every morning—will run off of itself. The sidewalks in the olden parts of the city are narrow but made chiefly of sand-stone, with curbing ten or twelve inches thick. In some parts the sidewalks are not more than four feet wide, but in the newer parts they are eight or ten feet in width.

In many parts of the city, the buildings which are about six stories—there being but few higher—are built out even with the driveways and a sidewalk twelve or fifteen feet wide made in the lower story. In the building thus situated are some of the largest retail establishments in the city. We might give the names of many of these streets, such as the Tuileries qua de Louvre, the Rue de Rivoli and many others but to the most of the Americans it would be only “French” as it is to us, therefore we shall give as few french names as possible.

As we have given a few descriptions of the parks, streets, and some other things, we will now go back to the 18th instance when we arrived and give what we saw each day.

After we had become established in our new quarters, we took a short tour of the city with a guide. We went past the French Exchange, one of the most singular places we ever saw. Here are hundreds of

people hawking all kinds of tickets and stocks upon the sidewalks and steps of the building. This is a large building, elevated twenty or thirty steps above the surrounding streets and the noise which the vendors were making was almost deafening, but it all being in the French language we could not understand it therefore knew but little of what was said. But no doubt a grand lesson might have been learned if we could only have understood them.

From there we went to the office of the American Transportation Co. and the American Exchange. We found good English spoken at each of those places, and could get any information we desired. Although at this point some of the most enterprising business of the place is being carried on, yet the streets are as illy laid out as in almost any other part of the city. On our route we stopped at one of the grand Catholic Churches. The Catholic religion seems to be the popular religion of the city. This church seemed to be open at all times of the day and its communicants drop in at any time when they may pass its doors and receive the blessings of the church. After returning from our ramblings about the city, we attempted to write up this history but soon fell into a tranquil sleep and knew nothing more until the morning of the 19th. when we found ourselves much refreshed by a good nights rest and sleep.

We walked down from our hotel to the entrance of the Exposition, a distance of about one mile. There being no street cars running nearer than half a mile of our hotel. Our way lay right by the post office, the armory and many large business blocks, also by the

Palais du Louvre. This is the palace of the late Emperor Napoleon III, whose park has since his dynasty been turned into a public park. The street which is on our route to the exposition has some of the largest retail houses in the city. In the walk passing those houses one cannot fail to see almost anything a person would wish to purchase.

Just before we arrive at the grand entrance we come to the park called the Jardin des Tuileries, this is a part of the grounds formerly belonging to the Emperor. In one end stands the Obelisk which was brought by the French from Egypt at a cost of \$400,000. It is much larger than the one we have in Central Park, New York. Near this point which is an open court some 400 by 600 feet, there are many very fine statues, the like which we think can be found in no other city in the world. This point is called the Place de la Concorde, and is one of the great views of the city of Paris. Right in the center on the west side of this grand place is erected the magnificent arch to the grounds of the exposition. We cannot give a description of this arch, it is beyond the power of any pen to do it justice. We can simply give a few of its measurements and leave those who have not seen a cut of it to imagine what it is like. The width of the main entrance is about 50 feet, the height about 100 feet. It covers over 5,000 square feet of ground. The style is Moorish, and the figure of Peace upon the central dome is draped in flowing robes, of a woman of the present day, arrayed in the latest fashion, and represents the city of Paris welcoming her guests. It is nearly a score of feet in height.

It is said that sixty thousand persons per hour can pass through these gates, there being 58 passages of entrance. There are 3,152 electric lamps of various kinds and colors to illumine and the effect is gorgeous in the extreme. The facade is preceded by two prolongations which form an outer arch, and upon these out-posts are mounted magnificent sculptures which represent "Labor", The minarets on each side are higher than the grand arch and are dwarfs of the Obelisk that stands near by which once was the wonder of the world. Each minaret is crowned by two lights of tremendous power.

As we passed through this grand entrance we entered the beautiful gardens which extend on one side of the Champs Elysees—the street upon which this arch is built—and on the other side to the bank of the Seine. These gardens are a part of the exhibition. On the right as we pass through the garden we come to the Petit Palais and the Grand Palais. They are both fine structures, and are being used to exhibit the fine arts, both of sculpture and paintings.

The Grand Palais is about 500 feet long and 40 feet high, built in the form of a triangle with a large court in the center. These two buildings cost 5,000,000 dollars and were built in four years.

The bridge called the Pont Alexandre III., is a magnificent piece of work. The arch of the bridge is about 20 feet above the water, about 200 feet long and 80 feet wide. It has a passage-way on each side 10 feet wide for pedestrians and 60 feet in the center for carriages. At the entrance on each side is a pillar about 20 feet high which is crowned with figures rep-

representing Fame. The decorations about this bridge are all finished in gold. It is a grand affair and we may pronounce it beautiful.

The Hotel des Invalides is symbolical of France under Louis XIV. This is decorated with garlands of leaves in bronze on one side and groups of lions on the other.

The Pavilion of the City of Paris is an example of French architecture of the best school. The building is of the finest style of construction and convenience, but the exhibits are all of the most modern, executed in the different training schools of the city, with important works.

Farther on we come to the Horticulture building with its conservatories, and near by is the Topsy Turvy House. This we think is an original idea with the constructor, but it does not strike us as being of an educational nature and therefore of little benefit to any of us.

The Palace of Social Economy is an enormous structure built with massive looking walls.

Near this is "Old Paris." In this part of the exhibit we get a very good idea of what Paris was two or three hundred years ago. It is really a part of the city and is enclosed within the exposition grounds.

The day being nearly spent and all of us about as tired as we cared to be, we returned to our hotel by taking the electric cars which ran within three blocks.

After taking our supper—called dinner here—we soon retired to rest. I must give an idea of what we get to eat and about what it costs. Our menu is about like the following. First, soup, which is usually of

about four different kinds. We have bread to eat with the soup. It is made in all shapes, from a small twist about six inches long, worth in our money one cent, to more than a yard long, worth twelve cents. This soup and bread will cost about eight cents. Then meat of almost any kind you may call for, prepared in almost any style you may desire. This will be ten cents. Then tea, coffee or wine, this will be three cents per cup or glass. If you want vegetables, it will be two cents per dish. Butter will be one cent any desert five cents and from one to two cents to the waiter, as they get no wages from the employer except their board, and many of them pay for this and give from forty cents to two dollars per day for the privilege of waiting upon the table, and expect to pay these expenses from the tips they get from those they wait upon.

With this bill of fare and tips it will usually cost about 35 cents for a meal in the city outside the exposition grounds, the same costing from fifty to sixty cents inside the grounds.

Of course a person can spend all the money he may care to here in this city. At some of the hotels they charge fifty dollars per week with or without service, but we get good board and service for about fifteen dollars a week.

After we had enjoyed a night of rest and good sleep we were prepared for another day of sight seeing and it being Sunday the 20th. we concluded to employ a guide and take in the city.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

In order to give all a better idea of what we may say about what we saw on this day's tramp it might be advisable to give a few scraps of the ancient and modern history of Paris. The present city is nearly circular in form, and is about fifteen miles in circumference, having a population of 2,500,000 in 1891. The river Seine passes through the city and is very meandering in its course though the greater part of the city is on the north of the river. The fable says that Francus, a son of Hector, founded the city and gave it the name of his uncle, Paris. But putting away all fables and using what authentic information we can obtain we can date back thirty-five years before the Christian era. In that year, Julius Cæsar was pursuing his conquests in Gaul and sent his lieutenant to Parisii which was situated on the island in the Seine river, then known as the Sequana river. On this little island which is about three-quarters of a mile long and about one-eighth of a mile wide was situated the fortress, and afterwards the towers of Notre Dame was erected and this is really the nucleus of modern Paris.

Cæsar took the fortress and compelled the inhabitants to submit to his rule, and he civilized them according to his idea and made them renounce the worship of their gods and burn incense to Rome.

A temple to Mars and another to Jupiter were built and sometime in the fourth century, bridges were built from the island to the opposite banks. Buildings were erected along the banks, and the most important was the Palais des Thermes, the residence of the Emperor Julian, the ruins which are still there adjoining the Hotel de Cluuy. Julian's record of the place is that the climate is soft and genial, the water good, and the vines are good, and very numerous.

In the fifth century this little city was taken by a union of tribes called the Franks or Freemen. The holy maiden Genevieve did good service to this captive city by bringing into the place an abundance of provision, and afterwards obtaining lenient treatment from the victor. Saint Genevieve died at the age of eighty-nine years.

The earliest saint connected with Paris was Saint Denis who was beheaded by the order of the Roman governor, and the legend asserts that after his decapitation he marched across the Seine carrying his head in his hands before him. The savage conqueror Clovis chose Paris for his residence, in the year 493.

Clovis embraced the Catholic religion and was baptized by the Arch-bishop of Rheims, but he always remained a blood-thirsty tyrant, and one of his last acts was to put to death a number of his relatives that they could not interfere with four sons among whom he divided his kingdom, but after a time the

youngest son obtained the sole power and Paris was the metropolis.

In 885 Paris was besieged by the Norsemen who failed to capture it. She grew slowly through her commerce and became a city of considerable importance, and about this time had not less than 20,000 students in the different schools.

From the 13th. century the French kings found their power restricted by the nobility. The dukes often defied the monarch. But Philip II. regained the power of the kings by uniting with the common people and giving them more power. Paris then contained over 800,000 inhabitants, and was considered a very wealthy city. The fortifications of Paris were strengthened, and printing was early established and it became the center of literature, art and science.

Paris was embellished by the different kings, and the Louvre was partly rebuilt at this time and the Palace of the Tuileries was begun and the Hotel de Ville was built.

In 1572 the massacre of Saint Bartholemew was perpetrated at this point on August 24th. Ten thousand Huguenots were murdered in Paris, and over 70,000 throughout France. After the terrible Huguenot wars were over Paris improved rapidly, but before the contest was settled, Paris had to undergo a seige in which more than 13,000 persons perished through famine and other causes.

From 1600 Paris became more and more the city after which others were modeled in style of architecture, painting, art, French fashions, literature, and dress, habits and customs of ordinary life.

In the next decade there were many fine buildings erected. The Palace Royal was built by Cardinal Richelieu, and the Hotel des Invalides. The Palace Vendome, the garden of the Tuileries and many other grand places, but this was all done at the expense of the common people. As the rich grew richer, the poor became poorer. There were squalid and ruinous houses and streets in close proximity to the gorgeous palaces of the nobility. For the rich, Paris offered every sort of luxury; for the toiling masses, the great city gave nothing but the means of dragging on a bare life under poverty and suffering.

From this time to 1789 there was great poverty among the common people. The different monarchs levied tax upon tax until the people literally groaned under the burden. And in 1790 the people marched to Versailles and brought the king and queen in triumph to the capital.

In 1791 the king and queen and their children, having endeavored to escape out of France, were brought back as prisoners to the the capitol. In the next year, the king and his family were transfered as prisoners to the tower of the Temple, and the monarchy was overturned and the republic was set up with the guillotine.

From September 1792 to August 1794 there was a reign of terror, when every day saw a number of persons condemned to death and decapitated within twenty-four hours, in the presence of howling, singing and screaming mobs, consisting as largely of women as of men, who seemed to be literally drunk with the horrible excitement of lawlessness and bloodshed.

Paris was the center of the frenzy that seized the whole of France, and one party after another had its day in devouring its own children. At last young Bonaparte planted cannons at different points in Paris and fired on the citizens with volleys of grape shot which put an end to the lawless demonstration.

General Bonaparte not only put down the mob of Paris, but also put down the government and established himself as Emperor of France. With his restless energy which was a prominent feature in this extraordinary person, he set about to improve and embellish Paris. The Arc de Triomphe, the Vendome, the Madeleine, and several fine bridges are his works.

At the close of his reign many things were left unfinished but were completed by later monarchs. In 1818 the first gas jets were used to light the city in place of the old oil lamps, which in the time of the revolution were often hauled down that persons obnoxious might be swung up in their place.

There were many improvements made in Paris during the seventeen years that Louis Phillippe sat upon the throne. The Place de la Concorde, and the Obelish of Luxor were laid out and erected, and new streets and boulevards were opened and many of the old buildings on the Louvre and the Tuileries were cleared away and fine structures erected in their place. In the reign of Louis the fortifications around Paris were erected at a cost of over \$30,000,000 which was a heavy tax upon the people. The streets of the City were widened and newly paved and the Railway Termini were built and is one of the most convenient and commodious in the world.

The second Empire from 1852 to 1870 was very brilliant. Louis Napoleon who was sworn in as president betrayed his trust, and through the soldiery he crushed the second Republic by shooting down hundreds of peaceful citizens in December 1851, and he attempted to keep the people in good humor by means of the wars of Crimea, Austria and Mexico.

The Perfect of the Seine, Baron Hausmann formed in himself a fort of Board of works, and pulled down old buildings and laid out new boulevards, and rebuilt with marvellous celerity.

Sixty million dollars of the people's money was thus spent in these improvements, which caused the people to literally groan under the weight of taxation, though every thing went merry as a marriage bell and they held two exhibitions, in 1855 and in 1867.

But the fair prospects became clouded with the omen of future misfortune. The people at first delighted with improvement, were beginning to look aghast at the enormous cost; the expense of living had been greatly increased, a heavy tax had been placed on everything that passed the gates of the city; and at the beginning of 1870 there was a debt to be met of nearly fifty millions of dollars.

At the close of 1870 found Paris closely besieged by the German armies. The city held out for a hundred and twenty-five days, and cut off from ordinary means of communication, yet by the means of a balloon, Gambetta got out of the beleagued town and proceeded to organize a system of defense.

All sorties to and from the city failed, and famine with nearly 13,000 deaths occurred in Paris in the

month of December, and in January 1871 after a harassing bombardment, Paris capitulated. The hardships of the siege had been frightful. Cats and dogs had been devoured; even rats and mice were sought after for food. Bread was a coarse mixture of oats, rye, peas and other things utterly uneatable.

At last the animals in the menageries were slaughtered for food. The flesh of the camel was worth one dollar and fifty cents per pound. An elephant's trunk brought nine dollars, and a piece of a kangaroo was worth one twenty per pound.

When the enemy had retired there was another foe to be conquered. The National Guards refused to hand over to the regular army the artillery they had seized, and held Paris two months; fighting against the French army, while the government of the Commune held sway in the city. They shot the generals who fell into their hands, and set fire to many public buildings, and pulled down the Vendome Column.

The Communists erected barricades in the streets and fought the soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Great numbers were shot, and at first no quarters were given. Afterwards courts were held and the prisons were cleared by wholesale exportation to penal colonies. The damage inflicted on Paris was over \$150,000,000, an enormous sacrifice.

The last Republic was established with great difficulty, but has proved thus far more stable. For years the ruined buildings remained as a kind of memento of mob rule. But the ruins are now cleared away and the Vendome set up again, and the city has resumed its normal aspect.

CHAPTER IX.

SIGHT SEEING WITH A GUIDE.

As we told you in the foregoing that we took a guide on Sunday to view the city, the first point of interest that we shall note is the Catholic church La Madeleine. This is one of the finest modern churches in Paris. In architecture it is classical, being built in the form of a Greek temple, with a splendored colonnade around it of fifty-two Corinthian pillars. Colossal statues of saints adorn the niches in the walls. The sculptured pediment on the southern front is the largest known to exist. The interior is exceedingly handsome and the rich marbles of various colors and the rows of graceful Corinthian pillars contributing greatly to its splendor. This church was begun in 1753 and not completed until 1843 in the reign of Louis Philippe. The pictures in the church generally represent some event in the life of Saint Mary Magdalen; the statues of the Saviour and of various saints that decorate the building, are placed with these in the various chapels around the nave.

In entering by the broad flight of steps from the Place de la Madeleine, we have on the right the sculpture representing the marriage of the Virgin, on the right hand proceeding onwards are found the

conversion of Mary Magdalen, the Magdalen at the foot of the cross; and the praying Magdalen, with the statue of Saint Amelie, Christ, and Saint Clotida who persuaded her fierce husband to embrace Christianity; and by the high altar, the "Statue Raptue" of Saint Mary Magdalen. Near the west door are the statues of Saint Augustine, the picture of the death of Saint Mary Magdalen, the picture of Saint Mary at the sepulchre, the statue of the Virgin and child; feast of Simon, and the statue of Saint Vincent de Paul; and near the entrance the Baptism of Christ, by the sculptor Rude. The music at Mass in this church is especially grand and imposing, and the sight of this structure will pay any one who may visit Paris to spend an hour in this wonderful church.

The church of Saint Augustin is a fine built modern edifice. It is especially associated with the family history of Napoleon III. and was built in 1866. The dome is 160 feet high, and the interior is artistically decorated, but there is an absence of pillars and columns. In the square immediately opposite is a fine statue of Jeanne d'Arc recently erected by public subscription.

The Parc Monceau was laid out more than a century ago by the Duke of Orleans. It was a fashionable resort of the higher classes, and balls and fetes were given by the ducal proprietor, until the Revolution of 1789, and it became national property after the Revolution of 1848. It has some good statuary and two relics of the past times. A large sheet of water and a row of Corinthian columns.

The Arc de Triomphe de S'Etoile, a splendid monument and one of the best architectural works in the whole capital. It was commenced in 1805 by the order of the Emperor Napoleon I. It is the largest triumphal arch in the world, being 160 feet in height, 164 feet in width and 72 feet deep. It is adorned with groups of sculpture representing scenes in the history of France, from the breaking out of the revolutionary war in 1792 until the peace of 1815; such as the departure of troops in 1792.

A very fine view is obtained from the top of the Arc over the Champs Elysees, and over the city of Paris; but as the ascent is made by climbing 264 steps the view is partly paid for by the strength expended in the ascent but just as fine a view may be had from the tower of the Trocadero which ascent may be made by a commodious lift. It is thought that Napoleon's idea in this arrangement was more profound than the simple picturesque aspect. It will be seen that cannons placed around the arch would sweep the city for many miles around on every side, and in point of fact the Communists took advantage of this position in May 1871, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they were dislodged.

The Palais du Trocadero was erected for the Exhibition of 1878, half by public contribution and half by a city tax. It was presented to Paris on condition that it should be kept in order. The name was taken from a fort in Cadiz.

The center building is circular with a dome and two minarets. The dome is 180, and the minarets 270 feet in height.

The Salle des Fetes forms a great feature of the inside. It has accomodation for five thousand visitors. From the balconies a splendid view of Paris may be enjoyed. It has a young but pleasant park.

A fine view of the Champ de Mars, the site of the present exhibition may be had, also of the Eiffel Tower and over the grounds.

Champs de Mars, has been used to hold all the exhibitions held in Paris since 1867, It is a large rectangular expanse. It joins on the north the great Ecole Militaire, erected in the reign of Louis XV. for the education of five hundred gentilshommes for the military career.

We next visited the Louvre and its treasures. This is the greatest artistic treat in Paris.

The Palace of the Louvre, with the exception of the Notre Dame is the most ancient, as it is undoubtedly the grandest monument of Paris. The original palace was built as a fortress and was enlarged by various kings, and was changed from fortress to palace by Francis I. when the southern and western facades were constructed and used as a battery to fire upon the Huguenots during the massacre of St. Batholomew. Each of the kings of France have enlarged and embellished, and made not only a palace of it but a royal residence, and the different objects and works of art were collected here from time to time until they had the finest collection in the world.

The Great Napoleon enriched it with various collections from different countries, and Napoleon III. conceived the design of uniting the Louvre and the Tuileries into one harmonious whole. The Louvre

now contains eleven different collections of treasures; forming one of the most complete magnificent displays in the world; containing splendid galleries of paintings comprising the Italian, Flemish, Spanish and modern French schools; Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Assyrian antiquities, sculpture, articles of jewellery ancient and modern, porcelain, cameos, a naval and an ethnographical collection. Oriental curiosities and a library of rare books.

The main building is in the form of a hollow square around the large Cour du Louvre, with two long annexes on the west. The southern extension being occupied by the different collections.

On the eastern front of the Louvre a fine series of fifty-two Corinthian pillars in pairs. The bust of the Grand Monarque on the pediment, erected in 1685.

The sides of the Louvre were designed and built by different architects. The central pavilion opposite the Palace Royal is especially rich in decoration. The interior court is one of the finest specimens of French architecture and exhibits various epochs of the art. The entire edifice is decorated on each side with the names of different monarchs and their espoused. The Pavilion Richelieu has Corinthian pillars and elaborate sculpture. There are three archways thro' the the north wings which are used for foot-passengers and carriages. All the exhibits are on the first floor, and the ceiling is 25 feet high.

As we enter by the Pavilion Demon, on the left are mouldings from the antique, and on the right are fragments of ancient sculpture and modern castings of celebrated ancient statues, such as the Apollo

Belvedere, the Laocoan, Ariadne of the Vatican etc. Then we enter into the Vestibule Daru, where in the center we find the sarcophagus of Salonica with a combat of Amázon, also a collection of funeral urns with inscriptions. A head of Alcibeades and an altar dedicated to Jupiter is to be seen. In the Rotonda is the famous statue known as the Borghese of Mars, discovered in the Temple of Apollo Actium.

From the Rotunda opening southward is a series of halls of antique sculpture, comprising colossal heads of Maecenas and Caracalla with busts of Roman Emperors and Empresses. In the center of one of the halls is a statue of the Roman Orator, one of the most perfect now extant, and also of all the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Trajan. In another room we find some antique Greek sculpture, a treasure in the form of a piece of frieze from the eastern facade of the Parthenon, and some fragments of the Temple of Jupiter. Then near by we find a colossal bust of Theseus, and a Hero combating, and a wounded Amazon and many other figures.

In another hall we find a fine bust of Alexander the Great found at Tivoli, and the magnificent sarcophagus of Actaeon, also the Venus of Milo, one of the Master pieces of ancient sculpture, and one of the most valuable treasures of the Louvre. We find here a charming statue of Psyche, a grand head of a victorious young athlete, and two curious sarcophagi found near Bordeaux in 1805. In the hall of Adonis there are three scenes of the youthful favorite of Venus; the departure for the chase; wounded by the boar, and the death of Adonis.

In the Corridor de Pan we find colossal figures to support the gallery in which Henry Navarre was married. In the court on the right side are the galleries devoted to modern French sculpture. This is contained in six rooms. The first has the various fine works by Le Puget, such as the Perseus, Milo of Crotona, Hercules and others, with various works by Legros, such as the seasons, Winter and Summer, and a fine bust of Boileau. To the left are the busts of Nicolas, Coustou, Falconet etc. In the next are the busts of Washington, Franklin, and Voltaire. In the next are two groups of Cupid and Psyche, the soldier of Marathon, then Mercury, Jeanne d'Arc, and Sappho, Psyche and others which are all very fine works of art.

The museum of engravings is in the south wing of the Louvre. The first collection was made by Louis XIV. who ordered engravings to be made of his palace and gardens, and this collection was increased by his successors and by the first Republic. Copies of these engravings can be bought at reasonable prices. The northeastern and eastern portion of the ground floor is occupied by Phoenician, Assyrian, and Greek antiquities. The Salle Chretienne is most interesting in memorials, inscriptions and various monuments connected with the first centuries of the spread of Christianity from Rome, Greece and Asia Minor.

The sarcophagus of Livia Primitiva, from Rome is one of the most ancient memorials of Christian times. In the next are a number of antiquities connected with the Jews and Palestine; the sarcophagi from the Tombs of the Kings; a monument of Herod; a

Phoenician inscription recording the war of the Moabites against Israel at the death of Ahab, nearly 900 years before the Christian era. This collection has some very curious and ancient Jewish relics in the shape of coins, pottery, fragment of textile tapet, gold ornaments and other objects.

CHAPTER X.

THE LOUVRE PICTURE GALLERIES.

The Louvre Picture Galleries are located on the first floor. On the staircase are some fine sculptures. At the head of the staircase is a splendid collection given to the nation in 1870. The Dutch and French schools of the 18th. century are well represented. Various Ostades (Abraham and Isaac, and Gerard Dows) are here to be seen. Portrait of a Young Woman, Village Festival; a portrait of Pietro Mocenigo; a Man Drinking; a Man Reading, and the portrait of Marie de Medicis, with the Assembly in a Park.

In the next room are many pictures by French artists. Among the master-pieces is one by Gericoult. It is a colossal picture representing the unhappy survivors of the shipwreck of the French frigate La

Meduse. Those who escaped from the frigate were deserted by the boats while on a raft, and the greater number perished. There are many other pictures by the same artist. The wounded Cuirassier, a race at Epsom, Officers of Mounted Chasseurs charging. Here are two historic pictures illustrating scenes in the history of the great Napoleon. One representing the General visiting the plague-stricken soldiers in the hospital at Jaffa; the other the Emperor on the battle field of Eylau. Also in this hall last but not least is the one representing the Education of Achilles by the Centaur Chiron.

In the next apartment we find some splendid treasures of ancient ornaments in goldsmith's work, and torques and necklaces, ear-rings, buckles, finger-rings, bobkins for the hair etc. In the center case are three gold crowns, and a gilt helmet found in an old branch of the Seine; also specimens of metal work in the Greek and other style, found in various parts.

Through a circular vestibule, the center being adorned by a copy of an ancient vase of balsalt in the Vatican, and paved with mosaic design the visitor reaches the Galerie d'Apollon.

In this splendid gallery the chief points are the two great compositions under the arched roof at each end of the hall. One representing the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite, and various other paintings that adorn the ceiling and walls. In the glass cases placed along the room are a number of art treasures, comprising facsimiles of some of the ancient regalia of France, various relics, a splendid collection of vases in rock crystal, jasper and other valuable stones; a

sceptre and sword said to have belonged to Charlemagne and a splendid collection of emeralds.

The Salon Carre is devoted to paintings and contains some of the most famous and valuable pictures in the Louvre. Among them are the Burial of Christ, Antiope and Jupiter, Rape of Dejanira, Apollo and Marsyas, King Charles, and the Feast at the House of Simon the Pharisee by Paul Veronese.

In the room on the right is found works of the early Italian school. Among them are Nativity, group of the Virgin, the Infant Jesus, Saint Joseph and Saint Catherine, the Holy Family, and the Adoration of the Magi.

In the gallery next to this will be found the paintings, partly in an allegorical manner, historical events in the life of the Queen and her young son Louis XIII., the Flight into Egypt, the Triumph of Religion, the County Fair, the Dutch School and some fine specimens of the artist Teniers. There are many of the richest works in this gallery.

Salons Francais is a series of rooms devoted to paintings of the French school. The Martyrdom of Saint Denis of the fourteenth century, and some paintings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The second hall is devoted to a series of pictures painted for the Chartreux convent. The fifth hall contains some works by English artists; such as Cottage Scenes, the Rainbow, A Lady in White, a portrait piece, and many others including portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces.

The next hall contains some well known historical pictures such as Belisarius and Horatii.

On the other side of the court-yard are a series of rooms devoted to a collection of sketches and drawings by various painters of the old masters, of the Italian masters, and a series of cartoons representing the Triumph of Scipio. In the third and fourth rooms there are a large collection of drawings by the Spanish painters. In the fifth, drawings of the Flemish, German, and Dutch schools, including those of the best masters.

All the other rooms up to fourteen have magnificent exhibits and any one can spend all the time they may have at their command and never think that it has been squandered.

In the Pastels the principal object are bronzes, ornaments and jewellery, caskets, and a large collection of porcelain.

In the Musees is a magnificent collection of pottery bronze, glass, statuettes in ivory, bronze and wood.

In the Musees des Souverains, are the royal apartments occupied by the kings from Henri II to Louis XIII—a term of over a hundred years, and the decorations are exceedingly curious.

It was in one of these rooms that Henri IV. expired after having been mortally wounded by the knife of Ravailac. In the north west corner are models of ships of various periods and implements and arms of savage nations. Here is a model of the Suez Canal, and many rare drawings and sketches.

The church of St. Germain is another monument of mediaeval Paris, and interesting from its architecture and its historical associations. It dates back to the twelfth century.

The bell tower is of the twelfth century, and some of the statues are of this date, but the statue of St. Michael that crowns the edifice is of later date. Historically this church will always be noted for the fact that from its tower was given the signal for the horrible massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholemew's day, the 24th. of August 1572.

In Paris there was not less than 15,000 persons who were massacred, and in France it is thought they numbered over 100,000 persons.

The interior of the choir is of the thirteenth century, the nave, transepts and chapels of the fifteenth. There is a Holy water font designed by Madame de Lamartine.

Our next visit was to the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. These grounds are situated in the eastern part of the city. There are nineteen burial-grounds in the city of Paris, and this is the place of interment of most of the celebrities who die in the city of Paris. The funerals from the most magnificent to the humblest are furnished at fixed prices by a company of undertakers. These grounds were laid out in 1804. The land formerly belonged to the Order of Jesuits, and the confessor of Louis XIV. had his country house on these grounds. The cemetery is open every day from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M. to all who may wish to visit the grounds.

The general division of the vast cemetery is into broad parallel avenues, with lateral ones, and narrow paths diverging from them. The area of the grounds is about 110 acres, and all the principal parks are now filled. It is the most extravagant cemetery in

the city, and we saw more expensive tombs and monuments than we ever saw in all the grounds that we have ever visited.

Just within the principal entrance there is a fine monument by Bartholome. It is dedicated simply "To the Dead," and tells its own story. We would be glad to give a description of this imposing structure, but we simply cannot; our imagination cannot portray anything half so solemn as these statues present to the beholder. But we may say this, that the group represents the morn and evening of human life, and on the features of each statue we can see the joys and sorrows that humanity must endure. There is the birth, the early life, the manhood, and the old age. There is the smiles of childhood, the joys of early life, the happiness of manhood, and the decay and sorrow of old age. It presents the cradle and the grave. It gives us the smiles which we usually see at birth and the sorrow we see at death.

We think the artist has drawn far too strongly upon the separation. We believe man should be ready at all times for the call, and if there is a continued life, death in this life is only a birth into another. Then if it is a joy to be born into this life, and all seem to be happy, why should we feel sad over the second birth, which must be death if we would have this second life?

There are many distinguished men buried here. Arago the astronomer, Auber the composer, Rollin the republican leader of 1848, Dantan the artist, Musset the poet, Grouchy the soldier, Rachel the actor, Theirs the Statesman, and Gerecault the painter.

In the round crescent shaped area are several great musical composers. In the Grand Rond is Perier the financier and statesman. Here is the tomb of Champollim the great Egyptian traveller and antiquarian. Admiral Sir Sidney Smith a very distinguished Englishman. Which ever way we may turn in this city of the dead we come upon names of celebrities in war, politics, art, science, literature and commerce.

CHAPTER XI.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

In entering at Pont d'Iena we have the pavilions and palaces of some of the Oriental and African powers. Just in front of us and quite high up on the hill we have the beautiful palace Trocadero, and on the left we have the colonies of France, while Algeria occupies the central part facing the Eiffel tower.

The buildings around a central pavilion contain priceless treasures of native art. The exterior is handsome, but the interior is far more beautiful. The far East has sent a brilliant contribution to the Fair. The Burmese and other provinces have sent rare and beautiful specimens of their works, and especially the extraordinary carpets, which can be seen.

The section belonging to Japan, in which there is a

collection of ancient Japanese art, the native Bazaar, a Tea House, and a kind of a Cafe, are well worth a visit.

The Egyptian Building is very interesting, and also the Portuguese Pavilion. Then comes the Transvaal and the Boer Farm, which excites a great deal of curiosity. The official edifice is pretty, brilliant with much gilding, and gay with many banners and the low square building near it is in strong contrast to its light and graceful outlines. The Boer Farm House is far from being an imposing specimen of architecture, with its rough stone pillars, its thatched roof, and small windows.

Next we visit the section of the Dutch Indies, which is almost 150 feet long. Here we see the famous Temple of Tandji-Sari an edifice of immense size, profusely ornamented with sculptures which is said to have come from the original building in India. This is a remarkable example of native architecture in its utmost purity, and is one of the most beautiful buildings of the Exhibition. The other houses represent native dwellings in the island of Sumatra.

Near here we find the Chinese section, composed of two Palaces. The roof of the larger one is very remarkable; and the smaller building is so finely carved, so beautifully sculptured that it looks fragile.

In front of China is Russian Asia or Siberia. Everything here is curious. A train on the Siberian railway cars as it will be when complete.

Our next stopping point is Belgium. The exhibits here are fine but not so extended as many others. We have now arrived at the magnificent Palace of the

Trocadero. Standing on the portico we look down upon the foot of the Eiffel Tower and the Champ de Mars beyond, with the Palace of Electricity and the Chateau d'Eau.

The whole view is beautiful, but before we leave this part of the grounds we wish to visit the French Colonies.

We first enter the building of the New Caledonia where we get a plan of that colony. In the Cambodian part of the section there is a theatre.

The mountain which looms so conspicuously is the mountain of Pnom-Penk. In entering the official part designated as Indo-China, we find the pavilion devoted to Tonkin, a Chinese deity.

Across the avenue we find the exhibit Cote d'Loir, and beyond is Occidental Africa, with building erected by Dahomey. The other pavilions are devoted to Senegal and the Soudan.

Next comes Tunis, which occupies 4,000 square metres, and a more picturesque spot does not exist in the Exhibition.

Here we have a real Eastern town, with bazaars and shops where native workmen ply their different trades. In these grounds we find a restaurant where they serve strange mixtures of French and native cookery which possess novelty if nothing more. The best monuments of Tunis, are a private dwelling-house, the famous cafe of Sidi-Abou-Said, two mosques, one of Kef, the other of Kairouan, a gateway of Tunis and another of Louss. The interior is occupied by a garden and in the center is a Moorish cafe. The hillside is devoted to an agricultural

exhibition, and below they have a real wine-cellar.

The official palace is purely Arabic in style. Above, a minaret rears its graceful height and is beautifully decorated with porcelain. The exhibits comprise branches of every industry of the country as well as art. The house itself is furnished in perfect Eastern style, and we are in the Orient with its domes, narrow winding steets, and its minarets.

Spain under the Moors is very interesting, but is a private enterprise. A visit to Madagascar. A panorama representing the capture of Tananarive, and a diorama of Marchand crossing the rapids of Bangui are the principal features, and it is very popular.

On the Champ de Mars not far from the Eiffel Tower is the Palace of Forests, Hunting and Fisheries. It is a large and beautiful building, about 350 feet long and 75 feet wide. The Navigation Building and lighthouse with its powerful system of lighting is well worth a visit.

The Celestial Globe or Sphere is very curious and will be one of the novelties of the show. It is about 80 feet in diameter, and is crowned by a terrace 120 feet above the ground. It is decorated with astronomical and mythological figures. But it is not finished yet and will not be before the first to the middle of July.

The Tyrolian Pavilion is very pretty. The Transatlantic Panorama, and the Meorama are famous for their exact representations.

In the Place de l'Opique we find the dome is decorated with the twelve signs of the Zodiac. In this hall the huge Siderastat is placed. This gigantic

instrument weighs 45 tons, the object glass is about 50 inches in diameter, and the tube measures 200 feet. There are two object glasses, each of which weighs 1,600 pounds. The idea originated with an Englishman by the name of Brown. The next room is Telescope Hall. In here you can get a view of the moon and stars as they appear at a distance of a mile.

The Palace of Electricity is one of the buildings built for the Exhibition of 1889, with a new frontal structure erected several feet taller than the old building and forming a monumental entry, which when lighted with its thousands of incandescent and arc lamps, eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted, and may be characterised as a gorgeous gateway worthy of fairyland,

The building next in front is so arranged that it adds to both. To attempt to describe these wonderful structures seem impossible, as words are inadequate to give an idea of their grandeur and figures seem strangely out of place with the fairy like spectacle before us.

On either side of these triumphs of architectural art are the two buildings devoted to Mechanical Exhibits, and at the back we see the gigantic remains of the building erected for the former fair. This structure is of a light cream color which gives to the great building a lightness, we may even say an airiness, which is quite remarkable and very beautiful.

The exhibition of Agriculture and Alimentation consist, in the former, principally of immense bouquets of flowers, and in the latter fruits of all kinds and in all forms which the imagination can conceive.

Just outside the grounds at this point is the Swiss Village which might be called Switzerland itself, as it represents no particular canton, but is a combination of many towns. The hills appear like mountains, the precipices most awe-inspiring, and there is a cascade ending in a stream which is absolutely true to life.

The Palace of Tissues, Threads and Clothing is well represented and is a part of the Palace of Civil Engineering.

The Palace of Mines and Metals is a fine structure, and the exhibits are as varied as the products which they represent. All the metals that the mind can conceive may be seen here in their native purity.

Near by is the Palace Lumineux. This is one of the most extraordinary edifices imaginable, for everything in it, carpets, curtains, etc. are made of glass.

The Pavilion for the Automobile is well filled with the latest and best.

Near this is the Tour de Monde. This edifice is one of great attraction, and there are many fine paintings on exhibition, and should be seen to be appreciated.

We now pass on to the Champs Elysees. Here is the Palace of National Manufactures. In these buildings we find first, the tapestries, then crystal and glass, heating and ventilation, electric lighting, jewelry, bronzes, forged iron, wall-paper, etc. These are all of French manufacture. They are varied and very fine.

The exhibition of the art of Brellana is wonderful and is known as Bart Amorecain. The fountain of

Saint Barbe, the spire of the church of St. Jean du Doigt, and a collonade of a cloister at Quimper are the most remarkable items. There is a fine collection of embroidery, and a house from Gascony; also the furnace exhibit from Sevres.

The Palace of House Decoration is represented by Belgium, Russia, Germany, United States, Great Britain, Italy, Denmark, Hungary, Austria and Japan.

The Revolving Road is also here. It consists of two platforms of different degrees of speed. The lower one goes at the rate of four kilometres an hour, and the higher one at just double the speed. These platforms are raised seven metres above the ground. There are twelve stations in the two miles of track, and the views obtained on the journey are very fine, and the mode of traveling from part of the grounds is very pleasing and quite convenient.

The Electric Railroad follows exactly the same route but the speed is more than twice as fast and to some much more pleasing, as it is sometimes twenty feet above ground, then on a level, and then the way becomes subterranean.

The Palaces of the Army and Navy are near here. The Vamy contains among other interesting things a collection of military Souvenirs from the Ministry of War.

Here we see the foreign exhibits of engines of war in general, as well as the exhibits of the great factory of Creusot. The Prussian war exhibits are particularly interesting. Russia, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Belgian, Austrian, Portuguese, Hungarian and the United States, are all fully represented.

The Hygiene Exhibition is of great interest to the people and is complete in its several departments

In the Pavilion of the Press we find a postal bureau, a telegraphic and telephonic department, and they are each well nigh perfect in their arrangement.

The Pavilion of Mexico is one of the most original buildings of the Fair.

The Street of the Nations is along the bank of the river and many of the Palaces of the great powers are erected on the very edge. Some of these buildings are used to exhibit the products of the countries they represent, but the more important nations have separate sections in other buildings for their exhibits, and these Palaces are simply the headquarters of the commissioners.

The Palace of Servia and the Palace of Greece built in nearly the same style, both being in Grecian form.

The Palace of Sweden is exceedingly picturesque and consists of a high tower flanked by four lesser ones with a sort of pavilion at the back crowned by a cupola.

The main structure is somewhat low, and the whole building is trimmed like a lady's hat, with garlands of artificial flowers which look like festoons of light at night. One peculiarity of this house is that it is constructed entirely of wood, painted and varnished in the most gorgeous colors, typical of the people's taste.

The pavilion of Monaco represents a villa in the south of France, and contains the whole exhibit of that State.

Roumania and Bulgaria are very pretty, with their

Byzantine style, and inverted tulips and fantastic facades, which need to be seen to be fully realized.

The Palace of Spain is a conglomeration of all the celebrated buildings of the country. The Moorish style is most perceptible. The Patio with its fountain is a feature of the construction, the facades are like those of the Alcazar built by Charles Quint in the sixteenth century. There is much carving on the outside, and within, the rare collections both public and private, makes this building one of the most interesting of the foreign palaces.

The Palace of Germany is a reproduction of the style of the sixteenth century. It has a beautiful belfry, graceful gables, and bell-shaped towers. The roof is covered with painted tiles, and the walls are decorated with French paintings.

The Pavilion of Great Britain is a gem of this architectural crown. The interior is furnished by well known English firms. A room was decorated by the city of Bath. The stained glass windows are the work of Smith and Wells, two Glasgow firms. The piano was constructed by Messrs. Broadwood, and the carpets were provided by Croesley and Sons.

There is a complete fire department installed in the basement. The interior represents an English manor house with modern furnishings.

The upper story is remarkable for its hall which is 18 feet wide by 81 feet long. It has a splendid collection loaned by the Prince of Wales. The Prince being President of the Royal Commission.

The Chalet of Norway, and the Palace Belgium are good specimens of the architecture of the countries.

The Pavilion of Finland is the only building representing Russia, and is a remarkable building on account of its originality.

The Duchy of Luxemburg is in the Flemish style and picturesque in the extreme.

The Palace of Persia is in the real oriental style with all the distinctive features of the country it represents. The remarkable collection of Persian curiosities being very unique. Then comes Peru, Portugal and Denmark. All have interesting exhibits, also has Hungary.

A visit should be made to the buildings erected by Boenia and Herzegovia, they are connected by a subterranean passage. It is impossible to give a full description of these buildings as they alone form a good exhibition.

The Pavilion of Austria shows to a disadvantage on account of it being near to its more stately neighbors. The facade is a reproduction of a celebrated palace of Vienna, and the success with which solid masonry has been imitated with composite material is worthy of notice.

The Pavilion of the United States was modeled after the Capitol at Washington. All the material entering into the construction was of American origin. It is used simply as head-quarters of the American Commissioners and the people of the United States.

The Pavilion of Turkey is copied from the principal mosques of Constantinople, and the result is a typical Oriental Palace of much artistic merit. Italy's exhibit is a reproduction of the Church of St. Mark. The effect is picturesque.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

For the benefit of those who will never see the Tower, and those who have seen it and do not contemplate making an ascent, allow us to drive round to the front of it, and then walk under and around it in order to form some idea of its colossal proportions.

The Eiffel Tower is one of the modern wonders of the world. The idea of building a tower a thousand feet high has been mooted time and again, and was left for M. Eiffel to carry out the design. The Tower forms a most imposing object. Its dimensions are bewildering. Fancy three monuments like Bunker Hill's or five of London's highest towers, placed one on top of another, and you have the height of the Eiffel Tower.

The other particulars of the giant are as follows: The basis of this tower covers an area of about four acres of ground, being about 400 feet on each side of a square. The Tower is divided into three stories. On the first and second stories, cafes have been established. A glass cupola, surmounted by a powerful electric light, forms the apex of the third story; and there are intermediate floors as resting places between the second and third stories. The lightning protector stands a thousand feet above the ground. 75

The first floor is at an elevation of about 190 feet above the ground. The second about 380 feet. The third floor 906 feet above the ground.

To judge of the tower from an architectural and picturesque point of view is difficult, from the reason that nothing else exists with which it can be compared. It is only when seen from a distance, and when compared with the domes and spires, and the lofty houses of Paris, that one can realize the effect of its phenomenal altitude.

It is a work constructed with the most extraordinary ingenuity, and its lines convey grace in its construction. The base of the tower consists of four great piers, which bear the names of the cardinal points of the compass, and upon these the stability of the tower is attributable.

There is but little oscillation though it has this vast height. There is an elaborate system used for ascension. The lifts on the lower story are constructed to contain a hundred persons; those on the second story, built on the Otis system, will hold fifty persons each; beyond this to the third, twenty-five to each car. Above the upper platform is a room for scientific purposes. M. Eiffel thought the tower could be used for meteorological observations, and that currents could be studied from the points of science and hygiene, as well as the chemical point of view, the amount of electricity and moisture it contained.

M. Eiffel thought it was a laboratory such as never until now had been at the disposal of science.

The Tower will be used in case of war as a means of obtaining accurate observations of the foe.

The sensation of ascending this tower is said to be varied. To some, after the height of five hundred feet has been reached, a sense of dizziness is experienced especially if the person looks toward the ground; while others are conscious that the height has changed the atmosphere and causes an extra effort in breathing.

The Tomb of Napoleon is a wonderful palace. The dome forms in itself a separate church, and was erected by the famous architect Mansart in 1706. The handsome exterior elevation is adorned with Doric and Corinthian columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps. Statues representing Justice, Temperance, Prudence and Strength, and effigies of Charlesmagne and St. Louis, add to its appearance. The height of the building to the summit of the cross is above 340 feet, and the diameter of the dome 86 feet. The floor displays a handsome mosaic design of the time Louis XIV. In the chapels around the dome are the tombs of two members of the Bonaparte family; Joseph, king of Spain, and Jerome the Emperor's youngest brother, once king of Westphalia.

From the floor of the church by leaning over a balustrade one can look down into the open crypt, 20 feet deep and 36 feet in diameter; and here exactly beneath the lofty dome in a sarcophagus of red Finland granite, the gift of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, are deposited the remains of the great Napoleon. It was in 1840, nineteen years after his death, that the Emperor's remains were brought to France by a son of King Louis Philippe, in the fulfillment of the dead Hero's wish.

“I desire that my ashes repose on the borders of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I have loved so well.”

As a work of art, the Emperor's tomb is grand and solemn, and in keeping with the circumstances.

Twelve colossal figures, ten feet or more in height, representing the chief victories won by the Emperor, surround the gallery and contemplate the sarcophagus. They are some of the best works of Pradier. Between the statues are placed fifty-four flags arranged in six trophies. They were taken in battle. The pavement of the crypt is mosaic. The dome looking down upon the crypt, is divided into two sections, the lower containing in its twelve compartments, statues of the twelve Apostles, and the higher inside the cupola, St. Louis offering to the Saviour the sword with which he had fought for the Christian faith.

This Tomb is one of the most impressive sights of Paris, and should not be omitted.

The Hotel des Invalides, is a great institution, and one of the most interesting sights of Paris. It was founded by Louis XIV. in 1670, and the Grand Monarch was the one most called upon by right and justice to do something for the disabled military, considering the vast quantity of “food for powder” he used up during his reign.

Entering from the Elplanade you find yourself in the outer court, and notice the fourteen guns and mortars used for firing salutes. Here is a fine statue of Prince Eugene in front of the principal facade, which is about 650 feet in length and three stories high. It contains 133 windows. Over the chief

entrance in the center is a statue of Louis XIV. on horseback accompanied by Justice and Prudence. The western side of the front half is occupied by the Museum of Arms and Armors. Every part of this enormous structure is utilized though none of its halls seem to be over crowded. The location of each article, has been studied and placed to give the best and most pleasing effect.

In the Hall of Artillery there are various cannons, including two Spanish pieces from Mexico. There are two Halls of Armors and the same of Artillery and costumes of war, and a superb collection of suits of armor from the 15th. and 17th. centuries, and shields, helmets and coats of mail from the Middle Ages downwards. Some are inlaid, and are high art specimens. In these halls the exhibits are plainly labeled. In a hall joining this will be found a collection of guns and pistols, ornamented with diamonds and other precious stones. There is in these halls a large number of flags taken from various nations during the wars from Louis XIV. to the fall of Napoleon first. The valuable collection of arms and flags made by Napoleon third are in this Hall.

The valuable collection of Colonel le Clirc, consisting of model figures, representing various savage types of humanity are in those galleries, and the walls are hung with weapons, horse-saddles and harness. In a hall above this is a collection of the war panoply of all ages, from the prehistoric times of flint and bronze weapons, down to the middle ages and modern times.

There are among this collection many oriental

weapons from China. Some of them are historic, such as wooden shafts, firearms, and later the sword of Maximilian II., Napoleon, and others, with modern hemlets and crossbows. These curiosities are all clearly labeled and their nature may be readily understood by all.

On the first floor of the central pavilion is the library which consists of 60,000 volumes including some very curious manuscripts. In a hall joining these are portraits of many of Napoleon's renowned generals, and various relics and memorials of the great Emperor.

We find in the Saint Louis church many flags and banners, trophies of French victories. Many marshals and governors have monuments in this church, among them General Bertrand who was with the Emperor in his captivity at St. Helena and remained faithful to him till his death. Here, too, are deposited the heart of Vauban, the great military engineer, and Madele de Sombreuil, who in the Revolution drank a goblet of blood as a price of her father's life.

The Chamber of Deputies. This is where the legislative body hold their meetings. It is a classical building with Corinthian columns and a sculptured pediment, adorned with statues of Minerva, Themis, and other mythological personages, symbolic of the majesty and beneficence of law and order. The hall where the sessions are held is a handsome semi-circle room adorned with Ionic columns, and in the throne-room are some fine paintings. The library contains 150,000 volumes.

The Palais Royal is one of the most popular edifices

of Paris, and was built for the great Cardinal de Richelieu, and later became the residence of the Dukes of Orleans. It was partly burnt by the Communists but later was restored to its former greatness.

Not far from here is the Stock Exchange of Paris, and is thought the most noisy place in Europe. The hours of business being from 12 M. until 3 P. M. Visitors may ascend the staircase on the left-hand side and look down upon the turbulent scene.

The Bourse is built in classical style, being an imitation of the temple of Vespers in Rome. It forms a great parallelogram of about 220 feet long by 135 feet broad, and 100 feet high. The exterior is adorned with sixty-six Corinthian columns, and is approached by a broad flight of fifty steps.

The Tuileries Palace was the residence of the first Napoleon, and subsequently by the kings of France.

The Communists destroyed nearly the whole structure, but it was rebuilt by Lefuel since 1870.

Palace du Carrousel was built by Napoleon first as a monument of his victories of 1805 and 1806. The arch of Triomphe the grand entrance is 48 feet high, 63 feet wide, and 21 feet deep, and is profusely adorned with sculpture representing the wars of the first Empire. The Statue of Gambetta is just beyond the Arc, and is worthy of a close inspection, as it is a nation's appreciative memorial to this Statesman.

The Opera House is a grand edifice, and is opened three times a week. The high-class seats require that ticket holders shall present themselves in dress suit. All seats enable the holders to circulate freely on the grand staircase and waiting rooms.

Near here is the Bastille. It was built by Charles V. in 1369 and was the dreaded state prison, in which thousands of persons who had offended the then despotic government pined away and died unheeded and forgotten. When the walls of Paris were torn down in 1670 the Bastille was left standing, and among the prisoners confined there was the mysterious "Man with the Iron mask," whose identity has remained one of the puzzles of history. By a decree of the Republican Government the Bastille was torn down in about 1790 to 1800, and afterward Louis Philippe built the Column Juillet on the ground, and inaugurated it in 1840. It is 154 feet high and rests on a base of white marble. The column is adorned with the names of over 600 combatants who fell in the struggle of the 27, 28, and 29th. of July 1830, who died while contending for the liberty of France.

The Muses Camavalet was built in 1550, and the ornamentation is a strange mixture of ancient and modern art over a period of 300 years.

The first Gallery is devoted to the relics of the Gallo-Roman period which were found in and around Paris. In the Hall of Tombs we find a fine collection of Sarcophagi of almost prehistoric times. In the cellar we find those dating from the fourth century. In Halls No. 1 and No. 2, there are collections of bronze, pottery, and monuments from the Middle Ages, and from the Roman Period.

In the different galleries we find many relics. In one there is a fine numismatic collection, and some finely carved wood-work dating back several centuries. In another are drums and flags, military ban-

ners and pikes which were carried by the citizens of that early day. In the center of the room is a model of the famous prison carved in stone from its walls. In the cabinet is a lock of Robespierre's hair, a box in ivory upon which is carved the tomb of Louis XVI. and another representing the dreaded Bastille.

In the Library we find 100,000 volumes and 80,000 engravings. The magnificent bronze statue of Louis XIV. is placed in the courtyard and should not be overlooked.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NOTRE DAME.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame is situated on the eastern end of the Island de la Cite. In 365 a church was built on the site where the towers of Notre Dame now stand; and on this site formerly stood a temple of Jupiter. The second cathedral was built some centuries later and were united into one, and in 1163 the present cathedral was commenced and finished in 70 years, but since that time has undergone many renovations, and has been complete since 1845. It is now one of the finest specimens of decorated Gothic in the world.

The principal dimensions of the cathedral are: The width of the western front, 128 feet; height of the two flanking towers, 204 feet; length of the cathedral, 390 feet; width of transept, 144 feet; and height of the vaulting, 182 feet. The great western facade is divided into three stories, the lower one being occupied by three doors surrounded by elaborate sculpture. Above the central door is depicted the Last Judgment, and the door is adorned by a colossal statue of Christ, the right hand door with a statue of St. Marcel, and the left with one of the Virgin Mary, and on the sides of the Virgin are Adam and Eve, both in a kneeling attitude. The steeple is 285 feet high and is a fine specimen of mechanical art, worthy of special attention. It is made of timber and covered with lead. The interior consists of a principal nave and a double series of aisles, and will accommodate many people.

Around the walls of the church are thirty-seven chapels. There is a finely designed pulpit, and the organ is one of the marked features of the church. The wood carvings and decorations of the stalls are worthy of particular notice. There are monuments of the Archbishops of Paris surrounding the choir. The heart of Prince Talleyrand the veteran diplomatist who finished his career at the age of eighty-one is here. It was he who called Napoleon's Russian campaign "the beginning of the end."

The cathedral is well worthy of a protracted visit. The objects exhibited comprise the "crown of thorns" brought from the Holy-land; various historical sacerdotal ornaments; a piece and a nail of the true cross;

one of the cervical vertebrae of Archbishop Affre, with the bullet by which he met his death while on his errand of mercy. The coronation robes of Napoleon I. who was crowned in Notre Dame, and the robes of Empress Josephine.

Back of Notre Dame is a dismal building but one of the sights of Paris. It is the Morgue, the receptacle for the corpses of persons found in the Seine or killed in the streets of Paris, and brought to be seen and identified. The remains are exhibited on stone slabs behind a high screen of plate glass, and after having lain a certain time unclaimed are taken away and buried, but where there is a possibility of their being identified the bodies are put into a refrigerator and in a frozen condition often kept for months. Their clothes and whatever other things are found upon them are retained in case of future inquiries. And it is seldom that these grizzly couches are without tenants, for in this great city, the gayest in the world, robbery, murder, and suicide are nowhere more rife. That strange impulse which draws men, and even women and children, to gaze on a ghastly sight, brings thousands of visitors annually to the Morgue.

The Saint Chapelle is the most beautiful of all the church buildings in Paris. It belongs to the thirteenth century, having been built by Louis IX., who while on one of the crusades, received a piece of the true Cross, and he caused this shrine to be erected for a depository for this priceless Treasure. The chief points of interest in this building are the fifteen splendid stained-glass windows, the statues of the

Apostles placed against the pillars, and the magnificence of the decorated pillars and walls, brilliant with gold and color, making it with its surroundings, one of the most beautiful churches on the continent.

The "Palace of Justice," corresponds with our Law Court Houses, and forms an irregular square. It contains a number of galleries, courtyards and halls. The site of the Palace was occupied many centuries ago by a palace which was the residence of the kings of France. The police occupy a part of this building, and it was an object of the vengeance of the Communists in 1871, but has since been restored.

The prison connected with the Palace of Justice is the one where the unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette was confined for a few days preceding her execution. The cell in which she was confined has been converted into a chapel.

In entering the Hotel Cluny, we seem to be taken three or four centuries back into the days of halberts and cross-bows. In the old Roman times there existed here a palace of the emperors, connected with certain Thermal baths, of which the ruins still remain. There is a large collection of 10,000 curiosities of various kinds, among which are painting, sculpture, carving, metal work, textile fabrics, artistic furniture, porcelain and glass. Near here in the fourth room is a great canopied bed of the time of Francis I. of the sixteenth century and some fine cabinets and pieces of carved furniture of the same period, and some as early as 600.

There are many figures in these halls. One figure representing the life of John the Baptist, a cup in

enamel representing Lot and his two daughters, another cup representing Moses in the desert, visited by Jethro and Zipporah, also a sword-belt with buckle and scabbard, and nine golden crowns of the seventh century found in 1858 near Toledo, one of them belonging to a king who reigned in A.D. 649.

The Pantheon is dedicated to the patron saint of Paris. It is of modern construction, the foundation having been laid in 1784 on a site where an ancient abbey had stood. In this church Mirabeau and Voltaire were buried, and later Victor Hugo found a resting place here.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE VERSAILLES.

The Versailles is about twelve miles south-west of Paris. This trip may be by cab, tram-way or boat to Parc de Saint Cloud, and then by cab the remainder of the way. The route by boat is a pleasant one, as you get a full view of Paris and surrounding country from the boat as it descends or ascends the serpentine river Seine. There is no river which I have ever seen of its size that is navigable so far as the

Seine in France, unless the Thames of London, England, may rival it. Let us go either way we may, we shall see the celebrated race-course of Longchamps. This we believe to be the finest race-track on the continent, if not in the world. It is a three-mile track in an oblong circle. It is made of a preparation of gravel and cement, and when packed it is almost as smooth as the house floor, and never gets sticky or slippery. It is laid out nearly or quite level, and is about one hundred feet wide with nearly a full circle at the ends of the track.

If one goes by the river it is best to go to the track first, which is on the east side of the river, leaving the boat on that side, and after viewing the course, cross over one of the bridges which span the Seine, to the opposite side near the Parc de St. Cloud, which is a short distance from this point.

The St. Cloud has lost much of its interest since the demolition of the old Chateau, but it is worth the time it takes to mount the heights.

The panoramic view of Paris obtained from the terrace can be seen from no other point.

The site of the palace is now laid out as a flower garden, and not a vestige of the building remains.

St. Cloud was a favorite residence of French royalty from the time of Louis XVI. Here Napoleon I. made himself First Consul, and here Napoleon III. and Empress Eugenie resided continually. The chateau was occupied by the Germans in 1870, and is now an open question whether the fire which laid it in ruins was due to that occupation, or was ignited by French cannon from Fort Valerien.

The park is very extensive and is a favorite promenade with the Parisians.

The Grand Trianon is but a few miles from here, was built in 1688, and was occupied successively by the kings of France and by Napoleon I. and Josephine.

The most interesting feature of the Trianon is the suits of apartments prepared by Louis Philippe for the reception of Queen Victoria in 1846. The bed hangings are of the richest Lyons silks. The gardens are laid out in circles, squares, and triangles of the period of Le Notre.

The State Carriage of Napoleon I. and III. The chief feature is the coronation carriage of Charles X. This is the most costly carriage in existence; it cost about 200,000 dollars, and weighs nearly seven tons. This carriage was last used for the baptismal of the Prince Imperial in 1856 at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the carriage being occupied by the Emperor, Empress, and the Prince.

The point where one can get the best view is at the head of the stone steps at the back of the palace overlooking the grand lake. The Fountain of Latone is at the foot of these steps, and allegorically represents the goddess transforming the Lycian peasants into frogs as punishment for their having refused her a drink of cooling water. There are several fountains. Among them the Latone, the Apollo, and the Neptune. This is the most celebrated collection of fountains in Europe, or in the world. But the visitor must see the playing of all of them to form a just and fair conception of their attractions. Here may be seen the novel effect of the sun on falling water.

A visit to the porcelain Manufactory is of much interest, but one gets little knowledge of how the work is done. A workman may generally be seen turning a vase from wet clay. The furnaces are shown and also large quantities of unfinished and finished work, from the colossal vase to the egg-shell tea cup; and many of them are marked showing the estimated value.

A visit to Fontainebleau is an exceedingly interesting one. Here is the court where Napoleon I. bade farewell to his generals before his departure to exile in Elba, in 1814.

The ceiling of the Trinity Chapel is worthy of the closest notice. The paintings are in the Angelo style, representing the Descent from the Cross, etc.

In the apartments of Napoleon I. we pass through the bathroom in reaching the Salle d'Addication where the Emperor signed his addication in 1814 before his being transferred to Elba. Here may be seen the identical table used at that time; also a very famous marble bust of the Emperor.

The floor of the Council Chamber is covered with Beauvais tapestry very rich and costly. In the Throne Room is a handsome chandelier made of rock crystal, valued at about 3,000 dollars.

The Gallery of Diana is 264 feet long and contains about 35,000 books. A fac-simile of the addication of Napoleon I. is present here, and the sword of Monaldeschi who was put to death by Queen Christiana of Sweden in 1657, against the king's orders.

The Ball Room of the palace was magnificently decorated by King Henri II. This is one of the finest

room in Europe. It is 90 feet long by 30 feet wide. The panelled ceiling is made entirely of walnut and finished in the highest style of art which makes it very beautiful.

In the Apartments Blanches, Napoleon I. confined Pope Pius II. for eighteen month because he would not sanction the divorce of himself and Josephine.

The incidents of this captivity is very peculiar, and it is stated that at one interview the Emperor lost his temper to such an extent as to have positively boxed the ears of the Pope because he refused to sign away the Papal Statues of the Church.

The tapestry in the principal rooms are worth nearly a 100,000 dollars. These apartments were occupied by Charles I. of Germany in 1530, and also by Queen Victoria when she visited France in 1846.

In the fountain back of the Terrace may be seen the enormous carp fish, some of them are said to be more than a hundred years old.

The Forest is one of the most extensive in France. It is about 63 miles in circumference and covers over 42,000 acres. The principal places of interest is the Gorge, the Moving Rock, the Brigands' Cave, and the oldest tree in the forest, supposed to be over 1,000 years old. It is of enormous size, and should be seen.

A visit to St. Germain which is situated about 13 miles down the Seine, is quite interesting. The early French kings had a palace here from very old times. The chapel here was built in 840. In later years Louis XIII. died here, and when James II. of England was driven from his throne in 1688, Louis XIV. welcomed the exile with royal hospitality and gave him

St. Germain for a residence, and there the last king of the Stuarts died in 1701.

The Forest of St. Germain consists of about 11,000 acres, and is fenced in with a very substantial stone wall. The roads through this forest are very popular with cyclists. They are straight, level, and are very finely kept for this purpose.

CHAPTER XV.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

As this is our second Sunday in Paris we are going to write to-day our ideas of the religious status of the people. Of course the prevailing religion of France is the Catholic; and those who are acquainted with the tenets of that church know they are more liberal as regards the observance of the Sabbath than the Protestant believers. We find a true Catholic, and if they believe the Catholic creed they are true to their religion, as the following will illustrate: A Catholic was arraigned before a Judge for robbery and murder, and when asked what he found upon the person he had killed? He replied: Two shillings, some meat and bread. And when further questioned as to what he had done with these articles, replied that he was

hungry and so ate the bread, and as he was dry he bought a pint of whiskey with the money and drank it, but as it was Friday he threw the meat away. This will show how pronounced they are when it comes to the dogmas of their church.

In England and America, especially among the Protestant thinking people, Sunday is considered as a day of worship. We do not presume to discuss this religious opinion, or to compare the relative sanctity of other nations with our own, but we cannot refrain from pointing out that the wholesale condemnation indulged in by the English and American visitors against the "giddy, godless Parisians" is to a large extent based upon superficial examination.

From six o'clock in the morning, and even earlier, all the principal churches of the city are crowded with devout worshippers. The servants attend the earliest mass, the middle class follow later, and the upper classes attend the later service, or High Mass with music which takes place at 11 o'clock. By mid-day religious services are over and the thousands of devout worshippers of the morning will be found in the forest and the country in the afternoon, rational recreation and enjoyment is the order of the day.

All who choose to do so, can take a middle course in disposing of a Sunday in Paris. That is, they can visit one of the Catholic churches and so timed as to hear some of the magnificent music for which Paris is so justly celebrated; then attend one of the English speaking churches during the morning; in the afternoon take a quiet drive in the Boulogne, and in the evening a stroll on the Boulevards.

To those who are absolutely bent on pleasure, we will say that the most of the Galleries, Museums and Music-halls are open from 10. A.M. to 4. P.M.

The Theatres have afternoon performance on Sunday; but with fine weather we find the vast majority of Parisians out of doors with picnic baskets.

Races take place in the Bois every Sunday afternoon during the spring and autumn.

Cycling races take place almost every Sunday, and as some of the money prizes amount to considerable the attendance is generally very large.

There are many other places with fine attractions. The fountains playing at Versailles; the local "fetes" of St. Germain, the fete at St. Cloud, the fairs at Vincennes, the tree Restaurant, the bathing and boating, and other general attractions.

Musical service of the different churches is very fine. St. Sulpice has the best organ in the city. St. Eustache has one nearly as good. St. Roch is one of the richest churches and her musical service is one of the best in Paris. The Notre Dame is a very imposing place owing to its surroundings, but her music is quite inferior to some of the others. The Madeleine has the most imposing service and largest attendance of any church in Paris.

We have now given about all the principal places and points of great interest in and about Paris, and we intend to start for Southampton on the 6 P. M. train; but before we leave this beautiful capital we wish to moralize on the country and people. Or perhaps I should say: What I saw and think of the French as a people and a nation.

Perhaps it might be just as well if we were to close this part of our history without farther comments, but it seems in our general descriptions of the exposition and of the city, we have not been able to weave in "a thousand and one things" which almost every one are pleased to hear about.

As we have written the foregoing at different intervals, it is quite possible that we may have made an occasional repetition if so you will see how near alike we can tell the same story.

The things we wish to speak of are the simple things occurring in every day-life. In order to get our mind upon the subject, we shall have to take a stroll out into the city and give you what we see. As we were located in the heart of the city almost directly in front of the great city Post Office, a few steps either way brought us into close proximity to the arteries of this great metropolis.

One block to the east brought us to the largest and busiest market, as it is claimed, that there is in the whole world.

Into this market is brought daily almost the entire production which feed nearly three millions of people. Can you conceive the amount of provisions which it would take to feed three million persons? Let us make some figures, It would take at least 10,000 head of ordinary cattle; 25,000 barrels of flour; 300 tons of cabbage; 100 tons of potatoes; 500 tons of fruits, and 500 tons of other garden truck, besides hundreds of tons of other things which we cannot name. Now just imagine this amount of provisions spread out in one place, with 20,000 salesmen, and five times

as many customers, and you would have a faint picture of what may be seen any day of the week between the hours of 4 and 8 A.M. And in this motley crowd of at least 100,000 people of all sizes, grade and color, you will rarely ever see any jostling, cross words or ill feelings portrayed. We were in the city for ten days and saw only one drunken man, he was not a Frenchman. There is a group of buildings having stalls which are used for meat and fish. These buildings are about 100 feet square and 16 in number. They are arranged so a house will have just one kind.

They have almost everything in the Paris market to eat and drink, but bread seems to be the great "staff of life." Go into the market about 8 o'clock after the great rush is over, and you will see almost every one of these 20,000 salesmen with a loaf of bread under their arm or near by, from which they take bite after bite until they have eaten a loaf about ten inches long by over two inches in diameter.

Sometimes they will have a bowl of chocolate or bottle of wine in connection. If a Frenchman can have his bread and wine at 8 o'clock in the morning he needs nothing more until noon, when soup with bread and a small quantity of meat and more bread and a bottle of wine. For supper it will be more soup, bread and wine. They drink very little water, tea or coffee, and the laboring people eat but little meat, but some kind of vegetables for dinner and often for supper, but wine they must have at least twice each day. They seem to be healthy, but they do not work like the American people. That is, they see how well they can do a thing and not how much.

The market aside from the buildings previously spoken of, which are used exclusively for meats and like products, the streets which are quite wide in this part of the city, and the squares and angling corners which are plenty and large are all used for a market place. We think the market would cover fully a square mile of space. In the most of these streets from 4 to 8 A.M, no regular teams are allowed to pass through except those loaded to or from the market. There will be a narrow alley-way partially open in which a team may be driven by using great care.

The vehicles used for hauling the vegetables are a kind of cart, a two wheeled conveyance, and they will be propelled by almost every conceivable power. Some will be drawn by a horse, others by an ox, cow, dog, donkey, goat, man, boy, and last but not the least uncommon, a woman or girl harnessed up with a dog, goat, donkey or man. These carts loaded high up are brought from out side of the city proper. That is the part of Paris enclosed within the walls. This part of the city is about five miles across and is nearly round, and has a high wall around it. There are 54 gates in this wall in which all the traffic from the outside is done through.

We learned that every pound of farm or garden produce has to pay a certain per cent to be allowed to sell it inside of the gates. Some traders pay a licence for the privilege of being on the market, while others pay such a per cent on what they sell. Flowers seem to be a great commodity in the Paris market. There are hundreds of those carts loaded with all kinds of plants that have a bloom. We are unable to

tell the name of one fourth of them. The peonies, pinks, sweetwilliams, violets and that kind of flowers seemed to have the lead of the market while we were there. Those flowers are assorted, dampened and tied into bunches to be sold for from one cent up, and placed in a stand basket carried on the back of women principally, and hawked about the city. Every one here purchases flowers. It would seem that they are a part of the Parisians life, and the trade in this line is immense. It is said that there are tricks in all trades but ours. It seems that a certain color is very popular with the people, and when they cannot get flowers of that shade, the dealers have recourse to coloring them with dyes, and unless you are well acquainted with the flower you cannot tell.

CHAPTER XVI.

A LIVING IN PARIS.

A living, that is the provisions which will sustain life, can be had quite cheap. A fair breakfast may be had for from 4 to 6 cents, of our money. A dinner with soup, meat and vegetables for about 15 cents, and 10 cents will get a very good supper. There are places where a person can get to lie down for from 6 to 10 cent per night; or in the workingmen's house

board and lodgings may be had for about two dollars per week. But in anything like nice quarters the charges will be from ten to twenty dollars per week. Paris is a great place for "tips;" or in other words you have to pay for all attendance. You pay so much for your board and then so much for one to wait on you. Then you pay so much for a room, then you pay so much to have your bed made, so much for napkins, so much for soap, so much for lights, so much to have your grip carried up or down stairs, and so much if you have water to drink without ice, which is very seldom used other than to make ice-cream and the like. A person may think he is getting a room quite reasonable at the first cost, but when all the perquisites are added he finds his bill nearly doubled.

This seems to be a custom of the country, and is all right when one gets use to it. It is only paying for what you have to different persons.

While on our visiting trip to the country I had a chance to see the different modes of farming. We did not see anything that we could class as real farming. There is some beautifully located land. Some of it being level, while other is rolling, and still other that we would call decidedly broken, hilly and mountainous. As far as we were able to learn, the crops are grown in about the same way. Hand labor is used in producing all crops. Hand plowing, hand planting, hand hoeing, and hand harvesting. One horse making a team for all work on the farm.

We judge from what we could learn, that the most of the good land is owned by the rich men of the

country, and let in small tracts to tenants. The tenants living in small villages or burgs and go out each day to work the land. Nearly all who work land have a large or a small horse, or donkey, which when hitched to their cart produces a mode of transportation to and from their work, which will sometimes be several miles away. At early morning or late in the evening may be seen a cart with a donkey attached and man with wife and several children, going or coming from their work and they seem to be happy.

The land is worked in slips or strips, often not more than 20 to 40 feet wide and often from 50 to 100 rods long. There will be a narrow strip in beets, another in cabbage, then carrots, raddishes, lettuce, potatoes, and then grains and grasses; the whole not occupying more than one to ten acres, and even the side hills and we might say mountains, where the side is not too near a perpendicular are worked.

When we get into a country where stock raising is practiced, then we find nearly all the land into grass or other soiling crops. Many of the cattle used for beef are grown and fed here.

We think but few are grown as we grow them on good rich pasture. Much of the land is sown into what will make a good product for soiling. Then the crop is either cut and fed to stock while in yards or will be fed in the way we call "hogged down." This is done by fencing off a small piece and turn whatever you have upon it and when the feed is gone take another piece. This is a common way to feed sheep and hogs. Turnips is a great feed for sheep, and is used to some extent for hogs, Cattle are fed

on the grasses and root crops such as beets and some other roots which we are not acquainted with.

They have a good stock of horses, the French Norman, but we were unable to trace them out to find what would be called standard-bred. We think they are cross-bred to a great extent, as we saw almost all kinds in the market stands, as much so as we would see them in any city in America. In speaking of good horses, one must not imagine that all are good, far from it. If one should stand on the street corner and look at every horse that would pass for an hour, I do not believe he could call more than three out of each ten good with fine points. The faults with them are, some would be too large, some too small, others would have too long legs; some would have crooked legs, and some would be fat and others too poor.

Their breed of cattle and sheep are fair. We saw Short-horns, Guernseys and Jerseys. Being within about fifty miles of their home, we saw them in their purity. We do not think they have any native bred Jerseys which can show the butter qualities which some of our American bred cows can show.

If we were to search for a great butter cow we should not go to Guernsey or to Jersey for it. We have better butter cows in America than can be found on either of the Islands. We do not say but what they have good cattle; they certainly have, but they are not bred there to that state of perfection that they are here in America.

We have now given a few rambling thoughts about France and her people, and as it is about the hour of our departure for Havre and Southampton,

we shall leave the subject for the present and give our return trip, and if we have the space before we close this manuscript we will give another chapter of what we saw in Paris by "lamp light."

We saw but little of France on our return trip, as the most of the way was made after the shadows of the evening. We made the distance in due time, and the transfer from train to steamer without a mishap. On our arrival we found the boat ready to cast her moorings.

We had the same craft that we had crossed the channel in ten days before. The vessel was not over crowded, we had plenty of room and it being quite calm we had a delightful trip, arriving at Southampton about 6 o'clock A.M. The distance across being about one hundred and twenty miles.

Southampton is one of the most ancient of English towns, and from the Saxon times it has been an important place of trade and shipping point. It was from this port that Henry V. embarked on the expedition of victory of Agincourt, over 500 years ago. It has a history second to but few cities in England.

The famous docks are the principal feature of the place. Some half a mile east are the public parks very tastefully laid out. The ruins of Netley Abbey, and the New Forest are of interest. There are many fine buildings in the place; some elevated crossings over the streets and railroad. The cars from all the roads coming into the city are run down on to the docks which makes the transfer of passengers and freight very simple and without loss of time. Those docks are immense.

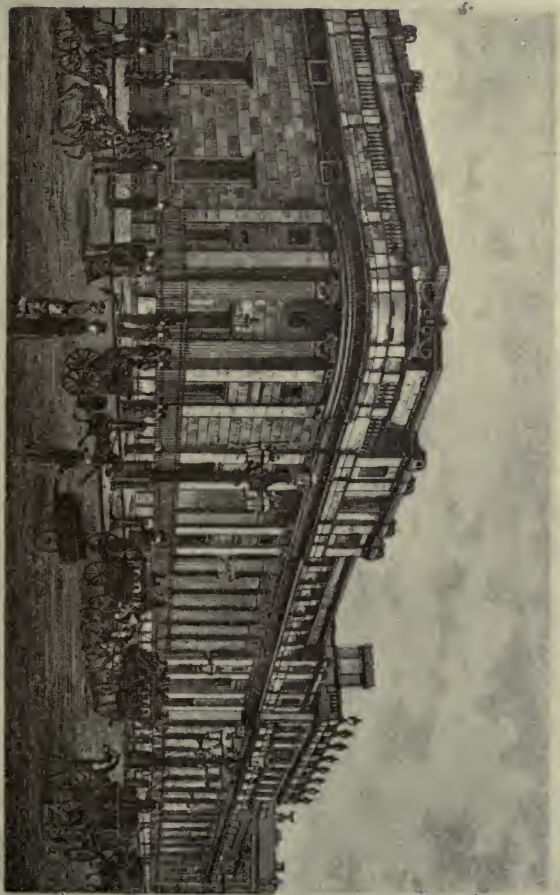
From Southampton we took the train to London, arriving there about noon. Here we found everything in a terrible bustle. Everybody moving as if they had but a short time more to live, and wished to get all the good out of this life they could. The Waterloo station is large but by having the name of the hotel we wished to go to it was but a few minutes before we were rattling through the streets of the largest city in the world just as unconcerned as if we had lived there half our days. The "Cabby" knew the street and house and in due time we arrived at the hotel and found the landlady ready to receive us.

We found comfortable quarters for 6 English shillings per day including everything connected with room and board. After fortifying the inner man we went down to find our banker and after a lengthy walk at sight seeing we returned to our hotel tired enough to eat and sleep well. In the morning it was voted that we should go to London Tower. We say it was voted that we: this time we is used to designate a company; that is my daughter, self, and two of the old bachelors who went over in the boat with us and boarded and hoteled with us while in Paris, and came to London with us.

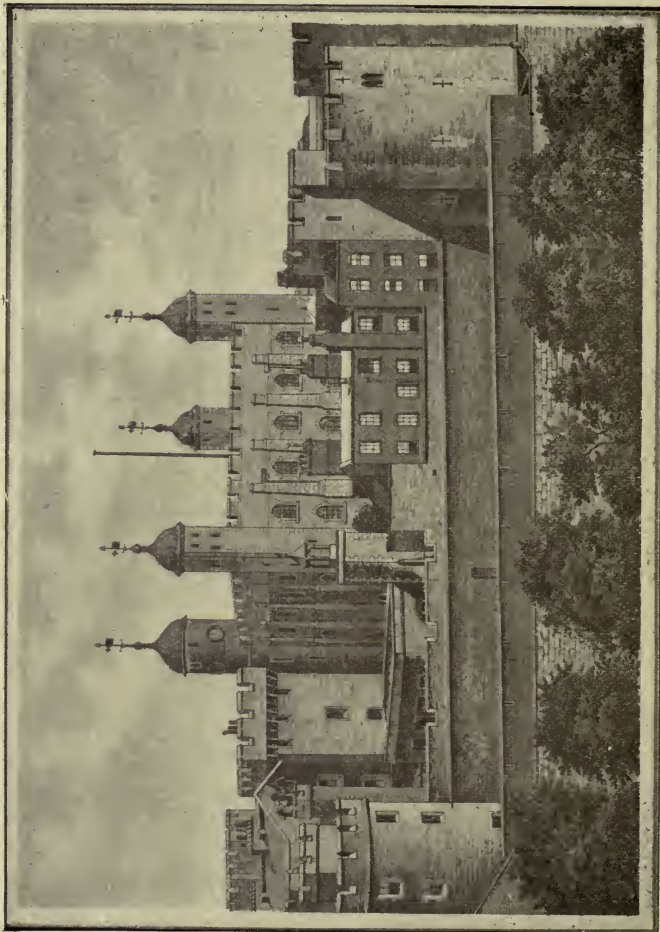
One of these gentlemen bore the name of Massey, and was about 40 years of age. The other was about 50 years old and had the name J. T. Reynolds. The former from Canada, and the latter from Georgia. And by the way the one from Georgia was quite a character, and might pass in some respects as a real yankee. It would seem that he was northern born and claimed Ohio for his native state, but had been

connected with the pine lands of Georgia for nearly 30 years. He had never married because the girl whom he wanted married another man that had more money at that time than he had.

The love he bore for her seemed to never have died out entirely; yet in after years she became a widow with several children, but then he would not have her. She seemed to have made a failure in selecting a partner, as the one she took became a drinking man, and ran through what he had and also what he could get from her. After he lost his girl, he became a little unsteady until by drinking cider-brandy the "D.T's." got hold of him and the Doctor told him that the next time he had such a spell it would take him over to the other side of the "river Jordan." This seemed to have opened his eyes to the real danger before him, and since that time he has been strictly temperate, and among other things to be good, he joined the Presbyterian church and became an Elder, and Superintendent of a large Sabbath School. He could preach, pray, exhort, or sing, at a moment's notice. Sometimes he would get a little too religious but would usually keep himself "bottled up," so we got along very quietly. He made several purchases for his particular class, and among other things he obtained a very beautiful dress pattern for one of the teachers in his school. He was quite fanatical on religion, but on the whole a real kindly disposed man.



BANK OF ENGLAND.



LONDON TOWER. REFERENCE: PAGE 107.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

“As the Tower of London” was the first place we visited we shall give an outline description of this world wide tower. The whole structure covers over 12 acres and is surrounded by a wall and outside a moat. The wall is about 20 feet high the moat 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep which formerly was kept filled with water, but was drained in 1843. The first tower was commenced in 1078 and completed in 20 years. There were some additions in 1240, and others in 1465. It was built and used as a palace at first then it became a prison, but is now an arsenal and a depository of the crown jewels.

As we reach the outer Bail, the Bell Tower is on the left in this part the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Queen Mary. Between the outer wall and the fortification we see the Traitor's Gate directly opposite the Bloody Tower in which the sons of Edward IV., were murdered by order of Richard III. Passing through under the Bloody Tower while in the inner Bail we can observe the White Tower which is 116 feet long, 96 feet wide and 92 feet high. The walls are 15 feet thick, surmounted by turrets. In

is tower Prince James of Scotland was confined in 1405. It is near this room where the bones of the two princes were found.

Sir Raleigh wrote the History of the World while imprisoned in a room on the first floor. On the second floor is the Chapel of St. John. Adjoining this is the Banqueting Hall. It is now used as an armory and has about 60,000 rifles when full. The upper floor has a collection of ancient armour implements of war, instruments of torture, block and axe, and spoils from Indian campaigns. Beneath this tower are dungeons and chambers of torture. In the inner Bail is the Council Chamber where Guy Fawkes was examined while under application of the most severe torture.

In this tower Anne Boleyn, Earl Warwick, Lord Dudley with his father and brothers were confined. This part was built in 1199.

In the Bowyer Tower Henry VI., was murdered by order of the Duke of Gloucester, and the brothers of Edward IV., were drowned here in a butt of wine in 1474.

In the southeastern angle there is a curious carving representing a sphere with the rodial signs cut by Draper who was confined here on a charge of sorcery in 1560. In returning by the south passage we came to the Traitor's Gate through which State prisoners pass. Through this gate Elizabeth went to her cell, Buckingham to his, Wallace and Bruce to theirs. Near here in the Wakefield tower are kept the royal crowns and sceptres, orbs and swords, coronation ampulla and baptismal font. The keh-i-nor, the

stone of fate is now kept at Windsor Castle. But the diamonds and rubies, stones and gold which are here for safe keeping are worth \$15,000,000.

At the northeast corner of the tower is the little burial ground belonging to the St. Peter's Chapel. In this chapel are the remains of more Queens, Dukes, Earls, Lords and Ladys than can be found in any other place in England, all having been beheaded by an opposing power which was ruling when the acts were done.

Our next visit was through White-Hall. At the top of the street is a statue of Charles I. Near here is the Great Scotland Yard, formerly the headquarters of the Police force. Here is located the great York house, formerly occupied by the Archbishop of York, but is now used as a museum. Among the collections is a model of the battle of Waterloo containing 190,000 figures, the skeleton of Napoleon's charger, Marenao. From White-Hall, Elizabeth was carried through the Traitor's Gate a prisoner, from which she returned to be crowned Queen of England.

We next visited Regent Park. This is one of the largest and finest in London. It covers an area of 472 acres, and was laid out in 1812. Within the park are the gardens of the Royal Botanical and Toxophilite Societies, with the clock and automatic figures. The Zoological department is one of the largest and most varied menageries in the world. We cannot enumerate the individuals composing this great collection. Almost every animal in the world may be found here.

North of the Zoological gardens is Primrose Hill

which is 205 feet high from which a fine view of London may be had. Victoria Park contains 290 acres, and Finsbury Park has 120 acres and cost the city about \$500,000, and was opened in 1869.

We next visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. This is the largest collection of modeled figures in the world. And they are so true to nature that a person will often mistake them for living persons. A little episode happened which we cannot afford to let pass without noting it. As we were desirous of obtaining a catalogue of the exhibition we requested of our guide where we could obtain one and was directed to what appeared to be a young lady sitting at a table with several catalogues before her, we asked for one and the price and was somewhat surprised that she did not reply, and turned around to leave her when the guide came up and asked if we had obtained what we wished, and we replied that she did not seem to understand what was said to her, when he answered that he did not think she could hear or speak, and then we fully realized that the lady we were trying to talk with, was only an extraordinary fine model placed there in that position for those who wished to play a joke upon their friends. The guide asked pardon for the part he had enacted, and we enjoyed examining hundreds of others just as good. In fact we often found ourself almost upon the point of bowing to some finely executed model.

We shall not attempt to give anything like a full description of what we saw as a volume could be written upon the wonderful collection, but shall merely touch here and there a point as it may present

itself to us; the Tiger Hunt, the first models we encounter as we enter the room is a fine piece of workmanship. His Royal Highness has mortally wounded one tiger when another springs from the jungle and lands upon the elephant, Juno, but the rider has changed his gun and is in the act of giving the other a quiescence. This elephant was born in 1785 and died in 1892 being over one hundred years old.

In room 1 we find Matilda, wife of King William I., she was the most beautiful woman in England.

King William I. was born in 1027. He ruled with an iron-hand. He introduced the Curfew bell, a signal, which at 8 o'clock at night, every fire and light to be extinguished. He laid waste a compass of thirty miles in Hampshire to form the New Forest, to gratify his passion for the chase. He died in 1087.

From the time of William I. to Edward III., from 1027 to 1312, there were 14 Sovereigns to the English throne. Some died and others were murdered, but their models are all here in life size, arrayed in the costume of their time. Edward III. known as the Black Prince, claimed the throne of France, which led to the one hundred years war with France. In his reign oil painting was perfected, and gunpowder was invented; also paper making was brought to a certain state of perfection, but he out lived his greatness and died in 1377.

Isabella of Valois, was married to Richard II. when she was only seven years old; born in 1389 and died in 1437.

Queen Joan was arrested on a charge of witchcraft and imprisoned in the castle and died in 1437.

Catherine Howard fifth queen of Henry eighth who was beheaded in 1542 on a charge of unfaithfulness to the King. A very beautiful but dissolute woman.

We have now come to where two of England's most noted Queens are located; Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, the former known as Bloody Mary. During her youth she adhered firmly to the Roman Catholic faith, and on her accession in 1553, and after a ten day's reign of Lady Jane Gray, she attempted to set up the Catholic religion, which in order to do, many of the leading Protestants were burned for heresy. Mary died in 1558. She had some good qualities, but was the darkest of bigots and completely under Priestly influence.

Elizabeth came to the throne after the death of her sister Mary. She allied herself with the reformers and re-established the Protestant religion. Her reign was made illustrious by the great statesmen and warriors, poets and navigators, who spread the fame of Britain. Elizabeth had bright talents and great resolution. She was never married, but her flirtations were many. She was a strange compound of magnanimity and meanness, heroism, fickleness, sagacity and vanity. She died in 1603.

We now come down to Cromwell who was born in 1599 and was made Lord Protector in 1653 for five years. He was sent to Parliament in 1640 by the Puritan party. He took an active part in organizing the army, and with the troupes trained and under his command he won the battle at Marston Moor in 1644 and at Naseby in 1645. In 1653 he was made Lord Protector and ruled for five years. It was through

him that Charles I. was put to death. He was a great man, though perhaps a very bad one.

From Cromwell to George the third, there were six monarchs in England from 1658 to 1760, a little over 100 years. George the third was a patriotic, well meaning monarch, always anxious to do right. The last years of his life were darkened by insanity. His rule closed in 1811, though his life was prolonged until 1820. We now come down to William the fourth, the third son of George the fourth, born in 1765 and died 1837. He was married in 1818. They had two daughters but both died before they were a year old. By the death of these two children, his niece, the Princess Alexandrina Victoria daughter of Edward Duke of Kent became heiress to the throne. George IV. was a bluff, warm hearted monarch universally beloved by his subjects

We find the model of Garibaldi, George Washington, Thiers, Carnot, Macmahon, Princess of Wales, Leopold, M. De Lesseps, Kipling, Shakspeare, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Roberts, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Li Hung Chang, Captain Dreyfus, Rothschild, Lady Jane Grey, John Calvin, and Mary Queen of Scots.

The last named was the daughter of James V. king of Scotland, and was born in 1542. By the death of her father she became Queen when only eight days old. She was sent to France when she was six years old and was married to Dauphin when she was sixteen, who became king of France in 1561. After his death she returned to Scotland but was driven from there to England and was imprisoned by Elizabeth, and beheaded by her in 1587.

Here we find the model of Martin Luther, Irving, Lord Dunraven, Queen of Spain and Infant Son, Mc. Kinley, Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland, President Harrison, President Garfield, Benjamin Franklin Charles Dickins, Lord Nelson, Madame Tussaud, Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria, Czar of Russia, Emperor of Germany, Charles Bradlaugh, William Booth, Stanley, John Wesley, Hon. Gladstone, Prince Albert, John Burns, Rev. Spurgeon, Lord Byron, Robert Burns, Joan of Arc, Lord Macaulay, John Bright, Captain Webb, Tom Thumb, Tennyson, Sims, Napoleons first, third and only Son.

We have given a few of the names of the models of those most familiar to the American people, there are hundreds of others who are just as well represented but are not so generally known to the public. These models as we have already said, are the very finest works of art that are extant, and wish we had space to give a more extended history.

We are now at the picture and relic gallery and it is immense. We can only give the names of a few of the most pronounced.

The flag of Elba, a picture of Napoleon on horseback, crossing the Alps. A Battle of Waterloo. The Emperor's first and second wife. King of Rome, Jerome Napoleon, the mother of Napoleon I. and the Brothers and Sister of the first Napoleon.

A Shirt worn by Henry IV. when stabbed in 1610. The stains of blood are still to be seen. The Chair used by Napoleon at St. Helena, and a piece of willow from the tree under which he was buried. The

military carriage of Napoleon I. Glass cases of wearing apparel, Jewelry, Dessert and Library fixtures, also Swords, Sash and a table used by Napoleon I.

There are the marble Busts of the entire family of Napoleon I. and III. The likeness of Mrs. Maybrick who poisoned her husband. Balfour convicted for fraud.

We have now arrived at the Chamber of Horrors, we would leave this part out if we could, but should not be doing justice to the reader unless we name some of the thing we saw in this chamber.

The first seen is the six Stages of Wrong. These are all models and are made true to life. First temptation, second, the game; third, ruin; fourth, revenge; fifth, guilty or not guilty; sixth, his last journey, and thirty years in prison. The Reading Baby Farmer was condemned to death for the murder of a number of babies entrusted to her care. Thurtell, hanged for the murder of Mr. Weare. Orsone Pierri, and Pianori beheaded for the attempted murder of Napoleon III. which failed but several others were killed. Charles Peace, John Oard, William Fish, James Lee, James Rush, Walter Miller, Wainwright, Good, Guiteau, Davis, Benson, Paine, Owen, Muller, Mullins, Hall, Fowler, and Hull.

The above names belong to murderers who were hung or beheaded for their crimes. The models are all there and the real instruments by which they suffered many of them are there to be seen.

A model of the Bastille, a State Prison in Paris, surrounded by a moat and the ramparts of which are armed with cannons.

We come now to the most extraordinary relic in the world. We see here the original Knife and Lunette that decapitated 20,000 persons, among whom were Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, the Duke of Orleans, Robespierre, and which may be said to have shed the best as well as the worst blood of France. This relic was purchased by Madame Tussaud from the grandson of the original executioner. This machine being a modification of the "Scottish Maiden," the "Halifax Gibbet," and the "Italian Carretto."

We have now the head of Marie Antoinette, guillotined October 16th. 1493. This model was taken immediately after her execution by order of the National Assembly of France by Madame Tussaud's own hands.

There is a long and interesting history connected with the beheading of this unhappy Queen. Those who wish to follow this scene farther can do so by obtaining a history of the French Revolution. We will simply add that we believe that she was a much abused person, and had she not been Queen, the entire nation would have loved her as a good woman.

We see next the heads of Herbert, and Robespierre. The former was beheaded by order of the latter in March 1794, and in July of the same year the latter's head was cut off by the same instrument and headsmen. The reign of terror ceased when the Protector's head fell into the basket.

In the Hall of Tableaux are many fine representations. The finding of the body of Harold the English king. Alfred the Great, as cowherd in Neatherd.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LONDON'S GREAT MARKETS.

The Greater London covers an area of 688 square miles, and its population is over six millions. There are 800,000 houses, and about 8,000 miles of streets.

It is estimated that there are 750,000 cats, and dogs and horses almost without number. The cats live on the 156,000 horses which die annually, and doled out in penny and half-penny installments. To feed the six millions is another thing. It is estimated that to feed the people one year it will take 100,000 head of cattle, 400,000 head of sheep, 50,000 calves, 50,000 hogs, 3,000,000 rabbits, 50 acres of poultry, and a pyramid of bread 600 feet square and a thousand feet high.

There are more than 50,000 dealers of vegetables and provisions. We saw the finest beef and mutton in this market that we ever saw. The market houses are better arranged than any other place we ever saw. The stalls are large and the alley-ways wide. There is no crowding here; every one has plenty of room and there is plenty of meat for all. In the vegetable market for the poor people we find more of a French market, that is less room, more stock and usually a large crowd of people.

We saw next Bartholomew's Church. It is a fine structure, and near by is the church of St. Paul, built in 1633. Covent Garden Market is near here. It is the high toned fruit and vegetable market of the city. The Smithfield Market being the principal meat market. The building is 630 feet long, 245 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The roof is of iron and glass, and the structure covers three and a half acres. Near this place is where the public executions were formerly performed. Fronting the Market is St. Bartholomew's Hospital. There are 674 beds, and there are received annually about 6,000 patients, and affords relief to nearly 150,000 out-patients.

We now get a view of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is built in the form of a cross. Its length from east to west is 550 feet, the breadth 118 feet, the transept is 250 feet long, the inner dome 225 feet high, and from the pavement to the top of the cross 363 feet. There is a facade 180 feet broad with a group of statuary, representing Queen Anne, with England, Ireland, France, and America, around her. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of St. Paul 15 feet high. The interior is massive in size and well studded with statues from the best masters. The total cost of the whole work is supposed to have been between two and a half and three million dollars.

The entrance to the upper portion is by three flights of stairs of about 130 steps each. From this point an extended view of the city may be had. Above this point 45 feet higher is the cross. There are many notable persons interred here. Among them are Dr. Samuel Johnson, Lord Nelson, Lord Cornwallis, Sir

Peter Cooper, Sir John Moore and a Monument of the Duke of Wellington.

The celebrated Banking-house of Rothschild is located near by, and also London Bridge. Near here is the location of the famous Boar's Head Tavern, associated with Jack Falstaff's accounts of his encounter with the "rogues in buckram" at Gad Hill.

The Monument erected to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666 is situated here. The shaft is 202 feet high and is located 200 feet from where the fire commenced. It has an urn surrounding it 42 feet high. The stairs have 345 steps. It has an iron grating to prevent persons from jumping off. Six suicides have sought death in that manner.

Further on we pass Philpot and Lovers Lane, then Mincing Lane and Mark Lane, where the Corn Exchange is located, and other grain houses.

We now come directly facing the Tower. In the northwest angle of the outer wall, is the site of the scaffold which for many years was constantly crimsoned with the blood of royalty. The strong men and delicate women, the flower of youth, the fulness of manhood, and the ripeness of age, all contributed to the sanguinary history of Tower hill. Among whom were Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas More, Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Stafford, and Lord Lovat, who in 1747 closed the long list who suffered on the block in England.

Curiously preserved is the head of the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Gray, may now be seen under glass, in the Church of Holy Trinity. This head which was found preserved in tannin in a

vault near the altar, is perfect even to the twin marks of the axe, the false blow which failed to kill, and the one which severed the head from the body. The features are perfect.

The Royal Mint was erected on the site of an old Abbey. The various implements employed in producing the coins of the realm are worth seeing. There is a sub-way from near this point leading underneath the river Thames. It is a damp and unpleasant passage seven feet in diameter and is reached by a winding staircase of 96 steps.

The Tower Bridge just below the Tower, is a balanced drawbridge and stands 142 feet above high water level, and is constructed of steel. The center span is two hundred feet long and is composed of twin bassets, which can be raised in one and a half minutes for the passage of vessels. The whole bridge is half a mile long and cost 1,250,000 dollars; the annual cost to maintain it is 75,000 dollars.

Victoria Embankment extends from Waterloo Bridge. It is a noble thoroughfare and extends a little over a mile. It is macadamized 64 feet wide, with a row of trees on each side.

Cleopatra's Needle, one of the famous obelisks of Heliopolis. It was presented to the British Government by the Viceroy of Egypt in 1819; it is 68 feet high and weighs 180 tons.

Going west from this point we pass Westminster Bridge, the Parliament Buildings, the Thomas Hospital, the Whitehall Gardens and the New Scotland Yards and Police Station. A wonderful place and should not be over looked.

Piccadilly street is one of the busiest in the city, and we judge that much wealth is here located. The Burlington House is built upon this street. Located in this house is the Royal Society, the Royal Academy of Arts, the London University, the Astronomical, Geological and Chemical Societies. West of the house is the Burlington Arcade, and opposite the Church of St. James.

Old Bond street is near here and is noted for its art stores and jewellery shops.

Near to Hyde Park is the new equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. He once lived near this place, so also did Baron Rothschild. It is an interesting fact not generally known that there are only about 76 equestrian statues in the world, and that the larger part stand on British soil.

The Mayfair is a popular street, and many men of note have lived there.

At the intersection of Cockspur and Pall Mall, is a bronze statue of George III. In the center of Waterloo Place is a monument erected to the memory of 2,162 officers and privates of the Guards who fell in the Crimean War.

There are many fine residences and business blocks in this part of the city.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Buildings erected on the site of those destroyed by fire in 1834, was begun in 1840, and is probably the largest Gothic structure in the world. It covers nearly eight acres, it being on one side 900 feet long, and is built chiefly of granite stone.

The exterior is ornate in the extreme, comprising statues and coats of arms of all reigning Sovereigns from the Conquest to the present time. At the southwest angle is the Victoria Tower 75 feet square and 340 feet high. The central tower is 60 feet square and 300 feet high. The Clock Tower is 40 feet square and 320 feet high. The clock runs eight days. The hours are struck on a 13 ton bell,

The House of Commons is 70 feet long, 45 feet wide and 45 feet high. The sessions open at 3 P.M. and usually close at 12 midnight.

The House of Peers is 97 feet long, 45 feet wide and 45 feet high. The Throne occupies the south end of the hall, and is decorated with a richly gilded canopy.

A Peer's order is necessary to obtain admission to the House of Lords during its sessions. Within the building are 100 staircases and 1,100 apartments.



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

67. STEPHEN'S CO.



LONDON BRIDGE.

It is warmed by 16 miles of steam pipes, and lighted by electricity. The cost of erecting this building and improvements, amounted to over \$15,000,000.

Westminster Hall, on account of its remarkable historic associations is of great interest to the sight-seer. This hall is 590 feet long, 98 feet wide, and 92 feet high. The roof is self sustaining. This building was commenced in 1097. In 1291 it was partially destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in 1398, and some repairs were made in 1820. Cromwell was acknowledged Lord Protector of England in this room, and in less than a decade his body was dragged from the Abbey to Tyburn, where headless it was cast into a pit beneath the gallows. His head with others were exposed on the pinnacles of Westminster Hall where it remained thirty years, and finally was blown down by a strong wind.

Here Wallace was condemned, Sir Thomas More, the Earl of Essex, and Guy Fawkes, were sent to the block. Lord Byron was tried here for killing Chaworth in a andduel, Lord Hastings had his trial which covered the space of seven years. Mr. Gladstone's remains lay here in state two days before interment.

Westminster Abbey is the most interesting Christian edifice in the world. The original church was founded about 616, and was destroyed in 985. Another was erected in 1049 to 1065, and the Towers were completed in 1714.

The Abbey is 513 feet long, the chapel 403 feet, the transept 200 feet, length of choir 155, height 101 feet. Towers 225 feet high. It is one of the grandest structures that we have ever seen.

In this church all the Sovereigns from the Confessor to Victoria were crowned and the dust of more than twenty of them lie within its vaults and tombs.

In the north transept are the tombs of many of the great men of the times. Lord Pitt, Channing, Newcastle, Mansfield, Sir Robert Peel, Beaconsfield, and Gladstone, Sir Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Ben. Johnson, William Pitt, Major John Andre, Isaac Watts, John Wesley, Macaulay, Shakespeare, Campbell, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, and Longfellow are also interred here.

In a room adjoining is the box in which the standards of silver and gold are kept; and back of this is a red granite shaft 60 feet high, erected in memory of those who fell in the India war.

St. James' Park which is near here, contains 83 acres. The Green Park has 71 acres. Both are well laid out, and bordering on them are many fine mansions, also Wellington Barracks, and near by is Constitution Hill, where Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and killed in 1850, and here three attempts have been made on the life of the Queen.

Hyde Park joins those already named. At the north east entrance is a Marble Arch costing nearly 500,000 dollars. There is 388 acres in this park, making with the other two parks over two miles long by about one-half mile wide.

The Royal Albert Memorial was erected here at a cost of 600,000 dollars.

Opposite the memorial is the Royal Albert Hall. It cost 1,000,000 dollars. It is circular and 800 feet in circumference and will seat 8,000 people.

Buckingham Palace is the residence of the Queen when in London and is in the west end of the Mall. The building is not handsome, it is quadrangular in shape, and contains Salon, Drawing Room, and Picture Gallery.

The Royal Stables contain room for forty carriages and for the state harness-horses. The elaborate State Coach cost nearly 40,000 dollars.

The National Gallery was founded in 1824. It has a large collection of paintings. Two collections cost over 600,000 dollars.

The British Museum was founded in 1700; 53 years later a subscription of 500,000 dollars was raised and it now embraces the most notable collection of books, manuscripts, drawings, prints, etchings, coins and medals, ancient and modern, antiquities and sculptures, gems and gold ornaments of all ages, that have ever been gathered in any country.

There are 2,200 volumes of the catalogue. The library of printed books number 1,350,000. There are 50,000 volumes of manuscripts, nearly as many charters; 7,000 seals and casts, and more than 110 papyri in Greek, Coptic and Latin languages. The Art gallery of South Kensington has 50,000 volumes, 60,000 engravings, 45,000 photographs, and over 17,000 drawings.

One should not fail to visit the Indian Museum, which is filled with countless works of art from India. The Patent Office Museum has the model or the original of all the early inventions of the age, among which are the first hydraulic press, engine, steam-boat, and locomotive ever seen in England.

The Crystal Palace, formerly a part of the Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park is an object of great interest. The whole cost has amounted to nearly 5,000,000 dollars. It is 1,600 feet long, 380 feet wide, and nearly 200 feet in height at the center. The Palace has a large collection of almost everything. The grounds cover about 200 acres and are well laid out and have the finest fountains in the world.

In Tetter Lane is where Richard Baxter lectured and preached in 1672. Whitefriars is near here. A Carmelite convent once stood here, and hither insolvent debtors flocked and found safe refuge for a time, and as no warrant could reach them except one issued by the Lord Chief Justice, the street soon became peopled with thieves and libertines. It is at this spot where "Jack the Ripper" put in his wholesale work of cutting open females. We saw the identical place where three of the murders were committed. It is said that he committed more than twenty of these atrocious crimes before it was stopped, and it has never been known just who was the person.

St John's Gate is a relic of the old Priory. Above the gates are rooms once occupied by the founder of the Gentleman's Magazine, which numbered Dr. Johnson among its contributors, and here the grandfather of J. Wilkes Booth was buried.

Through Bishop's gate we pass St. Botolph's church near which is Houndsditch, out of which extends the well known "Petticoat Lane."

It is said the Old City of London is the most wonderful place in the world. It is the smallest but the most valuable. It has an area of one square mile but

produces a rental of 20,000,000 dollars annually. Land has been sold in this area for over 3,000 dollars for a square yard of ground.

We must speak of London Bridge. Although it is not much of a bridge to be built at this age of the world. It is an arched bridge of five spans of about 200 feet each, built exclusively of stone. It is about 1,000 feet long and 80 feet wide. It has a track 16 feet wide on each side for foot travel, and about fifty feet in the middle for teams. It is its history that makes it so famous. It is said more suicides have been committed here than any other place on the face of the earth. A leap from this bridge means death, and that was what the leaper sought for. Many heart thrilling tales are told in connection with this bridge, but we have not the space for them.

The Hampton Court Palace is a fine structure. The gardens are laid out after the French style and present many well shaded avenues. Back of the palace is the Royal Bushy Park containing 11,000 acres, and filled with magnificent forest trees.

Greenwich is picturesquely located; and has the National Observatory. The river terrace is 890 feet long and has two granite monuments. The hall is 106 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high.

Opposite Greenwich is where the Great Eastern was built. There are very extensive Docks at this point. Near this point is the Blackwall Tunnel. It is 6,200 feet long, 24 feet in diameter and cost about 7,000,000 dollars.

Epping Forest has 3,000 acres and the grounds are used for public recreation.

St. Albans' chief attraction is the venerable old Abbey Church. It is 550 feet long, recently 1,000,000 dollars has been expended upon it, and it is now a fine church.

Windsor Castle, the principal residence of the Queen is the most magnificent royal domain in the world. The Round Tower stands on an eminence 42 feet high; the battlements are 80 feet in height, and a splendid view can be had of Windsor and surrounding country. The Royal Carriages and equipments are kept here. On the east of Round Tower is a bronze statue of Charles the second.

We have happened upon some notes in regard to some of the bridges which span the River Thames.

London Bridge is a little less than 1,000 feet long and cost about thirteen millions dollars. The south-wark Bridge is 708 feet long; it is built of cast iron, and cost four million dollars. Blackfriars Bridge is 1,277 feet long and cost 1,600,000 dollars. Waterloo Bridge 1,380 feet long and cost over \$1,000,000.

The St. Thomas Hospital is opposite or near this last named bridge. It consists of seven blocks of buildings and four stories high, and will accommodate 600 patients; also the House of parliament is near this bridge, and the Smith Square with the St. John's Church in the center.

The Somerset House stands near Waterloo Bridge. It is 750 feet long and cost two and a half million dollars. It is now occupied by various government offices. The wills of Dr. Johnson, Sir Isaac Newton, Shakespeare, and the great Napoleon, with many others are here in keeping.

The Royal Court of Justice has over a thousand apartments, and the central hall is 283 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 80 feet high and cost nearly five millions of dollars.

Hamstead Heath has an area of 240 acres, and lies 430 feet above the sea level. A fine view of St. Paul's, and the towers of St. Stephen's, and the glittering roof of the Crystal Palace can be seen from this point. In our return we passed through High Street, Hamstead Road to Whitefield, thence to Oxford and St. Giles streets. The New Oxford was built in 1849 at a cost of 1,500,000 dollars. The St. Giles was until the opening of this new street, one of the most disreputable and dangerous portions of London. Many of the streets are still narrow and dangerous.

The Seven Dials, seven streets diverge from this point. Dealers in dogs, birds and fish have their headquarters here, This point was once infested by ruffians of a low and brutal order, and no doubt there are many left, but the city council with their police force are making this section quite safe for any to pass through. It is near this point where "Jack the Ripper" got in the most of his work.

The Bank of England occupies an area of over three acres, and is lighted by skylights and court windows, and has more the appearance of a prison than a bank. The affairs are controlled by a Governor at the head, and a staff of about a thousand workers. They have an issue of about two hundred and fifty million dollars in notes. In the vaults are always found not less than one hundred and fifty million dollars in gold and silver.

The Exchange is 308 feet long, 175 feet wide, and 53 feet high.

The Mansion House is where the Lord Mayor resides and holds his Court in one of the halls. The Corporation consists of the Mayor, 26 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 260 common councilmen, and the livery numbering about 10,000.

Kensal Green Cemetery, comprises 70 acres, and contains about 40,000 graves, and is now about two-thirds filled. Some noted persons are interred here. Among whom are the Duke of Sussex and his sisters, the daughter of Sir Walter Scott, and Thomas Hood.

On our return we pass Vanity Fair, where Sir Richard Wallace had his magnificent art collection valued at twenty million dollars. This collection passed to his widow and was bequeathed to the nation, and Parliament voted 400,000 dollars to purchase the house and its surroundings.

As Furnival's Inn, the Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, and Nicholas Nickleby were written by Charles Dickens, and at Staple Inn Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas." All near Crook's Shop.

Holborn Viaduct is an iron bridge spanning Farringdon Street. It is 112 feet long, From here one can look beyond the Blackfriars bridge and to the north to the Smithfield meat market, and the Imperial Hotel. Snow Hill leads down to Smithfield. Here is where Nicholas Nickleby started for Dotheboys Hall, and just beyond is the Church of the Sepulchre whose bell always tolled when an execution was to take place. Roger Ascham, tutor of Lady Jane Gray, and Captain John Smith are buried here.

The latter proving untrue to the daughter of a king who saved his life from the vengeance of her father Powhattan. In Pie Lane running out of Giltspur street, the great fire of 1666 was finally conquered.

The massive walls of Newgate Prison on the right attracts the attention. The more imposing facade is in the Old Bailey, along which it extends 300 feet. The prison is now used solely for the detention of felons. Many a worthy and unworthy prisoner has been within its wall. Daniel De Foe, Titus Oates, gentle William Penn, and lawless Jack Sheppard, with Gordon who fired the prison, have been within its walls. After Tyburn ceased to be the scene of executions, criminals were for a long time publicly hanged in front of Newgate prison in the old Bailey. Opposite the Prison was the home of the celebrated thief and thieftaker, Jonathan Wild who was hung himself in 1725.

A little further on we come to the Hall of Christ's Hospital or the Blue Coat School. Here the boys wear blue gowns, yellow stockings and knee breeches and go bareheaded all the year round, the school has accommodations for 1,200 boys.

Leaving Newgate we enter Cheapside. Here is where Lord John Gilpin took his renowned Ride. Farther on we pass into Adlergate street, we find the General Post Office, and St. Paul's churchyard, and in Milk Street near by is where Sir Thomas More first saw the light of day. Bow Church is here located. The Tower of this Church can be compared with no other. It is 255 feet high and has a brazen dragon 8 feet in length on top of the spire.

CHAPTER XX.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

As we spent considerable time in examining this massive structure, we shall now attempt to give a short additional chapter to what we have already. We can not give an exhaustive description of any part of it and do it justice, as it would take a volume of several hundred pages; and all we shall attempt to do will be to give a few remarks on some particular points.

As it has already been stated, the Abbey is supposed to have been located upon the ruins of an old Pagan Temple. It seems that there is no record of when the foundation of the first Abbey was laid, but previous to 616, the king order the Bishop of London to dedicate it on a certain day and the night before the given day, that St. Peter himself accompanied by angels, and surrounded by a glorious appearance of burning lights, met together in the main hall and consecrated it. Thus the legend runs, and it was believed by the whole church for hundreds of years, and is believed by many to-day.

The Abbey is 375 feet long from east to west, and 200 feet from north to south. It is 100 feet to the inner roof, and 145 feet to the lantern. The cost is not

known and cannot be estimated with any accuracy. We might say the Abbey proper, has cost ten million dollars, but the tombs, statuary and other things connected with it would cost twice as much more.

The Organ is one of the largest in the world. It has four cases, one on each side of the main arch and is so arranged that the performer has full control of the 55 stops which the organ contains. The altar where service is held, is 155 feet long and 36 feet wide.

In the Reredos, are many fine sculptures, all of scriptural designs, such as the Annunciation, Birth, Adoration, Baptismal, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension, also a large picture of the Last Supper.

There are many painted glass windows, all representing some part of the "Te Deum." There are eleven Chapels on the interior, outside of the main arch. They are all dedicated to some saint.

There is a list of several hundred noted personages who are interred here.

It seems to have been the last resting place since 1500, and for some time, back to 616, for those who had been closely connected with the church. We are unable to give many names, but among those who we shall speak of are Sebert, King of Saxons and wife, who died in 615. There are 13 Sovereigns whose remains are reposing within these venerable walls, and 14 Queens, once reigning Sovereigns or wives of kings, embracing a period of more than twelve hundred years.

The Chapel of Henry VII. engrafted on to the Abbey is 115 feet long, 79 feet wide, and two of the turrets are 101 feet high.

In the chapel of St. Edwards we find a sword supposed to have been carried by him previous to 1350. It is seven feet long and weighs eighteen pounds.

In the Chapel of Islip we find the monument of General Wolfe who was killed at the battle of Quebec, North America, on September 13, 1759. We find a medallion to Charles Robert Darwin, born 1809, died 1882, buried near Sir John Hershel, also the expressive monument of Sir Isaac Newton. Over him is a large globe, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680. He died 1725, aged 84 years. Here are the tombs of John Wesley and his brother Charles. The latter died in 1788 and the former in 1791, aged 88 years.

We find in the poets' corner the tombs of Addison, Macaulay, Handel, Burns, Shakespeare, Milton and many others.

We shall now leave Westminster, and, in fact, London, as we are now on our way for Edinburgh.

The country between those points is very fine. Some parts are quite broken, while at other points it will be nearly level. The most of the productive land is being farmed, some in grain, others in vegetables, though there seems to be much of the land used for stock growing. We see many fine cattle of almost all the different breeds. We passed through the home of the Durhams, and of the Aberdeen and Angus Cattle, also of the Shropshire and other downe sheep. The land is generally owned in large tracts by rich men. From five to twenty thousand acres are often controlled by one man, and he leases it to another, and he to others, and those who do the work are often the third

or fourth party from the landlord or owner of the property, and with this complication it becomes necessary that each should fulfill their part of every contract. Good lands command big rent, as high as 15 dollars per acre. We saw that much of the stock is kept by the soiling plan, which they seem to make profitable in this part of the country.

There are many fine things to be seen on this trip. There are many collections and groups of buildings upon these farms, and at the different towns and cities we pass through are many castles and churches. This is a land of churches. More money has been spent for places of worship in England than in any other place on the face of the earth. At Peterborough there is a very fine cathedral which cost up in the millions of dollars. Another at St Albans, another at Lincoln. We find an ancient abbey at Crowland. At Hatfield is a splendid old English baronial residence.

At York can be seen the York Minster which was begun in Saxon times and rebuilt at different times from 1290 for the next 2 or 300 years and is now unsurpassed in architectural grandeur.

At Kirkstall we find an Abbey which dates back seven centuries. The Rievault Abbey is a quaint and interesting place of worship. Near Cumberland lakes we find Barnard Castle. It was built in 1098 and is a splendid relic of the Feudal times, dating back to William the Red of England and William the Lion of Scotland. At Durham we find a rugged and majestic castle and cathedral. No grander building than this can be found in all Europe. This is also the home of

the short horn cattle; and some very fine specimens of that breed may be seen at this place. Northumbrian has a famous abbey, and at this point may be plainly seen the Roman wall built by Hadrian in 121 to 250 A. D., to keep back the warlike Picts. It is 83 miles long and runs from Tyne to the Solway.

There are many other things which might be named, but as we are now in Edinburgh we shall tell what we have seen there. Our first visit was to the Museum of Science and Art. This is a building erected in 1861. It is 400 feet long, 200 feet wide and about 90 feet high. The central hall is 350 feet long by 70 feet wide. The ground floor is occupied by materials for the construction of houses. The galleries contain materials used in arts and manufactures from the earliest to the present time. The east end contains a lecture room where scientific lectures are delivered. The Natural History department is well filled, so also is the College and Museum. The specimens of birds are very numerous and quite complete, amounting to nearly ten thousand. The largest skeleton of a whale that has ever been preserved is here, it being about 80 feet long. The geological collection is very large and embraces the collection made by Hugh Miller. The School of Arts was founded in 1821, and is one of the most successful in the kingdom.

Our next visit was to Edinburgh Castle, which is perched on a rock almost perpendicular on three sides. It is 300 feet above the valley, and 445 feet above sea level. The claims of this fortress for the sightseers are almost unrivalled. Most writers are agreed that

it was fortified before the Romans came to this part of Scotland in the early centuries.

The only approach to the castle is on the east side from High street. The parade ground in front of the castle is no longer large enough to drill the troops, and the Queen's Park behind the palace is used.

In crossing the ground in front we get an extended view of the city and surrounding country. We can see the Heriot Hospital, the Grayfriars Church, the Royal Infirmary; and the Braids and Blackford Hills. The Esplanade was at one time used as a place of public execution.

The moat was used as a dry ditch, no doubt, as water could not have been had at that height. The portcullis gate was surmounted by the Argyle Tower. The hinges of the gates are still in the wall. The Tower was used as a state prison till near the close of last century.

Marquis of Argyle was imprisoned in it previous to his execution, his head taking the place of Montrose on the Tolbeeth.

The Argyle Battery was used for some years by the Artillery Volunteers for drill, and Royal salutes were fired from here.

St. Margaret's Chapel is the oldest building in Edinburgh. It dates from the eleventh century. It has now stained windows, gifts from her Majesty and others. Mons Meg, a piece of ordnance, was burst in 1685 while firing a salute.

The Half-Moon Battery was formerly occupied by the St. David's Tower. Here stands the electric clock which fires the one o'clock gun.

The Crown room is strong and vaulted, its chimney and windows are secured by iron bars, and the entrance by two strong doors of oak and iron. In the center of the small apartment is the Regalia, which had been secreted from the public in the oak chest now shown, from 1707 till 1819. The "Regalia" consists of three articles: the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state.

The crown is remarkably elegant. It weighs fifty six ounces. The lower part consists of two circles, the under much broader than the one above it, both are composed of pure gold, the uppermost is surmounted by a range of fleur-de-lis intermingled with crosses and knobs of gold, topped with large pearls.

The diadem was probably made for Bruce after he had established the full and undisputed sovereignty of Scotland after his victory in 1311.

The scepter is a slender rod of silver, about thirty-nine inches long, the stalk being divided by three rings, upon which is supported three small figures representing the Virgin, Andrew and James.

The sword of state was presented by Pope Julius II. The workmanship of the sword is of a fanciful and elegant description, and is about five feet long. The handle is of silver, gilded and highly ornamented. The scabbard is of crimson velvet covered with filigree work and silver, the ornaments being oak leaves.

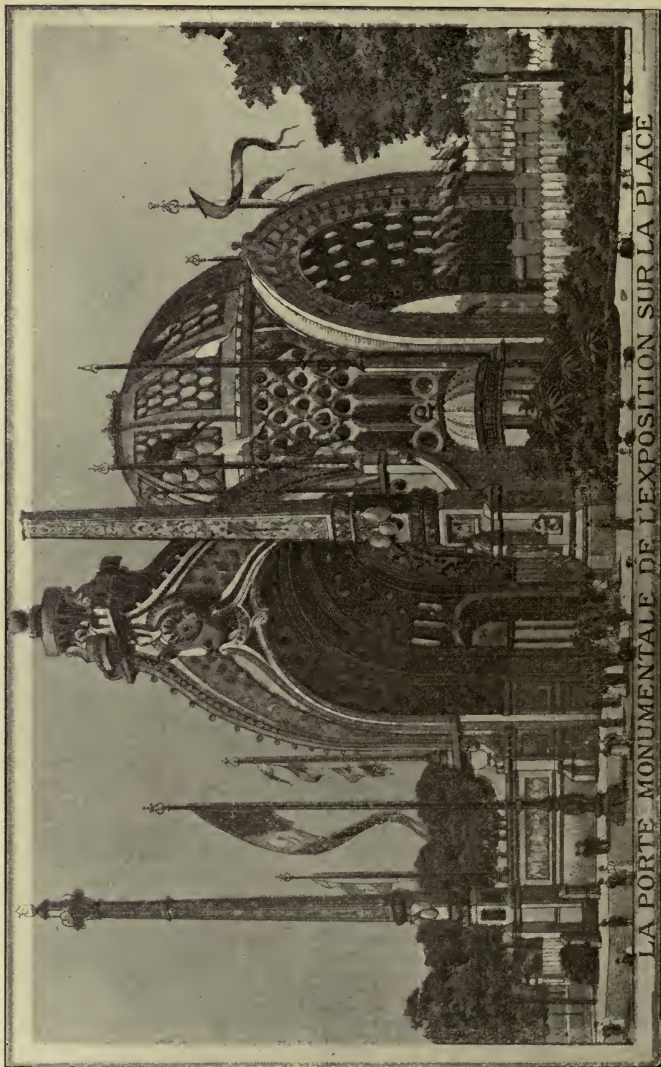
Queen Mary's apartment, the entrance to these rooms is in the corner. The ante-room is unfurnished, and the only decorations are a few pictures, among which is a portrait of Queen Mary from the Boblian Library.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ÉTOILE.



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LA PORTE MONUMENTALE DE L'EXPOSITION SUR LA PLACE

This part of the castle was built by Queen Mary in 1535 on the edge of the precipitous rock.

Parliament Hall was built in 1484, but it is supposed there was a similar hall existing on the site at a former time. In earlier days it was used as a ceremonial chamber, but was afterwards turned into a hospital; but from an appeal from Lord Napier, Mr. Nelson came forward and had it reconstructed, and it is now used for military festivals.

In the Hall is exhibited an interesting collection of old Scottish weapons and armour and a fireplace in the east end.

There is a dungeon below the Queen's Room partly excavated out of a solid rock, and at the south side of the castle there are other dungeons in which were confined some of the prisoners taken in the wars with Napoleon.

Near here is what is left of the West Bow. When Oliver Goldsmith studied medicine here it was a fashionable place, and genteel balls were held here. When one entered the room he would see one end of the room taken up with the ladies, and the gentlemen would be at the other end, and there is no intercourse between the sexes. After a time the lady directress selects a gentleman and lady to walk a minuet, which they do with a formality approaching despondency. After five or six couples have thus walked the gauntlet all stand up for a contra dance, each gentleman being furnished with a partner by the directress. They dance to their heart's content, but say nothing and thus ends the ball.

Magdalene Chapel is an interesting old church, and

is surmounted by a fine tower and spire. It was built early in 1400.

Near here is the house where Burke and Hare committed a series of murders for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection.

Farther down Saxon Market is where Robert Burns first found lodgings when he came to Edinburgh in 1786.

The Bank of Scotland has been renovated, and is now one of the strongest banks in England.

St. Giles' Church is an old relic of the early days. It is erected upon the site of an old church of the ninth century. It has had its ups and downs, but is now a very pretty church.

The old City Cross is an object of national interest, venerable in history and tradition. It was dismantled in 1756, and the pillar thrown to the ground, but about 50 years ago it was raised upon a narrow base near St. Giles' Church where it now stands.

The House of Parliament has a hall 125 feet long and 49 feet wide. The Advocate Library contains upwards of 150,000 volumes. The library is accessible to the public. The Signet Library contains 50,000 volumes, embracing many rare works of British history.

The John Knox House is situated on this street, and on the front of this large old fashioned house may be seen the inscription "Lufe God abuf all, and ye nychtbour as yislf." Near here the murder of Begbie produced a profound sensation. He was one of the bank porters, and was stabbed to the heart with a knife in broad day light and 20,000 dollars taken from him. The assassin was never discovered.

On St. John's Street is the splendid residence of Lord Monboddo and his beautiful daughter. The Lord propounded the theory that the human family were descendants of the monkey tribe, long before this theory was proclaimed by the philosophers of the present generation. And it seems that from the illiberality of his contemporaries, the only effect of his doctrine was to expose him to the frequent jocular request: "Show us your tail, Monboddo."

At No. 10 was the residence of James Ballantyne, the printer of the Waverley Novels by Sir Walter Scott; whose commercial failure involved Sir Walter to such an extent that it clouded the last years of his life, from which he never fully recovered.

The Court House, Prison, Church, and Churchyard of Tolbooth are all here. The stone pillar where certain offenders, such as scolds and slanderers were fastened by the "jougs"—an iron collar. The iron staple to which the jougs were fastened may still be seen upon this pillar.

When Robert Burns visited Edinburgh in 1786, he erected a monument to a brother in the "Muses," one Robert Ferguson.

Holyrood Chapel is a fine specimen of the early English style. In this Chapel, several Kings of Scotland were crowned, and several marriages were consummated, also the remains of kings, queens, and other potentates are interred within the walls of this noted Chapel.

The University was a 100 years in building. It has a library of 130,000 volumes. The library hall is 200 feet long and 50 feet wide.

The Royal College of Surgeons is near here. The Museum is chiefly illustrative of comparative anatomy, and has an extensive and valuable collection of pathological specimens.

In the Greyfriar's Churchyard we find a monument stating that about 18,000 persons were murdered one way and another, and were buried under this tombstone. Many of them being noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers of the faith of the Covenanters.

Several hundred Covenanters who were taken prisoners, were lodged in the corner of the churchyard with no protection from the elements, and four ounces of bread with one mouthful of water, were kept here for five months, and finally were shipped to Barbadoes, but were wrecked on the Orkney Islands, and through the inhumanity of the Captain, only forty persons escaped.

The Asylum for the Blind is a handsome and commodious building. This Asylum is the oldest and largest institution of the kind in the world. Three hundred persons are educated here.

Burn's Monument is a fine structure some 80 feet high. Upon a base 18 feet high, is erected a hall, enclosed with 16 fluted pillars surmounted with a dome. It produces a very pleasing effect.

Nelson's Monument is a very prominent structure. It is 100 feet high and the rock platform upon which it stands is 350 feet above the level of the sea. There is a time gun in the Castle fired at one o'clock from this quarter, by dropping a ball from the flagstaff.

Scott's Monument is the largest and most elaborate structure of the kind that we have seen in this

It is 200 feet high, and is an open Gothic Tower. It cost about 100,000 dollars. It is very tastily arranged with statues in nearly all the niches.

We have now noted Edinburgh as far as our space will admit, and must "hie" away to Glasgow, and in our general remarks of Scotland we may refer again to Edinburgh.

CHAPTER XXI.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

In our journey from Edinburgh there is much to be seen which cannot fail to interest the traveler. The country in places is quite broken, but we think very fertile. The buildings in this section are more commodious and better built than in many other parts of the country. I think there is more of the land owned by the poorer class of the people and worked by them.

But we find that nearly all the land in England, Scotland and Ireland is owned by the few, and is being worked under a lease. The owner having anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 acres.

It is very rare that the owner of any of these lands work or even live on them. We heard a native of Scotland say that a Lord or Gentleman whose income

did not exceed 100,000 dollars was a pauper; so you will see that to be a real Gentleman, and get an income from one to two hundred thousand dollars a year, he must have at least 20,000 acres of land. We find that professional and tradesmen are not counted as gentlemen. To be a real gentleman, a person may or may not have a title, but he must have real estate, that is, landed property enough so the rents shall support his family without any labor from them.

There is a middle class of citizens who are fairly well off, who are mechanics, merchants and men of some profession, and these may be owners of houses and Railroad Stocks; but they do not nor can they belong to and associate with the upper grade.

As far as we could learn the upper class are non-producing persons. They do not labor. A few may have professions, but do not follow them for a livelihood, as they make very indifferent officers. As they are raised in idleness and usually do not have that energy which is required to make good public servants, besides it would be below the dignity of a gentleman to do any labor.

But as we are now near Glasgow let us give a short sketch of this busy city. The buildings are of much interest, being one of the few cities which escaped much of the rough iconoclastic work of the Reformation. The Cathedral occupies an isolated position which gives it a solemn aspect. The crypt of the Church is one of the richest specimens of early English architecture in Scotland.

The city of Glasgow is the nearest to an American city of any we have visited in the united kingdom

Generally the streets are quite broad, well paved with fair side-walks, and the city is kept uncommonly clean,

The Hotel accommodations are amply sufficient, and are as good as any we have found on our trip. Near here is Paisley the seat of the thread industry, the birth place of William Wallace being near here, and James Walls; also around it hangs the reminiscence of Robert Burns; from the fact that in the West Church Burial Ground are interred the remains of his "Highland Mary," whose grave is marked by a handsomely carved monument.

From here we take rail and steamer for Belfast, Ireland. We took the trip across the Irish Channel in daylight. It is a very pleasant trip to make. Land is seen on one or both sides the entire trip, sometimes sailing within a few hundred yards of it.

We were not very favorably impressed with Belfast. It is located on a low piece of country. Its shipping facilities are good. It has good wharfage, dry-docks, and other conveniences for building and repairing vessels. The rail way is far separated from the ship-landing and requires a transfer of over two miles. We did not have a good view of the city as it rained the most of the time while there. We found comfortable quarters at reasonable prices not far away from the railroad station. The city is fairly laid out with good width to the streets, with some parks and squares; and some of the stores had fine large show windows and made a fine display of their goods.

Their style of goods are quite different from ours. We noticed this in Scotland as well as in Ireland.

It is Scotch plaids, and emeralds and Irish greens. The style of their clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps and in fact almost everything they wear is so much different that scarcely a comparison can be made.

But in comparing prices we are quite sure that the same quality of goods can be bought in the city of Sandusky for from ten to twenty per cent less money than they can be bought in England, Scotland or Ireland.

That the quality of goods for sale on the general market is any better, we are hardly prepared to say, though we are quite sure that we did not see as many light weight goods as we have on our market. The reason of that may be because their country is ten degrees farther north than Ohio and our central states. Also we did not see so much real shoddy goods. Of course shoddy is made and sold to the trade for what they are really worth, or we may say for what they have cost to manufacture. This may and may not be the best policy.

If we were going to examine the question we should do it in about this way. We have a lot of this cheap stock on hand which in its present condition is almost or quite valueless. What can we do with it? If we throw it away it is a total loss, no one can receive any benefit from it. But by putting a little good material with it, we can make it into a commodity that can be used. This material may be of different things and in different forms, and suppose we substitute shoddy cloth for one thing, and that we use it in our argument. Now we have a cheap cloth. That is

we have a cloth which if genuine would cost one dollar per yard. It is so near like the original that an unpracticed eye can scarcely tell them apart, and has not cost over 30 or 40 cents, according to the amount of good material that is put into it. A suit of clothes made from genuine goods, trimmed and made as they ought to be would cost at least twenty dollars; while a suit from this cheaper goods may be trimmed and made good enough for the cloth and with a less skilled workman, for from 30 to 40 per cent of 20 dollars. Then there is another thing, the wearer may not have the 20 dollars to pay for the good suit, but might have the six or eight dollars to pay for the other. Another thing may be brought in here, if the cheap suit is well cared for it will remain respectable almost as long as the other: but of course he has not been carrying around 20 dollars on his back for others to see; twelve or fourteen dollars more than he could really afford to carry.

There are a hundred things which may be brought in here. We know from the way society is being built upon, that a man must have on from a 20 to a 40 dollar suit before Society will pass out the hand of fellowship. Unless he carries a solid 18 carat gold watch he does not belong to our circle. Unless a lady can wear pure pearls or genuine diamonds she is not one of us. This may be well enough in its place, but in our opinion it is the one thing that is producing more misery in our land than all others.

The rich of the country are setting the example by building extravagant mansions, which they have a right to do. The cost often being millions of dollars.

Then will follow the next with buildings costing hundreds of thousands. Next those costing thousands, then those costing hundreds; one "aping" the next one above him. This is all legally right, no one has trespassed upon the rights of another. But is that the best way to do for the out-growth and general development of society. Could a middle ground be touched, we think all things would be better. Yet we hardly expect any great change can be reached in the present generation or even in this century. The present is an age of money, we may say of riches. Every one wants property, and every effort is being made to obtain it; either rightfully or wrongfully.

CHAPTER XXII.

FOR DUBLIN IRELAND.

We now board the cars for Dublin. The day was pleasant and we had a delightful trip. The country through which we passed is one that can be studied. For the last 400 years this country has been under the iron heel of the British Throne.

It is unnecessary for us to go back to the days of the dark dwarfish Firbolgs, who are said to have colonized the Island, but it is safe to assume that prior

to the introduction of Romanism, Ireland was similar to the rest of northern Europe.

Ireland became of importance when St. Patrick went to the island and began his work of conversion.

The king of Dublin was baptized with many of his followers in a little well now enclosed within St. Patrick's Cathedral. Different churches sprung up all over the island, and hundreds of youths came to Ireland to be instructed in the Catholic religion. But soon after this the Danes made a raid on Ireland and overthrew and attempted to stamp out Catholicism. But after a time the Danes were defeated, and then England cast her eye over Ireland and seemed to covet it, and sent over an army which after many battles won the day. In the reign of Henry VIII. the English supremacy was established in the island, and then the trouble, religiously, commenced which had previously been settled.

Oliver Cromwell, being Secretary of England, sent orders that all venerated relics be destroyed and the English liturgy be enforced. In Mary's reign the religious question was at peace, but lands which had been given to certain chiefs by Cromwell were confiscated to the Church. But when Elizabeth commenced her reign these were changed again.

But we must change. We might follow the history down from 1500, but a more complete knowledge of the ups and downs of Ireland can be had by reading the history of England and Ireland, therefore we will just go back to where we said that it must be remembered that Ireland has been under the iron heel of England for 400 years.

And not only has she been under the iron heel of British rule, but she has been wallowing under the feet of the Catholic Church. And those who are conversant with the workings of the Catholic Church know there is no way for those who are once under its feet to throw off its bonds except by renouncing the whole creed. No religion, even the old Pagan rights, has ever held such a sway over the people as does this religion. No religion from the time of Jacob of old has been able to collect a ten per cent of the gross receipt of a person's income without a murmur, but the Catholic with the Pope behind to give the command.

There are no people in the world who are as poor as the Catholics that can build churches which cost up into the millions. I have often been saddened and almost to lose the belief in the sanity of a member of the orthodox church. I have asked myself how can they be sane and build such useless structures costing millions and allow their brothers and sisters to die of starvation right under the shadow of their Church.

I cannot say less, I ought to say more, but will it do any good? I must pause for a reply, but who will reply, save perhaps the echo of my own pen. We are in this grasping age, and humanity must suffer; there seems to be no help for it.

I do not think we have ever been in a country where wealth and poverty seem to be so intermingled. At one cast of the eye one may see from the castle where luxury abounds to the little home where Pat, Biddy, the children and pigs live under the same roof. We will add here the style of building among the poor

people is to build everything under one continuous roof, and when we say they are under the same roof, we do not mean that the pigs and children occupy the same bed or even the same room, but would wish to be understood that they are very poor and that the best houses among that class are worse than the buildings which we erect for our pigs.

They are built of cobblestones and mortar for the side walls, earth or mortar for a floor, and the roof is thatched with straw or wild grass, though some have a mortar or tile roof. The most of the land in Ireland is quite or very stony. All the fences are made of stone, and the land is fenced up into lots from one-fourth to five acres, the latter being very rare to see. We learned that in some instances the people own the land where they live, but it is the exception rather than the rule. The land will be owned in tracts of 5 to 50,000 acres, and is leased to the present occupants. They have lived there all their lives, also their fathers and grandfathers for the last 300 or 400 years, and these little houses and lots have been built for them and repaired as they might need, and some of the landlords may have 50 or even a 100 families living on their lands.

We asked what rent they paid, and we found from five to ten dollars per acre, some for less but little for more. We asked what they could grow to pay such a rent, and was answered, grass and roots. Growing perhaps two or three crops of some kinds of produce. Also learned that they depend principally on home made manures for growing their crops. The poorer people grow potatoes and turnips more plenty

than anything else save perhaps grass, which is fed, when possible, to dairy cows or to fatten cattle or sheep.

But we have now arrived in Dublin and must tell you what we saw in this city. Trinity College, with its unique library and treasures of illuminated manuscripts, the Bank of Ireland, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Museum and Phoenix Park. This park has about 1,700 acres and is one of the finest laid out parks in Ireland, and the Royal Barracks are near here.

Wellington Monument stands in this park. It is a massive obelisk 205 feet high, ornamented with low relief panels in bronze, and inscribed with the names of the victories of the famous Duke. We could not ascertain the cost, but it must have been heavy as it is the largest obelisk that we have ever seen in any country.

Nelson's Pillar is a lofty fluted column 130 feet above the street, and surmounted by a colossal statue of the naval hero. It cost about 40,000 dollars. In the middle of the street stands the white marble statue of Father Matthew with which O'Connell identified himself.

The General Post Office is a fine building made of granite, erected in 1816, at a cost of over 250,000 dollars.

The statue of O'Connell is an imposing and magnificent work of art. The base of the pedestal is twenty-eight feet high, surmounted by a colossal figure of the patriot draped in his cloak. It is cast in bronze and was unveiled in 1862.

The Bank building of Ireland is a noble edifice

which would grace any capital, and is generally considered the architectural gem of Dublin.

Trinity College is another fine structure. The library in connection with this college has 250,000 volumes. The Hall used for these books is 240 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet high. White marble busts of many eminent men, both ancient and modern, are interspersed among the shelves of books.

Among the interesting exhibits is the harp of the old Irish hero king Brian Boru. It dates back to about 1400 A. D. It bears the O'Neil arms, and was played in the streets of Limerick by Arthur O'Neil in 1760.

The City Hall is a handsome building though rather heavy. It cost about 200,000 dollars. The front of the building is a square of nearly a hundred feet crowned by a dome in the center of the building.

St. Patrick's Cathedral is a cruciform edifice three hundred feet long, sixty-seven feet wide, with a transept of one hundred and fifty-seven feet, and was erected in 1190, but was not fully completed until 1864 when Sir Guinness brought it to its present state of perfection at a cost of 800,000 dollars. It has a fourteenth century tower two hundred feet high.

The Art Museum is a semicircle three story glass-roofed building with portico surmounted by a balustrade.

The Custom House was commenced in 1781 and was completed in ten years. The full cost has been about 3,000,000 dollars, the most costly building for that use in Europe. In form it is quadrangle 375 feet long by 205 feet wide. The dome is 113 feet high sur-

mounted by a colossal statue of Hope resting on his anchor.

The Four Courts was erected in 1786 at a cost of 1,000,000 dollars. The Hall is a perfect circle sixty-four feet in diameter. The grand dome rises above this circular hall, and busts of legal celebrities ornament the place.

And now we have given the most noted places in and around Dublin, and as our length of stay is up, you will have to embark on board the steamer with us while we go to Liverpool.

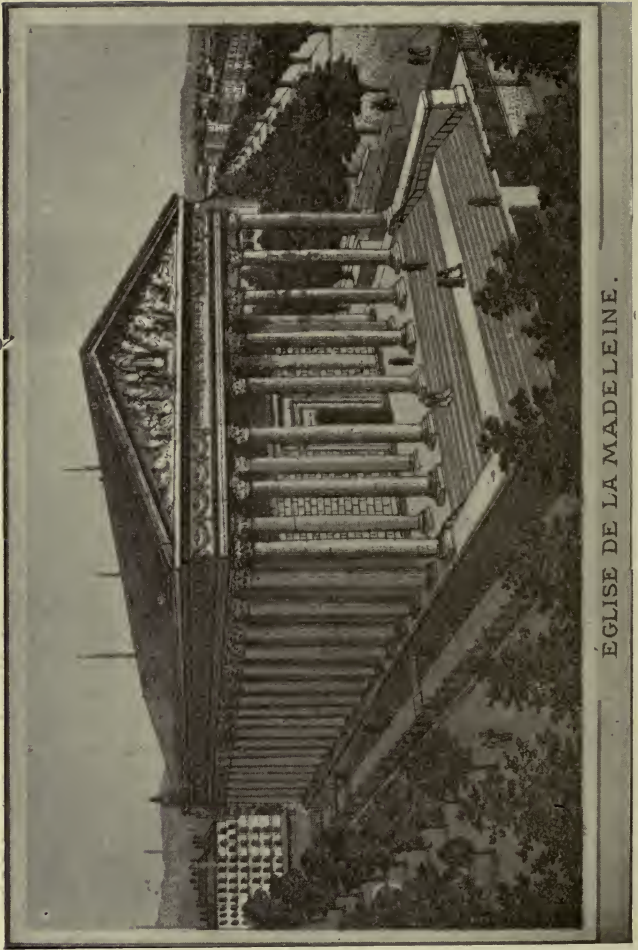
We took one of the Irish carts from our hotel to the steamship landing. This is one of the principal modes of conveyance in the city. It is a vehicle upon two wheels built large and strong enough to carry six persons. The most of them are tired with rubber which makes a very pleasant conveyance to ride upon. The cost is from one to two shillings per hour. The driver told us that he received sixty cents per day of 12 hours for driving and taking care of the horse.

We arrived at the dock and went on board in due time. Perhaps we should say something about the boat. It was a fine channel boat built especially for a trade between Dublin and Liverpool. It is a three-decker, designed for freight and passengers, and this particular one was arranged for stock. We had on nearly three thousand sheep, besides cattle and hogs.

The accommodations for persons were very good. We obtained a very good supper on board for about three English shillings each, and our berths were in rooms designed for four persons. The attentions of the attendants were all one could ask. It being Sunday

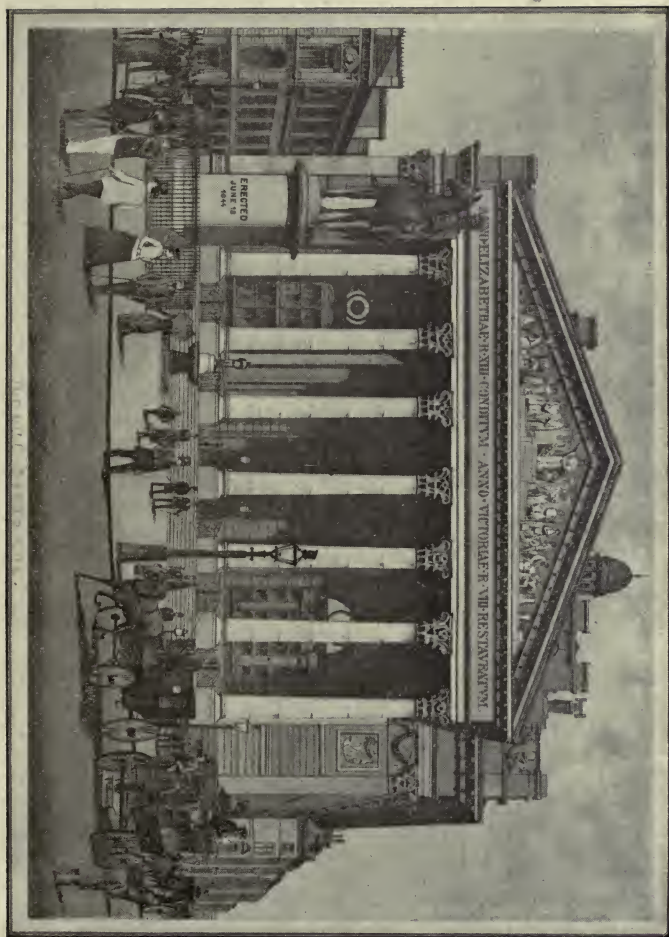


LE GRAND PALAIS - FAÇADE SUR L'AVENUE DANTOIN.



ÉGLISE DE LA MADELEINE.

REFERENCE PAGE 52.



ROYAL EXCHANGE. REF. PAGE 132.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

morning when we arrived, and early we had to make the transfer from the deck to the station by foot power, it being about one mile, but later in the day we could have made the most of the way by the street cars, though we should have missed seeing the long docks which they have in Liverpool. We are not prepared to give the exact dimensions of these wonderful docks. They are a couple of miles long or more and very substantially built. We noticed that the wharfage was immense. Perhaps twenty or more large vessels can load and unload at these docks at the same time without trouble.

We understand that Liverpool is the largest stock and grain market in England, if not in the world, and the board of trade is something wonderful. We ought to have remained here another day, when we could have given a more extended description of what we saw of the city.

At about 10 A. M. we took the cars for London. This was a daylight ride and a very pleasant one. We can give but few additional points that will be of interest to the reader. In running down from Liverpool we did not touch Manchester, the great center of the cotton industry, or Chester with its ancient cathedral whose walls are grey with the memories of two thousand years, and the palatial residence of the Duke of Westminster. But we saw Crewe, the seat of the great locomotive works, the largest in the world, employing 6,000 men, also Stamford with its noted castle, Birmingham, the world's center for hardware manufactories, Rugby for its great public schools which are associated with the popular book "Tom

Brown's School Days." Northampton, widely known for its manufactories of boots and shoes; and near here, St. Albans with her Norman Abbey.

All these places are interesting to visit and we could have spent days and written pages about each place, but we thought we would leave the rest for a later visit if we should ever make it. But all in all this trip was very enjoyable. The country is much as it is further east where we went through on our trip to Edinburgh. Though perhaps this is a richer country than it is farther north.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SUNDAY IN LONDON.

As we spent one Sunday in London we are going to tell you where we went and what we saw. On the morning of June 5th. being Sunday, we thought we would attend a church advocating the spiritual philosophy. In looking over the daily papers we found that a small church located near Battersea Park was teaching this doctrine, and they held a Lyceum session at 3 P. M., and a meeting in the grove at 4.30, and another in the church at 7.15 P. M. Accordingly we started for the Park by the way of Victoria Station

and arrived there just as they were singing their opening song.

We found quite a pretty little house about 20 by 30 feet; built in the form of a country church or chapel. They had a school of about 60 pupils, they being from the age of four to sixteen, and belonging to the families living in that neighborhood. A large portion of them were children of those who did not belong to this society, but to families who were liberal in their religious views.

The Conductor gave us the right-hand of fellowship, and so we told him why we had trespassed upon his domain, and then he gave us a seat where we could see and hear the most that was being done.

They carry on their schools much as we do in this country. They were divided up into five or six groups. The younger by themselves, and the older ones together. The teachers were giving instructions according to the comprehension of the pupils. After spending about half an hour with the classes, the chairs were set back and the calisthenics were gone through with and then those who wished to could go through the march and counter-march. For a young school they acquitted themselves with much honor, keeping good time in their marches and movements.

At the close of the lyceum we were introduced to the workers and was invited to adjourn with them to the meeting which was to be held in the Park. We found about 200 persons gathered together, and after a song had been sung one of the local speakers addressed them for about 20 minutes, when a second and then a third took the stand.

The gist of all their arguments was, that we all have a continued life, and that under favorable conditions we may communicate with our departed friends, also that we should make our lives such that it would not bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of our loved ones who have passed over to the other side.

And while their exponents were telling the story, an Evangelist came on to the grounds and took a stand about 50 feet away, and commenced to harangue the people about the faults of Spiritualism. He said that this was the delusion which was spoken of in the Bible: that it was inaugurated by the old serpent the devil to lead mankind astray so that he could get their souls. He said that all who listened to the doctrines of the other speakers and believed it would go to hell. The only way to remain safe was not to listen to their talk, for that they made such a beautiful belief that they could not help believing it, for the Bible said that these false teachers, these Spiritualists, could deceive the very elect.

He spoke for about 25 minutes, and after working himself into a terrible state of excitement, he stopped all at once and we lost sight of him in the crowd.

It is said that he gives those talks whenever the Spiritualists hold a meeting in the Park, and claims that he is commissioned by God to warn the people not to investigate the doctrine of Spiritualism.

After the meeting closed some thirty or forty returned to the little church, and at about 6 P. M. we had a nice lunch which all seemed to enjoy.

At 7:30 after the table had been removed, we were called to order by Mrs. E. Roberts, of Essex, England.

who was acting as speaker for the Society. Mrs. Roberts is a very fine speaker, and somewhere among our papers we had a partial synopsis of the address but we cannot now lay our hand upon it, and presume it will be lost to our readers. But we bespeak a great work for Mrs. Roberts, and hope in the near future to hear her speak from an American rostrum. Her husband is a fine man and is working in harmony with her.

When those friends found that we were from America, they wished us to make a few remarks and take a greeting back to our fellow Spiritualists.

When called to the rostrum we told them that we were poorly prepared to deliver an address that would do honor to our talented American speakers, and therefore should not attempt an elaborate discourse, and would detain them but a few moments. We told them we were born in America, and had been to Paris to see the Exposition, and was now taking in England before our return trip, and being in the city on a Sunday, we wished for spiritual food and had found their little church while they were teaching their grand lessons to those little children whom we found congregated in the several groups.

We thought they had a fine lyceum, though young would compare very favorably with those we had visited in America. Their mode of teaching was very much like ours, and did not think that we could suggest anything further than they were using and would come to them as they advance. We were fully satisfied they had made a wise choice in officers and teachers, we pronounce a grand future for this lyceum.

We were also highly entertained at the meeting in the Park, and we could see no reason why there should not be an advance, though perhaps a slow but sure growth through those meetings.

We thought from the tenor of the opposing element that the orthodox people were becoming afraid, or fearful that thinking minds might be led to see the truth and believe it. We thought they had a grand opening for their propaganda work, and with their force we could only say go on, there is nothing but good can come out of the move.

The subject which had been brought before that session, had been so ably handled by those who had already spoken upon it, that we would say that surely we could add nothing to it. We were glad to be there and pleased with the kind attentions that we had received from them.

We had yet one surprise for them, which was that we lived near Hudson Tuttle, that grand and good man. We had known him for about a third of a century, and we could say there are no "bad spots" about him, and that we will take back to him their kind greetings, and bespeak a kind reception for any of their number who may visit us across the big waters, and thanking them for their kind attention, we wished them every success in the future.

After they had tendered us a vote of thanks the meeting closed and we returned to our hotel believing that we had enjoyed a feast of fat things which would be hard to find outside of the ranks of those who teach the beautiful philosophy of spirit return, and communion with us here in this life.

We arrived in London late in the evening and took the cars next morning for Southampton. This was a very pleasant ride. We passed through or near the encampment grounds of England's reserves. There were several regiments in camp at that time being drilled for the South African war.

On this trip we passed through a piece of forest which one of the passengers said was owned by a lord and kept for hunting purposes. It seemed to be just a broken piece of wood land with few improvements upon it. The outside fence was principally hedge, grown from hawthorn kept trimmed from four to five feet in height. Occasionally we could see a lodge—a small house—used by the keeper. There is very little of this land cultivated, though some stock kept on certain parts of it. The portion used for a hunting park is left almost entirely for nature to mantle it as she deems best, and all stock and persons are kept off except in the hunting season. In this park are several thousand acres, and has been kept many years for this purpose. I did not learn there was a revenue from this park for the owner, unless it was snaring the game for market at certain seasons of the year, when it always commands a good price in any of the towns and cities in England.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

We do not know that we are called upon to decant on the way the English People have disposed of 90 per cent of their lands, when we have given such unheard of grants to the railroads for the privilege of riding upon some body else's cars. But as two wrongs cannot make one right, we are going to air our views not expecting it will bear much fruit until this age of greed has passed over.

We learned there was 1,000,000 acres, and perhaps five times that amount which is owned by capitalists and is producing nothing towards the support of England's population. In the city of London with her 6,000,000 inhabitants, there are 100,000 who are very poor, and about five times as many whose condition should be improved.

Now what we would suggest is that the 5,000,000 acres of land which is now used in those hunting parks be opened, and these 500,000 poor people be placed upon it at such a rental as the land could pay. This rent should go towards paying for the land to those who would sell. There are some fine points to be worked out along this line, and if the English Government should ever open up on this line and

require our assistance we shall be willing to give them our best thoughts.

We did not design this chapter as a criticism upon the English law and government, but simply throw in our remarks as a kind of sandwich which might whet the English appetite for something further.

From what we saw while in England, we are fully satisfied that they have a class of as poor people and living in as squalid a condition, as any people under any civilized nation on the face of the earth. And this element composes quite a per cent of the inhabitants. We would not like to name the per cent, perhaps we might say 20 and not be far wrong. We know it must be large, or there would be none in a nation as progressive as England.

How to assist the poor and eliminate this class from among our people is a great subject. One that has stalled our best Statesmen, but we think it will finally resolve itself into the question of land, as all products which will sustain life must come from the earth.

This question will not be settled in this generation and perhaps not in this century. This element will have to be educated. If we should take those people from the cities and place them on a good piece of land, not more than one in ten would stay, or could make a living if they did attempt to stay. Very few have any knowledge of farming and are too shiftless or lazy to live or work on a farm. Those of the very poor have never been brought up to do real manual labor. When young they have perhaps gathered up a few lumps of coal or broken boxes for fuel, or later,

sold a few papers, or blacked a few pair of shoes, and have never done as much as a full day's work up to the growth of manhood, and later in life their morals have become such that no one can employ them.

This is why it will be so difficult to do anything for them. They have never been trained to earn a living, and the moment it requires any great exertion in the line of hard labor they would "fly the track;" accordingly that class would have to be educated to fill any station, and as the prenatal has much to do with each person, it might take several generations before these people could be raised to a standard, morally and physically, where they would be self sustaining. One might carry this article to a much greater length and give a skeleton of how we would attempt to make so radical a change as would have to be introduced to work out this great problem successfully. But we are now in Southampton, and we are going to touch this city lightly and perhaps a few words about Paris and then we shall "hie" away for America. We have written up this place quite fully and shown many of its good points, but we seem to be called upon to give the undesirable side of this great question.

Southampton as a commercial venture or investment is a grand success. But about the moral and spiritual sides is what we would speak. Religiously we suppose it must be all right, as they have plenty of churches and churchmen to look after the whole people if they would do it.

The capitalists and business men seem to be well situated, and we judge are leading blameless lives.

But it is the lower and poorer classes that we would speak of. Those are the poor parts of the city. The streets here are narrow, not more than 10 to 15 feet in width. The houses are low and small, and often two or more families living in one room. These houses are owned by the wealthy, but for some reason they do not remove them and replace with better.

The reason, no doubt, is because the people are poor and could not pay a larger rent. In these by-streets are many saloons where all cheap drinks are kept, and there are plenty of men and women who patronize them.

After the day's labor is over, from then until one or two A. M., you can find in those narrow streets and alleys almost all kinds of debauchery. Drunkenness and fighting seeming to be the principal bent of their desires. It is not an uncommon thing to see a man and woman go out into the street and have a regular "knock down." In those which we saw the woman usually lost the battle. It looked brutal to see a man strike a woman hard enough in the face to knock her down. But the men and women who saw it did not seem to be astonished in the least, even the police did not arrest any one, but let it pass on as if it was of daily occurrence.

This being a correct state of affairs in the lower grades of society, where shall we place the blame? Among savages this might be admissible, but would not be allowed on account of the danger to the lives of the people, and it would seem to us that England should protect the lives of her people while at home.

We figure the low element something like this:

As they are, certainly, they are of no possible use to the country. They are too dissipated and weakened by vice and disease to make good laborers, therefore are a draft and heavy weight which have to be carried by the better grades of society. What would incapacitate them for workingmen would not allow them to be soldiers to protect the country at home and abroad.

Forcing the best muscle and intellect of the country to go out and be shot or die of disease while these vagabonds remain at home and live on the fat of the land when they can get it without doing a hand's turn towards supplying or protecting the country.

Where shall we place the blame? We have only spoken of what would be called the heads of families. But it must be remembered that connected with nearly every one of these persons there are from three to six others who from their surroundings are unable to earn much towards a living, and really have to be carried as a dead weight by the others. Never producing anything but always consuming.

We can see no reason but that the blame must be placed upon the English nation. We never have been a prohibitionist, but have always advocated temperance in all things, and since we have visited England we are not sure but that prohibition is the only way by which the evil of intemperance can be overcome. We found the laws in connection with making and selling intoxicants were very mild, not much more severe than those in regard to articles of food. Any one may make liquors and sell them by conforming to the rules laid down by the government, making as near free beers and whiskey as it is possible to make

This has made a nation of beer drinkers. We understand that nearly all the English drink, both the high and the low, and we argue that if all drink what will produce intoxication, all will be affected more or less; not perhaps made unconsciously drunk, but affected to a certain degree. This is what has affected the nation. This prenatal influence has entered into the very life of the nation. From the oldest to the youngest, from the highest to the lowest, all are contaminated with this drinking demon. The few who do not use beer or liquor can do nothing, and the many who compose the power of the land have no desire to cut off the drinking supplies, therefore, the government cannot do anything towards blotting out this terrible evil, and we can only see the future as we see the past.

The nation with its good and bad must be perpetuated, because there is not force enough of character, encumbered as it is with prenatal influences, to shake off this great love for drink, therefore the bad must still produce the bad until the monitor that is silently working its way up shall declare there shall be no more intoxicants made and drunk as a beverage. How long before this bright day shall appear, who can say? Those who are working on this line have everything before them, and we bid them "godspeed" in their work.

CHAPTER XXV.

MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.

We had thought to write a short chapter on the morals of the people. Whether we ought to set ourself at this work we are rather at a loss to determine. If we thought it would be for the bettering of humanity to present our views upon this subject we would willingly undertake the task.

As we promised our readers something about Paris on this subject, we will note the social question very briefly. While stopping at a hotel in Scotland where an English divine was staying, we by chance in answering a question, spoke of having visited the Exposition at Paris. "What! says he: Have you been to that God forsaken country? How much money did you spend there?" We answered, enough to see the Fair and city pretty thoroughly.

He says: "You have done wrong. No one should go there and spend a shilling. It is the most depraved and wicked country on the face of the earth; and God will not permit it to remain as a nation much longer. Why one-fourth of all the births in the country are illegitimate. Their marriage and divorce laws are so lax that one can marry to-day and be free to-morrow. Do you think that God will allow this state of affairs to remain long?"

We told him we did not believe that God had much time to look into the social question, but if he did look into it, we thought he would not find it much worse than it was when Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon were running the affairs of this life.

But from his broad assertion about the immorality of the people it caused us to make some inquiries about each nation on this line. From what we could learn the most of the marriages in France are performed by and through the Catholic Church which seldom grants divorces. This, we understand, is why there are so many Platonic marriages. It seems that the civil law will allow a man and woman to live together without the ceremony of the Church having been said over them.

There are very few divorces obtained in France, from the fact that those who were married by the Church cannot get a divorce, and so do not ask for one; while those who were not married have no excuse to ask to be divorced, as they can separate whenever they choose. In England, we learn, that all parties who are married may apply for a separation and bill of divorce.

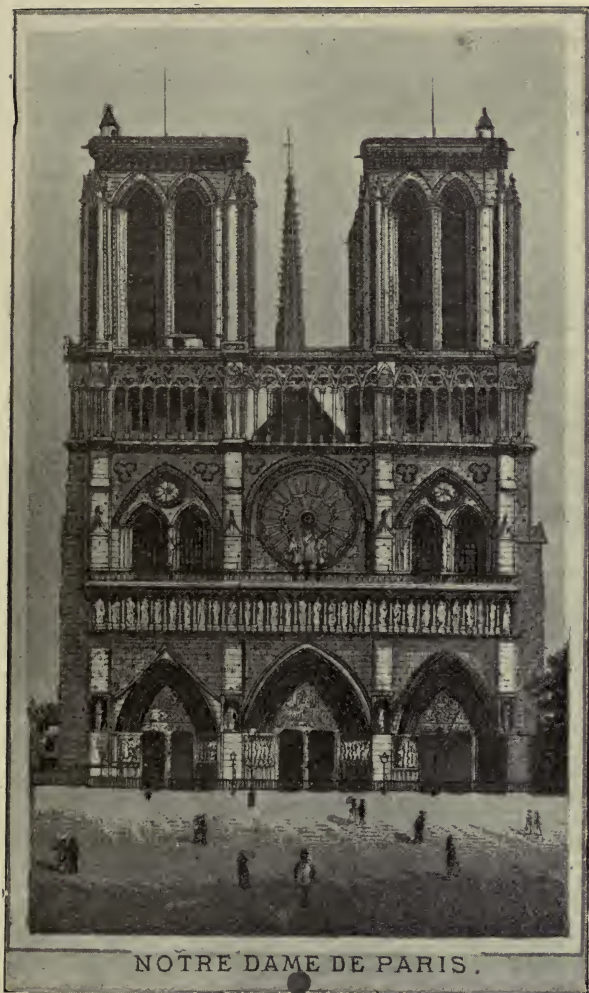
In France, we learn, there may be a license granted by the city to keep a house of assignation, where any one who pays the charges may occupy them as they would a hotel without fear of being molested by the officers of the law. But in England no license is granted, and if the police think there may be something wrong, they may arrest any body at any time and take them before the police court, and they must prove their standing. But we learned there were many

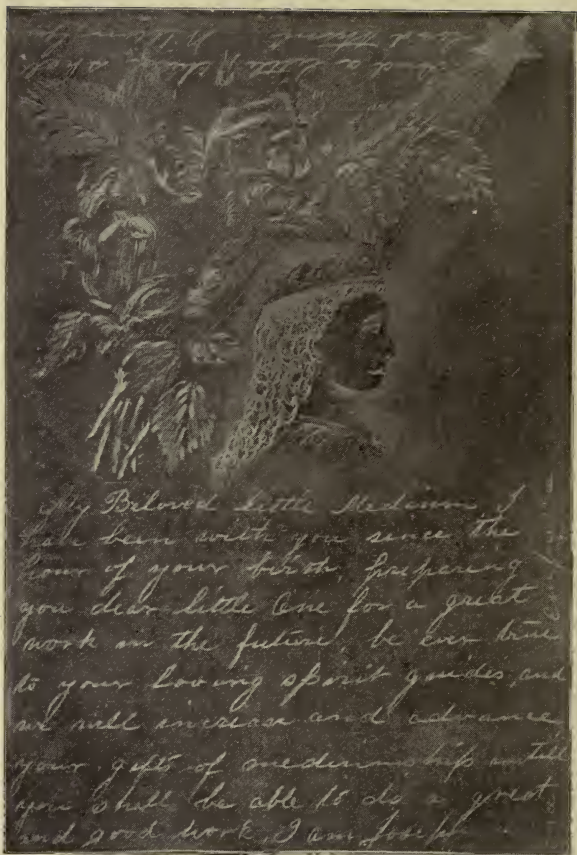
more places of strained morality in England than in France. In the former place a man, and in particular if he is a gentleman, may own or rent a room or house almost any where in the country and put a young or old lady into it as housekeeper and go there when he likes and stay as long as he pleases and no questions will be asked; but if there are two or more women living there and gentlemen should call, it would be called a house of ill repute and they would be subject to arrest. The difference seeming to be that a man may furnish a house for a woman but a woman cannot for a man.

We learned that a large per cent of the gentlemen and rich men of the country have their room or house and lady friend while their family is at home doing the best they can; and it is said quite large families are sometimes raised by those lady friends. We simply speak of this information because this Reverened thought that France was so much worse than other countries, when the facts show that England is practicing in a little different form a greater evil than France. But as we sail for New York to-morrow we shall close all our plain talk about England and the Continent, and hope for the advance of both in the bright days which are to come.

The balance of our stay was very pleasant. We had a suit of rooms at Mrs. Ford's at No. 40 Orchard Place, Southampton, England. She is a very pleasing old lady about 70 years of age, who was always ready to do everything in her power to please her patrons.

From here we moved on board the steamer St. Paul, on June 16, and sailed at 12 o'clock noon. We found





two of our old fellow passengers, Mr. Ball, of Buffalo and Mr. Watkins of California. It was pretty rough weather for three or four days after we got out from the lea of the British Islands. There were many sea-sick and some very sick, who seemly cared little whether they lived or died. But in due time or about 10 hours over we arrived safely in New York City, nothing transpiring aboard the vessel that would be outside of the regular routine. They had divine service on board the vessel on Sunday. The service being read by the Captain, We did not hear it, those who did said it was very monotonous. After we arrived in New York harbor we took on board 31 officers of the law to look us over. Each one was required to give our name and the number of the pieces of our baggage and whether we had anything which was dutiable. We having nothing was passed through the custom house by simply opening our grips for them to inspect.

It being Saturday and too late for the Providence boat we were obliged to spend Sunday in New York. In order to put in the day so that nothing should be lost, we went to the Central Park and into Riverside Park. Central Park is nicely laid out, quite as well as some we had seen in France, England and Scotland. Riverside Park are new grounds, and will some day be very fine. General Grant's Tomb is located on the highest points in the Park. The Monument is fine, costing about 600,000 dollars. It is something on the order of Napoleon Boneparte's, in Paris, France, only while Grant's cost 600,000 dollars, Boneparte's cost about 6,000,000.

Sunday afternoon and Monday were two warm days and we did little but write and not very much of that. But 5 P. M. found us on board the boat for Stonington, Connecticut. This was a delightful sail one that every one can enjoy. The water was smooth and the evening cool, and in a floating palace, what more could one ask? In going out of East River and under the Brooklyn Bridge, we had a chance to see all of New York's Asylums and Prisons, and the piers for the new bridge which they are preparing to build. We had a nice supper of clams and other good things which we enjoyed while we could sail and look upon land on each side. We had nice rooms and beds which can be found no where better or more pleasant than on board these boats.

In the morning we took the cars for Mystic and from there a team, and arrived at the old farm in Ledyard, about 10 A. M. We found our brother Raymond and wife Phebe, and family quite well. After looking over the farm, we went with our brother's family to the cemetery where nearly all of the eastern friends are buried. We then called on George M. Gray and wife, George being an old school mate whose head like our own is blossoming for the beyond. The next morning we called to see Mr. Ecclestone and wife, Mrs. C. Stanton and Mrs. J. Williams. The last two being old acquaintances whose companions have passed on and they are left to complete their work of mercy.

We also called on Mrs. B. Turner and her step-daughter Kate. Mrs. Turner is past the one hundredth mile stone. Her daughter Kate is 73 years old.

When Miss Kate was 18 years old she met with some crosses which clouded her intellect and for 55 years has had this delusion to carry. Though very old she has clung to her step-daughter through all those years. May we not expect, and shall she not receive the gift promised to those "who do it unto one the least of these my children have done it unto me."

We then returned to Mystic and took the cars for Jewett City. We found our brother Robertson's wife Phebe and family enjoying good health. One son Curtis, lives on a farm about two miles out from town. His crops were promising well and we pronounced his a happy family. The daughter Ella, husband, and two children, were living in town. The eldest has a position as bookkeeper for the largest business in town. The other a youth of about 10 was preparing to celebrate the glorious Fourth. From there we dropped down to Norwich and called on the other son Robertson and family, a wife and two daughters. He is pleasantly situated, and has a position worth over 1,000 dollars per year.

One of the firm called me to one side and told me that my nephew had been with them 17 years, and in that time they had not found a wrong in his dealings with them and their customers, and that they fully appreciated his worth as a business man as well as in a social way. We thanked them for their kind regards in his behalf.

From here we returned to Mystic and visited my two sisters who live in that place. My eldest sister, Mary, is about 75 years of age and Betsey is about three and one-half years younger. They are both

well preserved, and we could see no reason why they may not live ten or fifteen years longer.

Betsey has one daughter with whom she lives, and Mary has three sons, and she lives with one of them, the sisters' partners having passed on years before.

We called on the wife of our old friend and partner James Mullen, he having passed away a few months ago. She has two sons both being at home with her. Mary's three sons Amos, Everett and Martin, live in the place and are connected with ship building.

One day while in Mystic we took a run over to New London on the little steamboat which plys between the two places. We called upon Capt. T. Brown, a double cousin to my father. We found him very pleasantly situated, though he was suffering some from rheumatism. He was a Sea Captain in his earlier life but retired when he was about fifty years of age. He is now over 75 years old, and aside from these pains is a hale old man. He has two daughters born to him late in life which are making his old age very pleasant. His wife is some years younger than himself, being a second wife, but she is an exceedingly bright and charming woman. The youngest daughter, who is quite young, took us down to the summer town, and also to the old fort where Col. Ledyard was killed in the war of the Revolution.

We called upon Mrs. Carrie Whitmore. She is living with her daughter in the city of New London. Her son who lives in California was home on a visit. We had not seen him for nearly 30 years. He is 57 years of age and is getting quite gray. We then returned to Mystic to prepare for a picnic to be held on

Mason's Island the Fourth. While we were preparing for the Fourth we called on our old school mate and friend Mrs. Julia Main whose companion passed over some three or four years ago. She has a nice home and surroundings, and one adopted son who is in his second year in a medical college.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The morning has arrived and old Sol is shining brightly, and everybody and thing are joyous. Our company, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. David Bebee; Mrs. M. W. Chapman and two daughters, Miss Lucy and Miss Martie; Mrs G. L. Barton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sheridan, and your humble servant and daughter. We had a sail boat and row boat. Having plenty of wind we were able to lay our course out of the river and round the point and into the cove. Our sail boat was too large to run up to the shore so we anchored off about 20 rods from shore and carried our baskets and people ashore in the small boat. We found on landing nearly enough to commence keeping house with. We had our kettle, our dishes, and a part of a stove, besides our pails, our pans and our

pitchers, and almost any amount of bread, cakes and pies. The first thing on landing was to start a fire and cook an old fashion chowder, and roast some clams. We also had crabs to use as a sandwich. We were born near the salt sea shore, but we have not enjoyed such a Fourth of July dinner for over 40 years.

With the exception of ourself, the most of them were young people, and they enjoyed themselves as young people know best how and what to do.

After we had all partaken of a sumptuous repast, we all sought out the amusement most pleasing for the intervening three or four hours before we were to leave the island.

As we always like to read after a hearty dinner we found a book which was quite interesting and went up into the more central part of the high lands into a cool shady nook and remained until called by the company to prepare for tea and to return to the main land, as it was thought best to return before the evening's twilight should swallow up the breezes of the afternoon.

After we had again eaten of the good things which had been brought and prepared, we were called upon to read each a short horoscope of what might happen to us at some future time. We had a bright company and we hope that each may have as pleasant a future as we saw in their hands. We chose just the right time to return, as the wind soon died away after we tied to the stake in the harbor.

Our next trip was to Noank to see one of the New York railroad car barges launched. It was 306 feet long and 30 feet wide. The launching was a success.

On the evening of the fifth of July we returned to New York, and the next evening we took the cars for Niagara Falls, arriving there about 8 o'clock A. M. on the seventh instance.

Almost everybody in this country have heard of Niagara Falls, and many thousands go every year to see them, and we believe every one who have seen them have either talked or written about their greatness, and it would poorly become us in face of so many descriptions to launch what little we could say in the face of so much that would be far better, therefore what little we may say will be more in the line of statistics of the size and weight of what we may note.

The Falls are grand which every one knows, and none like them in the whole world. The river directly above the falls is about three-fourths of a mile wide, and it falls a perpendicular height of over 160 feet, and the water is supposed to be twenty or more feet deep directly at the falls. There is about 55 feet fall from the river above to the verge of the falls, which give the water a velocity of nearly forty miles per hour. There is about 100 feet fall from the foot of Niagara to Lake Ontario, making nearly 350 feet fall between Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River, this being the greatest outlet for water known in history.

There are many places of interest for the traveler to visit. Goat Island has many points that should be seen. Among them the Cave of the Winds; the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls; the Three Sisters; the bridge to Luna Island; and the views of the different bridges.

There are three bridges spanning this stream below the falls, from 900 to 1300 feet in length and have cost millions of dollars. But we could not have done well without them. There have been several sensations in connection with the falls. At one time Sam Patch jumped from the falls. At another time Captain Webb attempted to swim the rapids and lost his life by so doing.

Blondin succeeded in walking a tight rope across where the river was 1200 feet wide.

Belleni while walking across when in the middle he threw himself into the water a distance of 200 feet.

Maria Spelterina crossed on a tight rope with her feet in peach baskets.

Peer jumped from the Suspension Bridge into the river a distance of one hundred and ninety feet.

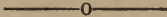
There are many victims of this cataract. Suicides, accidental drownings and even murders frequently happen here. But they all have a horrid history and we shall omit them entirely.

In regard to the geological construction of the country we think there is no doubt but formerly, in the long past, that the real falls were once located at Lewiston, and that the cataract dug out this mighty chasm, and this cutting process is still going on at various rates of speed, and that in the distant future we shall have only great rapids without the falls.

It is supposed the water is wearing away the falls at the rate of about three feet per year since 1818. It is estimated that it has taken about 35,000 years to wear the falls from where they formerly were to where they now are.

It is not now believed that the washing away the rocky parts of the falls will effect in the least the water level of the lakes, for when the wearing process shall have continued as much further as it has already, the falls will only be one great rapid without effecting the water in Lake Erie a particle, the fall of the whole watercourse being less than 40 feet to the mile, and the water at the upper part of the ripples would be about the same depth that it is now.

This will close our remarks about Niagara, and set us on our way home. We have little more to add. We arrived home in the due course of events, it raining long before we left Cleveland and until we arrived at Norwalk and for some hours afterwards. The cars had discontinued running on account of the electrical storm, and ran no more until the next day. We arrived home the following morning and found our friends all well, we having been gone from home over sixty days, and in that time neither of us had lost a meal by ill health.



CHAPTER XXVII.

LECTURE I.

This lecture was delivered in July, 1900, soon after our return from Paris, at Maple Dell, near Mantua Station, Ohio; before the Spiritualists of that Camp.

We shall make this lecture just a plain talk with you, without any attempt to round off the corners, or make any pretensions to oratory. Everything will be told in a matter of fact way and in as plain language as we can use to express our ideas.

The first thing we did after we concluded to go to Paris, was to see about securing a passage. We found several routs by which we could go, but as far as we could learn the same accomodations would cost the same money, accordingly we selected the American Transportation Company from New York to Southampton, England, and from there to Paris by the way of Harvre. Then the question arose what class of fare should we take. The steerage fare was from 25 to 35 dollars. The second cabin was from 50 to 70 dollars, and the first cabin was from 100 to 200 dollars each way, according to the location. This is between New York and Southampton. If they are all men they may take the cheapest fare in the second

cabin, which would make their fare from Cleveland to Paris and return about 140 dollars. If you should go direct to the fair and back, you should purchase 50 dollars worth of American Express Orders, but if you wish to make a tour of England and Germany you should have at least 100 dollars worth of these orders. They will cost you one per cent here and you can get the cash in gold and silver in what ever country you go to and want the money. There will be some other small expenses and tips which will probably amount to 10, making about 200 dollars, if you stay in Paris about 15 days, and 250 if you put in 10 days more in England and Germany. Of course you cannot make a very extended trip in England and Germany for \$50, but you can see much for that money if you are economical.

We have just taken you from home and rushed you to Paris and over England and Germany, and home again without giving you so much as a single meal to eat or a bottle of wine to drink, and now we are going to tell you what you will have when you get on ship board, if you secure a second cabin passage from New York to Southampton.

If you happen to get a room on the upper deck you will have a very cool and airy berth. It may be rather small, yet if you are not seasick you will have all the room you really need. Your first meal will be dinner at one o'clock sun time. It will be well prepared and plenty of it. At four there will be tea or coffee and sea biscuits passed around. At 5:30 you will get a good supper, and at 9:30 o'clock you will have bread, cheese and tea with butter and crackers.

At 8 A. M. breakfast is called, and at 11 A. M. a lunch. If you are not sea sick you will be ready for all these six meals, and probably would not care if there were two or three more of them. This eating will pass from day to day until you arrive at the English port, if you are well, but if you are seasick you will care for little to eat and could not eat it if you had ever so much.

When you arrive in England you have the Custom House to pass through. If you have but little baggage, and no tobacco or liquors you will have no trouble. If you claim to have none of these things, and they find anything of the kind, it will be confiscated and a fine from 50 to 500 dollars and imprisonment from one to five years. Therefore it stands all in hand to deal honorably with the different governments. You will take a steamboat at Southampton for Havre, and when you arrive at port you will be again examined by the French government. If nothing is found that is dutiable you can go on board the cars for Paris. When you arrive here you are landed in one of the largest stations in France. If you cannot speak French and have no one with you who can, you will have to go to some official who will find an interpreter for you. Though if you have the name of a hotel you can get a cab to take you to the house, and they will find some one who can speak English, or you can go to a American house, but you will have to pay about double for what you get.

The cab charges will be about one franc for each person. The charges at a French hotel will be from five to ten francs per day for a room. Two rooming

together will have to pay about two-thirds each of the above rates. Board at a restaurant will cost from one to two francs for each meal. This would include the "tips" which one is expected to make, both at the hotel and the restaurant. These "tips" are considered as a part of the regular fare. At a French house the waiters get no wages from the proprietor, and some of them pay from two to five francs a day for the privilege of working there.

At the hotels nearly all the waiters and chambermaids are boys, or men, being from 25 to 40 years of age; while at the "tony" restaurants the waiters will be all girls, and the prettiest that can be found in the country, and they will be dressed fine enough to step into any church.

These girls pay from four to ten francs per day for the privilege of waiting upon the tables. Some of these girls can speak English, and are of different nationalities. They get their pay by and through the "tips" which each one pays for being waited on. It is expected that every one will give at least one penny of our money and as much more as they will. And here let me say that you get the best service at these restaurants that you can find in any place or country. As their salary depends very largely upon the attention they give, you may be assured that you will get the best care that it is possible for them to render.

We found by actual demonstration that we could get a very good dinner with some of the extras for about thirty cents.

If one has plenty of money and wishes to make an elaborate display they can go to an American hotel

operated on the "pension" system, which is to pay from 25 to 40 dollars per week for your accommodations which would be no better than at the other place for one-half the money.

We have now told you about what it will cost to make the trip to the Exposition, and now we will try to give you a description of some of the things you can see, and whether it will pay you to make the outlay.

We do really think this is the largest and grandest show the world has ever seen. Not only is it the largest when compared as regards to extent in number of exhibits, but also in the number of articles in each exhibit.

The foreign buildings are something grand; in fact it is almost beyond the power of imagination to conjure anything that would be half as fairy like as many of those buildings.

We cannot give you anything like a description unless you have seen something of a similar kind to build a picture upon. Some of these cottages or buildings, as we should call them, are fanciful in design, that is we in this country would or could find no use for such a building, unless we should use it for a summer house to sit in when we were tired after having been overworked either physically or mentally, and then a hammock hung in the shadow of one of these magnificent sugar trees where a cool breeze could play upon us would be just as useful as one of those buildings where thousands had been expended to please the eye. So to a great extent are thousands of the articles which are being exhibited by the

foreign nations. Their articles would be entirely useless to us of the American people, yet they are great works of art.

The entrance to the Exposition is a fine arch-way the like of which has never before been erected, and as you pass through it you enter into the finest garden of hot houses the world has ever seen; where all kinds of vegetables and flowers are propagated. You can see nearly all kinds in their various stages, from the seed to the fully matured vegetable, plant, shrub, or flower.

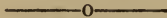
On the right of this the most wonderful of great wonders, you will see two of the most magnificent works of the Paris Exposition. They are the two grand Palaces built in the last three years, expressly for this fair. One is called the Grande palace, and the other is called the Petit palace, so named because one is much smaller than the other.

These two palaces are built entirely of marble and are designed to remain after the exposition is closed. They cost about 5,000,000 dollars. There is the largest and finest collection of statues that has ever been gathered in one place.

Farther down on the north side of the River Seine, is a section representing Old Paris as it was 500 to 800 years ago, with her old buildings, and the way business was at that time. Then comes the Palace Trocadero. This is one of the buildings left from the Exposition of 1881. This building is made of marble and is very fine; costing something like two million dollars, and is used for statues, sculpture work, and paintings.

A finer collection of old works can hardly be found on the continent.

Under this immense structure with its naves making it nearly 1,000 feet long, is a cave which represents everything the mind can conceive. Even the dungeons of the darkest prisons, as well as the vaults of the finest wine cellars. This cave or underground passage way is of quite large extent. The walls measuring several hundred feet. There are niches where are placed many rare pictures which are so arranged that they present peculiar scenes. One represents a scene in the Alps where a man has lost his footing and has gone down hundreds of feet there to remain until the day of recording; another of some huge animal which has become extinct; another of a hermit who is supposed to have been John the Baptist. There is the pit where all bad people are cast, and many other scenes which we do not remember. This is a very peculiar piece of work, and the artistic part of it seems to be quite perfect.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

LECTURE II.

THE EIFFLE TOWER.

The Eiffle tower stands near this point. Well what can we say about this Tower? We answer that we have no descriptions which we can give as to exactness of size. It stands near the bank on the south side of the river Seine. It is built upon four enormous stone piers, and spans far enough to cover four square acres of ground. Upon the piers which are but a few feet high begins this wonderful structure. It is built entirely of iron and steel. It is built something like one of those derricks which are erected to drill for oil and gas. It is one thousand feet high, and people can go up to within 90 feet of the top. There are three platforms and one stop in going up. The cars to the first platform will accommodate 100 persons, from there to the second 50 can ride, from this to the third the car will hold 25 persons. This takes you to the upper platform, 910 feet above the ground. We cannot say that we could discover any great difference in breathing the air at this height or that on the ground, but we could feel that there was a difference in the temperature, perhaps 10 degrees.

The Tower is built so strong and braced so well that it is perfectly safe to go up to the highest platform. There was quite a strong breeze the day we went up, but we could feel very little swaying. It is said that six inches is all the vibration there will be when the wind is blowing a fifty mile gale. It is said that some can feel the difference in the density of the air while breathing it, and therefore do not like to go to the top.

The view from the top of this Tower is something which cannot be obtained from any other point in or about Paris. There is no tower or elevation of land that is more than 500 feet high, therefore when you are at the top of this tower you are at least 400 feet above any other elevation in this part of the country. We do not think the view from the top of this tower to objects near by is as good as it is about half way up. From the top it seems to make the objects too small, but at a greater distance away the view is better. At the highest elevation men and horses near by look like small and large flies crawling along upon the ground, and you could not tell the difference between a man and woman, or between them and horses.

From the top of this tower you get a complete view of the Exposition Grounds, also of the whole city of Paris. The old city was fenced in with a stone wall and mound of earth about 24 feet high, and 15 miles long, and in this wall are 32 gate-ways by which the city could be entered. Outside this stone wall was a ditch 20 or more feet wide and half as deep which could be filled with water. This ditch was filled from the River Seine.

A portion of this wall, gates and ditch, can be seen from this tower; also the whole extent of the city may be seen, even some of the little burghs which are near by.

To get a view of the City of Paris at one cast of the eye would be worth going many miles to see, and, in fact, to enjoy this scene you must go over 3,000 miles, and then be elevated to the top of this tower, the cost of this upward trip being \$1.

The Exposition grounds, as viewed from this tower, forms a great cross. The River Seine running through the standing part. This part is about two and a half or three miles long up to where the cross piece would be attached. This upright will be a little less than half a mile wide. The cross piece is about one and a half miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. At the foot, forming a heavy base, is the two grand palaces on the north side of the River Seine, and two palaces of grand exhibits on the south of the river. Thus you have as good an outline of the fair grounds as we can project. The River Seine is from 300 to 800 feet wide, perhaps at this point it is 400 feet wide.

We get a very fine view of the Seine from this tower. You can see it for more than 20 miles as it winds itself in and out among the knolls and small hills. Now you can see it, and then it will be lost to your view by some magnificent palace which has been erected by the Crown, or by some wealthy person for the exhibit of works of art or of nature. There are many of those grand edifices in different parts of the city, but you will find more of them along and near the

river bank than at any other place, as close by the river seems to be the fashionable and more modern parts of the city.

It is said by some that the French are an extravagant people. This may be so to a certain extent. And this is a point we have been trying to study. France is not a large country, neither is she a rich country internally. Her resources would seem to be quite limited, and yet she has built up one of the most beautiful and the richest city in palaces, and grand edifices with arts, of sculpture, statuary and paintings, that the world has ever seen. And besides this, all the way down for the last thousand years, and nearly up to the present time—for in 1870 the Communes pulled down the Monumental Vendome and barricaded the streets of Paris with cannons and fought the city after the French government had been conquered by the Germans. And this mob of internal strife did more damage to the city than was done by the German army in capturing it. The re-raising of the Column Vendome and the rebuildings of the structures which were destroyed by that insurrection, had only just been accomplished, when France votes 100,000,000 francs for an Exposition—they have been ruled by Kings, who have taxed the people to the very verge of bankruptcy. We learn that in two years one of the Rulers run the City of Paris in debt to the amount of 90,000,000 francs. What did the City do? Nothing, only assumed it, and paid the last centime. Then they have had religious wars that have seemed to sweep through and shake the country from the center to the circumference. We shall only refer to the

St. Betholomew massacre when over 70,000 of France's best citizens were killed in cold blood—yet notwithstanding all those involutions, she has rallied, gained her footing within herself, and assumed her position among nations, being able to pay the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000 demanded by Germany.

But we must return to our view of the River Seine from the top of the Eiffle Tower. The river looks if we might compare it to a huge serpent as it would coil itself to move along upon the earth, the head and other extremity being lost to view. Spanning this river in a distance of less than twenty miles there are 36 bridges to cross and recross this peculiar stream of water. Some of these bridges are the very finest works of mechanical skill, costing up to nearly the million mark.

But we must now come down from the tower and take you through the grounds of the Fair. As the Eiffle Tower is situated in the grounds nearly where the head of a person would have been if hung upon a wooden cross, the Palace Trocadero and underground caves would be where the left hand would be nailed, and the right arm and hand would occupy where the manufacturing and general transportation, with the electro and everything connected with electricity are located.

We are hardly able to give you anything like a complete description of the exhibits in this arm of the grounds. We can with all sincerity say that there is the largest collection of electrical inventions that has ever been gathered together at any place, or under any roof in the world. You will see in the electrical

building which is many hundred feet long, all the machines which are to produce and apply electricity, both modern and more ancient. As we are not an advanced student in electricity we shall leave those inventions for others who are more capable to explain. Though in our company we had an agent from a firm, who had a machine perfected which by talking into, would register 12 copies of what you would say at the same time.

The Manufactures and Agricultural Building are so lapped on to each other that they form a continuous building over a thousand feet long. This building is galleried upon each side and must be more than a 100 feet wide, giving an immense floor space for exhibits.

Among the articles here to be seen may be found almost everything that the mind can conceive, which is in any way connected with agriculture, or in the changing of anything that is produced by or through agriculture, or through the mines into manufactured articles.

It would be unnecessary for us to describe, or even name the different articles that may be seen here. But to give a thought to those who wish to think, we will simply take the seed of a blackwalnut, and plant it in the ground, tend it until it becomes a large tree, then cut it, haul it to the mill and saw it into lumber; after which it should go through the planer and turning lathe, and through the hands of the mechanic until it becomes a piece of perfect furniture.

Now let us take you back to the seed, and we wish you to think what kind of tools it took to put this

ground into a good state of cultivation and grow this tree, Then what kinds of machinery it would take to cut and saw this tree into lumber. Then would come more complicated machinery to plane and turn it, and still more skill from the mechanic and artist to bring it to its completion. Now when you have seen in your mind's eye, every implement, complicated machine, and artistic skill that has been used in bringing this seed to its highest perfection, you have only thought of the implements which it takes to bring just one little seed to its highest perfection.

Then if you will think of the thousands of different seeds—among which we might name the wheat from which our bread is made. Let us follow this through its growth and to bread, and think of the machines used to bring it to that state, also what it takes to bring the berry and fruit to pies and wine, and that it takes different machines for almost all kinds of manufactured goods, you will see what an almost numberless quantity of articles which are gathered together in these mammoth buildings. If it was only what one nation would get together there might be a possibility of their being described. But when you take into consideration that all or nearly all of this enormous quantity of implements are being duplicated by a hundred different nations, you can conceive of the stupendous job you have when you simply look at the exhibits without describing them.

The other side of this right arm is just as large and a great deal more powerful. On this side is the power generated to drive all the electrical and other machinery upon the entire grounds.

It is at this point where it is shown how these big 40 feet tunnels are driven through the earth under the rivers, sea or through the sides of the mountains.

We are now back to the center of the cross, and we will return to the entrance of the fair by the way of the standing part of the cross on the south side of the river. In this part of the grounds are located nearly all the buildings owned by the different nations; the number we cannot state, perhaps 60 or 70. This is where the "Midway" is located. We passed by or through all of them. Each is built with the peculiarity of that country being the most prominent feature in the building, and the products exhibited in each building are those which are the most particularly adaptive to that place.

Here is one of the finest places on the grounds to study the different nations. There is an exhibit of a whole nation in one of these palaces. You will see the style of their buildings in the one they have erected. You will see their products by what they have on exhibition, and in many instances they will show you how they grow them.

There are many very fine buildings. Some which have cost many thousands of money. We can scarcely give a description of any place. These national edifices are not generally very large. Many of them not being over 40 by 100 feet. Some being square where others would be parallelogram or a cross in form. Some will be one story while others will have two or more. Some will have cupolas and others will have fine towers a hundred or more feet high. Some will have a veranda all the way around, and others

will have no bay windows or stoops at all. It would seem by looking at them that each architect aimed to something as different from what every one else had as possible. And we think they have accomplished that task.

On the south side of this standing part of this cross is the full "Midway" show. It is probably a little more extended than the Midway was at Chicago. These midway exhibitions are mostly theatrical performances, put on the board by companies belonging to the different nations, and are in no way connected with the nation direct.

These shows are places of some amusement, but the most of them quite a bit off from what we would term first class plays in this country. Many of them if played in New York City would have Anthony Comstock after them in less than twenty-four hours. But in Paris nothing is impure to the pure mind. This is exemplified at each street corner, and at almost every street one may see sculpture, statues, and paintings representing every thing the mind can conceive in the animal and human kingdoms, all being represented in a nude or semi-nude condition.

That this being the case has had any influence or effect upon the people we are not going to predicate an opinion, as we are not writing on the moral status of the French nation, but only telling what we saw of the fair, although no doubt some of the things enacted behind the scenes might shock a better man than our old friend Anthony, but that part of the play would have no place in this essay.

And now after leaving the national buildings and

the "Midway" we have arrived near the base of our cross and about ready to make our exit. Whether the French nation being strongly catholic, conceived the idea of their exhibition grounds being in the form of a large cross we do not know, but when we looked upon a chart and saw its location, and attempted to give it a description we could think of no other way of describing it.

And now in addition to what we have already said, we might give you our idea of which was the best exhibit on the ground. If we were to answer a question like this we should say there is but little difference between the four great nations. That is England, France, Germany and the United States. In some departments we would think our nation ahead, in other departments some other one would take the lead. For the buildings and the great quality and quantity of the exhibits, France stands several hundred per cent above all others, and it is supposed that would be the case as they are all at home.

And probably the United States might come next in quality and quantity. But it is difficult to say positively which it would really be. They have all done well, and given of their finest productions, and all who go will not be disappointed in what they will see.

It is thought by some that the United States stands far above any other nation as regards to improvements and the arts and the sciences. But let me kindly undeceive you in this respect. We had this idea firmly impressed upon our mind, and oh! how hard it was for us to give up this position. But after

we had been through the exhibits of each country, and the capitals of England and France, we were compelled to admit to ourself that we were only keeping abreast with the advanced nations with perhaps an occasional "spurt" to the front in some things, but always falling back into line after a short lead. This we found to be the case in everything pertaining to the arts and sciences. And we think no one can fail to come to this conclusion after making an investigation and comparison.

We have now given you the principal scenes which we saw while on this trip. There are many other things which might be said but deem we have given all that is advisable, and must bid you all a kindly adieu, hoping that you have enjoyed reading these pages as much as we have in writing them.

THE AUTHOR.



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