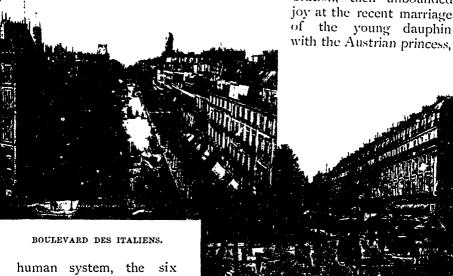
Englishman who, on taking apartments in Paris for a brief stay, stipulated with his landlord that a servant should knock at his door at an early hour every morning, informing him first what the state of the weather was, that he might know how to dress, and secondly, what the form of government was, that he might know how to conduct himself.

And yet, in spite of the frequent changes in the government and the consequent wear and tear upon the

accepted the gracious permission of Louis XV, to erect a statue to him there. The place then took his name and retained it till the new regime, in 1780, melted down the statue and converted it into twocent pieces. On the 30th of May, 1770, during an exhibition of fireworks here, a panic took place and twelve hundred people were trampled to death and two thousand more were severely injur d. The occasion was the attempt of the people to express, by a grand cele-

bration, their unbounded



BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, PARIS.

hundred thousand people of 1789 have grown to more than two millions at the present day.

The most important public square in Paris, and one of the handsomest in the whole world, is the Place de la Concorde. In the centre rises the Obelisk of Luxor, presented by the pasha of Egypt to Louis Philippe. It is flanked on either side by a large fountain. The Place de la Concorde seems somewhat wrongly called, in view of the history of the spot. One hundred and fifty years ago it was an open field. But in 1748 the city

Marie Antoinette. On the 21st of January, 1793, they gathered here again in immense numbers to see the head of the same dauphin, now Louis XVI., chopped off by the sharp guillotine. During the next two years the spot well earned its title "Place of the Revolution," for the guillotine had not ceased its work until Marie Antoinette, Charlotte Corday, Elisabeth (the king's sister), Robespierre, and more than twenty-eight hundred persons had here perished by its deadly stroke.