

## Our Illustrations.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL** (Front Page).—St. Paul's, on a high elevation, seen from mostly all parts of London, is a massive structure built in the form of a Latin cross. It is generally agreed that the present Cathedral is at least the third to occupy the site. The great fire in 1666 destroyed St. Paul's, and Wren who was Assistant Surveyor General of His Majesty's Works began his great architectural triumph. The St. Paul's as seen to-day and admired was not as Wren intended it should be. He was unfortunately hampered by an officious committee who couldn't see the greatness of his designs. The edifice was begun in 1675, opened for service in 1697 and completed in 1710. The cost was nearly all raised by taxes on coal and wines entering the port of London.

The Cathedral contains many memorials, the best of which are the Duke of Wellington's by Stevens, Lord Melbourne's by Marochetti and a recumbent figure of General Gordon (killed at Khartoum, 1885) by Boehm. In the crypt are buried Lord Nelson (1805), Reynolds (1792), Turner (1851), Wellington (1852), Landseer (1873) and Sir Christopher Wren, the Cathedral's architect (1723).

Wren died at the ripe old age of ninety-one. Over his tombstone is a tablet bearing these words: *Lector si monumentum requiris circumspice.* "Reader if thou seekest his monument look around." The inscription is repeated over the north door.

The view of the Cathedral which is given on the front page is of the Western Façade. It has a width of 180 feet. On the apex of the double portico stands a colossal statue of St. Paul with St. Peter on the right and St. James on the left. At the foot of the marble steps is a slab commemorating the Diamond Jubilee Thanksgiving. The inscription reads. "Here Queen Victoria returns thanks to Almighty God for the sixtieth anniversary of her accession, June 22nd, 1897."

**THE TOWER OF LONDON** (Page 145).—Those who have read Ainsworth's "Tower of London" will have a creepy sensation as they view the Tower. It was started by William the Conqueror in 1078, when the white tower was built. The architect was Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and the building has a marked resemblance to Rochester Castle. The inner wall with its thirteen towers was added by William Rufus, the Moat by Richard I.; Henry III. surrounded the whole by a second wall with

three rounded bastions on the north side and six towers commanding the Thames.

The Tower has served as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Many kings were glad of its protection. Richard II. went from it to his coronation and here surrendered his sovereignty to Henry of Bolingbroke. James I. and Charles II. were also crowned from the Tower. The murder in 1483 of the young princes is one of its sad memories.

It has no special association with royalty to-day except from the fact that the Crown jewels are there for safety. The guards of the Tower are "His Majesty's Royal Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard." Their gaudy uniform has remained unchanged since the institution of the corps by Henry VII. shortly after the battle of Bosworth.

**THE TOWER BRIDGE**, built by the City Corporation, costing \$1,500,000, was opened on June 30, 1894. This bridge has many novel features; among them the raised footway, 142 feet above high water, is reached by elevators in the Gothic towers, and the twin bascules or leaves which are raised to permit vessels to pass. The designers were Sir Horace Jones and Sir J. Wolfe Barry.

**THE MANSION HOUSE** (Page 151).—This is the official residence of the Lord Mayor. It was built between 1739 and 1753. From the platform of the fine Corinthian portico official announcements and proclamations are made. The great social room is called the Egyptian Hall where the lavish hospitality of London's chief citizen is exercised.

**CHEAPSIDE** (page 151).—The name Cheapside is supposed to be from the Anglo-Saxon *Ceapian*—to sell or bargain. This is one of London's great thoroughfares. It is only a quarter of a mile in length, and contains some of the city's best shops. It was ever an important street, and figured prominently in the literature of other days. "You are as arrant a Cockney as any hosier in Cheapside," wrote Swift to Gay, Cowper's old ballad of John Gilpin is believed to have been founded on the character of one John Beyer, one time a linen draper at No. 3 Cheapside. Heine who made his reflections on London about eighty years ago in this "biggest street in the city," wrote "Send a philosopher to London, but no poet! Send a philosopher there, and stand him at the corner of Cheapside; he will learn more there than from all the books of the last Leipzig fair; and as the human waves roar around him, so will a sea of new thoughts rise before him, and the Eternal

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