

asked for bread and wine. Pronouncing the words of consecration he partook for the last time of the Supper of the Lord. He exclaimed, "God be praised for all things." Thus he passed to the presence of the Master whom he loved and served so well. Bossuet describes him as the greatest preacher the Church ever possessed.



TURKISH TYPE.

A peculiar feature of Constantinople is the numerous fountains which abound within its walls. Not only is there a fountain for the ablutions of the faithful at every mosque, but there are many throughout the city of all shapes and sizes, from a simple arch on the wall to the elaborate structure shown in our engraving. The eaves of many of these fountains have great projec-

tions and are decorated with elaborate paintings, and almost always with the words of the Koran: "By water everything lives."

Not many features of the ancient Byzantium remain in the modern city. The most remarkable of these is the Hippodrome. This is a large square, occupying in part the site of the ancient circus, nine hundred feet long and four hundred and fifty feet broad. Here occurred those fierce conflicts between the red and green factions which at times almost convulsed the empire. In its centre rises an obelisk of Egyptian granite brought from Heliopolis. Its deeply-carved hieroglyphics and the Greek and Latin inscriptions at the base still speak of the past to the present in tongues almost forgotten of mankind. This is shown in the engraving on page 426. To the right of the picture is seen part of the column of the "three serpents." A considerable portion is concealed in the well-like enclosure around it, for the whole square has been raised to a considerable height by the accumulated *débris* of centuries. This column consists of three serpents twined together, dates from the fifth century before Christ, and is alleged