

dustry, energy, and capacity of its people, all seem to indicate that it was designed by Providence to occupy a high position among the nations. And only three centuries ago it held unquestionably the first place in Europe. But, as a recent writer has said, "under the paralyzing influence of political tyranny and religious bigotry, its cities have fallen into decay; its fields have been smitten with barrenness; its commerce and manufactures have perished. It contains but the ruin of its former greatness." There is evidently nothing but a free Gospel, and a powerful revival of pure spiritual religion which can recover it from the condition of apparently hopeless paralysis into which it has fallen.

There are two routes open to the tourist who desires to enter Spain. He can do so either by land or by sea. We have already crossed the Pyrenees and proceeded by the Northern line of railway to Madrid. Our present purpose being to visit Andalusia, at the southern extremity of the Peninsula, it will be more convenient for us to proceed by sea, and by the Guadalquivir directly to Seville. Here we are in the very heart of Andalusia, the land of the olive, the orange, and the ever-fruitful vine. This semi-tropical province boasts of the finest wines and fruits, the best horses and cattle, the fiercest bulls and the handsomest people to be found in all Spain. The sites of its cities rival, in their entrancing beauty, those of any other European land. Indeed, all things assume an air of unique

beauty, and picturesque grace, in the land of sun and light. It has been remarked that the Gipsy race, avoided and abhorred in all



GREAT BRIDGE OF RONDA.

other countries of Europe, at Granada as at Moscow, becomes one of the attractions of the tourist.

Seville is the typical province of Andalusia. Though the Moors have left deeper traces, in some respects, in Granada, in Seville they have fused more thoroughly with