

elaborate groups representing scenes from the life of Christ, and frequently the awful scene of the Last Judgment. At Notre Dame at Paris, for instance, Christ sits upon His throne, the Archangel sounds a trumpet, the dead burst from their tombs, and Satan is weighing their souls in a balance. Devils drive the lost to the left and torture them in flames, while angels lead the saved to the joys of Paradise. In the arch of a single door are no less than two hundred separate figures—one of them St. Denis, carrying his head in his hands—a symbol of the mode of his martyrdom.

In those early days art was religion, and the churches were a great stone Bible, often the only Bible the people had or could read. Over and over again is told the story of a man from his creation and fall to his final resurrection. But most frequently and most fully is rehearsed the story of the life and sufferings of our Lord, and of the seven joys and seven sorrows of Mary. I was not prepared, however, to find the presence of the comic element in this church decoration—the grinning and grimacing monkeys, the grotesque conflicts of saints and demons, in which the latter are sorely discomfited, and similar scenes.

Berlin, the capital of the German Empire, is one of the most magnificent cities in Europe. Its palaces and its seven hundred public buildings and its monuments are among the most imposing. It is the seat of the Imperial Court, and the old emperor, aged over eighty, is the most venerable figure. The principal street is called *Unter den Linden*,—"Under the Lindens," from the magnificence of these noble trees with which it is lined. It is another populous thoroughfare in one of the newer regions that is shown in our cut. It might almost be taken for a street in Liverpool or London or New York were it not for the German names on the signs. The bulletin kiosks on the sidewalk are a feature very common in Paris. The street railway is everywhere—in Rome, Naples, Alexandria and Cairo, and will, I suppose, be in Jerusalem soon.

Berlin is situated in the midst of a dreary plain of sand, and is a remarkable illustration of the recent growth of European cities. At the close of the Thirty Years' War its population was reduced to 6,000. It now numbers over a million. Since it became the capital of the whole German Empire, in 1871, it has greatly increased in size and importance. It has over forty