

By this means it has become possible to carry out a number of great enterprises in the city, such as the construction of the Stadtbahn (metropolitan railway), the regulation and partial superimposing of the Wienfluß and the construction of a winter-harbour in the Danube-Kanal, all of which have been attended with great economic success.

Character of the People. The fundamental features of the character of the people are justly considered to be joviality and good nature. The Viennese has a sympathizing heart and he is happiest when he has it in his power to be kind and indulgent. In places of public amusement, be they ever so numerous attended, everything goes off in harmless and innocent enjoyment. In no large town will the stranger feel at home so easily as in Vienna, and the bearer of a letter of introduction will find ready admission into society. The Viennese is fond of music and dancing and loves to spend his leisure hours in merry company; he frequents theatres and concerts, and above all he delights in the beautiful scenery which the lovely environs of Vienna afford him. The beauty of the Viennese women, displayed in the most various types, is famed all over the world. So also is their reputation for being loyal wives, good mothers and excellent house-keepers.

A detailed description of the popular life, the manners and habits of the people, together with all that is worth knowing in the history past and present is embodied in the work by Friedrich Schlögl, „Städtebild Wien“ which may be recommended as pleasant and instructive reading to every visitor to this city. In case of a prolonged stay, we also recommend the writings of Chiavacci and of Pötzl, whose humorous works are to be had of any bookseller.

Cursory View and Drive through the City*).

In order to obtain a general impression of the sights and monumental edifices of the town, it is advisable to make the Stephansplatz your starting-point, this being the

*) The sights marked with an * should be visited separately.

central point of the interior city, forming the centre of traffic and public life, and then turn into the Graben, a broad street with the most elegant and luxurious shops. From here take a drive or walk round in the following way: From the Stephansplatz (*Interior of the cathedral and, perhaps, the ascent of the steeple) to the Stock-im-Eisenplatz (tree-trunk covered over with nails, marking the spot to which the Wiener Wald used to extend), to the Graben (with a column in commemoration of the Plague), to the Hof (War-Office, Credit Institute for Trade and Commerce, Radetzky-Monument by Zumbusch), to the Freiung (Palace of Count Harrach, „Schotten“ Church, Fountain) through the Herrengasse (with numerous public buildings), to the Imperial Palace „Hofburg“ (the two monumental fountains „Military Force“ by Hellmer and „Naval Force“ by Weyr), through the gateway to the Franzensplatz (Monument to Emperor Francis by Marchese. A military band plays here every day between 12 and 1 o'clock), then through the second gateway to the outer Burgplatz, the Heldenplatz (Monuments to Prince Eugen and Archduke Charles by Fernkorn, new Hofburg), back to the Josefsplatz (Imperial Library and Monument to Emperor Joseph by Zauner), to the Augustinerkirche (Church of St. Augustin, Monument to the Archduchess Christine by Canova), to the Albrechtsplatz (Palace of Archduke Frederic with Monument to Archduke Albrecht by Zumbusch and the Albrecht Fountain on the ramp, Mozart Monument by Tilgner), through the Augustinerstraße, passing at back of the Opera, turn to the left into the Kärntnerstraße, through the Schwangasse to the Neuer Markt (Church of the Capuchins with the Imperial Vault, Fountain with Figures by Donner), through the Seilergasse into the Graben, then through the Jungferngasse and past the Church of St. Peter into the Bauernmarkt (Carpet-house of S. Schein by Hellmer) to the Hohen Markt (Fountain temple by Fischer von Erlach), through the Marc Aurelgasse, past the Hotel Metropole to the Franz Josefs-Kai (Stephanie Bridge), to the Schottenring (on the right the Deutschmeister Monument, on the left the Stock-Exchange), to the Maximilianplatz (*Votive Church and University, both by Ferstel; on the right, the Chemical Laboratory; on the left the General Commando). From here,

past the University on the right and the Liebenberg Monument on the left, to the Rathaus (Town-hall) built by Schmidt (*Festive-hall, Arcade-court, Monument to Schmidt, Rathaus Cellar, Historical Museum and Armoury of the town, Grillparzer Room), to the Hofburgtheater, built by Hasenauer (*interior) to the Volksgarten (Grillparzer Monument by Kundmann and Weyr), Empress Elisabeth Monument by Bitterlich and at the entrance to the Heldenplatz a fountain representing „Triton and Nayade“ by Tilgner; then back again to the Franzensring, House of Parliament built by Hansen, in front of which a large monumental fountain, chief figure Minerva (Pallas Athena) by Kundmann, below it two figures, Law and Justice by Tautenhayn, finally the four figures representing the rivers Inn, Danube, Elbe and Moldaw and playing children by Haerdtl, to left and right at the entrance to the ramp on either side horse-breakers of bronze by Lax; on the ramp itself eight statues (*interior) to the Palace of Justice, built by Wielemans, past the Volkstheatre (Raimund Monument by Vogl) to the Burgring with the two Imperial Museums, built by Hasenauer (*interior) and Maria Theresa Monument by Zumbusch, in the back-ground the Imperial Stables; then to the Opernring, on the right the Schillerplatz (Academy of Fine Arts, built by Hansen, and Schiller Monument by Schilling); opposite to this on the Opernring next to the Imperial Garden, the Goethe Monument by Hellmer, then to the Opera House, built by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg (*interior), on the opposite side the Heinrichshof, to the Kärntnerring, through the Künstlergasse past the buildings of the Musikverein and Künstlerhaus to the Karlsplatz (Polytechnic School) with the Ressel Monument by Fernkorn and at the corner of the Techniker Park the Brahms Monument by Weyr, the Karlskirche built by Fischer von Erlach, across the Schwarzenbergplatz, Schwarzenberg Palace by Fischer von Erlach, the Prince Schwarzenberg Monument by Hähnel, the Military Casino (built by Ferstel) to the Kolowratring, through the Christinengasse past the Akademisches Gymnasium to the Beethovenplatz (Beethoven Monument by Zumbusch), back through the Fichtegasse to the Kaiser Wilhelm-Ring (*Stadtpark with the Kursalon, the Schubert Monument by Kundmann, Schindler Monument by Hellmer, Makart

Monument by Tilgner, Zelinka Monument by Pönninger, Amerling Monument by Benk, Canon Monument by Weyr, Bruckner Monument by Tilgner and Zerritsch, Remi van Haanen by Tilgner), back to the Kaiser Wilhelm-Ring, on the left the building of the Horticultural Society (behind it the Palace of the Duke of Coburg, then the Palace of Archduke Eugen, built by Hansen), to the Stubenring (Museum for Art and Industry connected with the School for Industrial Art, behind it the Stadtbahnhof Hauptzollamt); to the Stubenring, on the left the Chamber of Trade and Commerce built by Baumann, round the corner the Office of the Postal Savingsbank built by Wagner, then to the Aspernbrücke (on the right the General Custom-House, Parcel Post, Rettungs-Gesellschaft (Humane Society), Urania Theatre, Danube Steam Navigation Company's Building), across the bridge to the Praterstraße, to the Praterstern (Tegetthoff Monument by Kundmann), Nordbahnhof, junction of seven roads. From here through the Hauptallee (chief avenue) past the 3^d Coffeehouse to the Rotunda and then back through the Volksprater to the Praterstern, then over the Franzensbrücke to the station Hauptzollamt of the Stadtbahn. From here the visitor may go by train to the imperial residence Schönbrunn, or to the Kahlenberg, MÖdling, Laxenburg etc.

Even when time is limited, this walk or drive should not be omitted. The drive will not take more than two hours' time (the fare for a fiacre [two horses] is from 6 to 8 Kronen, for a one-horse cab from 4 to 6 Kronen), then also the Museums should be visited, the Liechtenstein Gallery, the interior of the Cathedral of St. Stephan and of the Votive Church, the Rathaus, the Opera-house, Burgtheatre and the Kahlenberg.

Division of Time.

It is advisable to devote the forenoons to sight seeing so as to leave the afternoons free for a stroll in the Prater or excursions into the environs.

Most of the collections are open to view only on certain days and hours; in many cases admission is free, where it is