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tide water is 461 feet. Frosts commence about the middle of November and continue until March, giving some 115 days of cold for a winter; its summers are short and hot. In 1775 the city was a mere fur-trading post, with but 800 inhabitants; in 1817 it had increased to 5000. In 1850 it contained 40,000 inhabitants, but now is a busy hive of human industry, and numbers over 500,000 people. Its commerce is great and constantly increasing, the trade of the Mississippi and Missouri centering at its port, whilst no less than eighteen trunk lines centre in the city. Its industries are both staple and enterprising, whilst its public buildings and parks command the admiration of the entire western people. Lafayette Park and Smith's Garden, the latter owned by an English resident, rivals some of the boasted parks and gardens of the South of England. The bridge across the Mississippi River connecting the States of Missouri and Illinois was erected by Capt. James Eads of Mississippi Jetty fame in the South, and is a most substantial structure. The cost of the building in all, with the approaches on either side, amounted to some \$1,350,000, and for the privilege of crossing in the cars passengers are taxed 25c. in addition to the ordinary railroad fare. The taxable property of the city in 1879 was \$132,785,450, although it has considerably increased since then.

Breweries, both lager and beer, are numerous, Anheuser alone having an establishment that would compare favorably with Bass or Allsopp; whilst the American Wine Company, for the manufacture of "Cook's Imperial" Champagne, possess cellars that would be creditable to Mumm of Reims, or Cliquot of Epernay. Under the guidance of the genial secretary, who is untiring in his efforts to please and entertain his visitors, we wandered through their fine