

Vienna,

the Imperial and Royal Capital of the Austro Hungarian Monarchy is situated about 48° north latitude and 16° east longitude. — It lies on the navigable Danube at the termination of the Eastern Alps and on the border of a very productive plain. The Danube divides itself at Nussdorf into two parts, the Danube proper and the Danube Canal. Where the Alserbrook and the river Wien empty themselves into the Danube lies the present Inner Town of Vienna. This city has different levels: for while the Leopold Stadt is situated only 155 metres above the level of the sea the Stefans Platz rises to 167 metres and again the Westbahn linie to 205 metres.

Vienna including the Suburbs which come within the Vienna Police Jurisdiction has 89 squares 1600 streets and 22 000 houses. According to the last Census taken on the 31st December 1881, the Town has 705 402 Inhabitants and taken together with the Suburbs 1 088 708 Inhabitants. The population is for the most part Catholic. The non catholic part is divided into 20 000 Protestants, 1400 of the Greek Church, 2500 of the United Greek Church, 70 Armenians, 50 of the United Armenians and 40 000 Jews. Vienna is the seat of 3 ministries which are common to both parts of the Empire viz The Empire of Austria (Cisleithanien) which is formed of those countries which are represented in the Parliament and the Kingdom of Hungary. It is also the seat of numerous court Officials, of the Prince Archbishop, of the commander in Chief for Upper and Lower Austria and Salzburg and of many Civil, Military and Judicial Authorities &c.

Vienna has a University, a Technical Academy, an Agricultural Academy and an Academy of Fine Arts, numerous Middle Schools-Establishments for all branches of Commerce, Educational Institutions, several Clerical Seminaries, nearly 200 public Schools, numerous Hospitals, Humane Institutions, Religious, Political Social and Charitable Associations — a quantity of joint Stock companies, many Industrial, Com-

mercial and Professional Unions and Societies for the furtherance of Rural Economy, Horticulture, Forest Matters, Hunting, knowledge of Arts &c. Vienna counts 13 monasteries, 3 Commanderies for the Religious Orders of the German knights, the knights of St. John and the knights of the Cross and 25 Nunneries.

Vienna is the first manufacturing and commercial City of the Empire. — Not long ago the Danube was regulated at an expenditure of 25 000 000 fl., by which means a normal navigable Stream was created. Since the completion of the Aqueduct the Town has been provided with excellent water. Formerly Vienna consisted of the Inner Town which was surrounded by ramparts and fortifications and 36 Suburbs. Now it is divided into 10 Municipal Districts viz: the Inner Town, Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund and Favoriten. The Inner Town consists principally of the houses of the Aristocracy, of Banking Houses and Offices, and of fashionable shops, and Assemblies. In it there are the chief Public buildings — the finest Churches, Palaces, shops and Museums — in short it is the central part of Vienna. Round the Town is the broad Ringstrasse, which by the architectural splendour of its places and palaces makes Vienna to the most beautiful town of Europe. On the outside of the Ringstrasse extend the other districts. The Leopoldstadt is the chief centre of the Jews, Landstrasse and Wieden the quarters for the dwellings of the public functionaries, Margarethen is the seat of the smaller Industries, Mariahilf and Neubau are rich Suburbs with a manufacturing population, Alsergrund is the chief place for medical and surgical Institutions, and in Favoriten is situated most of the Real property of the Almshouses of the Municipality, as well as the dwellings of the Working Men. The Town is separated from the Suburbs by a wall 4 metres high and 13 kilometres long and communicates with them by means of 16 gates called "Linie". The removal of this wall is now only a question of time. Numerous bridges lead across the Danube Stream the Danube Canal and the river Wien. Among all the capitals of Europe Vienna has the finest surroundings. Towards the west rises gently the Kahlenberg chain of mountains and from thence a succession of wooded hills extend towards the south. In the south are the Austro

Styrian Alps and a view of many pleasant villages lying in the valleys. One of the finest aspects of Vienna is offered from the Belvedere where the whole Town can be seen. Besides this the following places give a fine view of Vienna and its surroundings. The Stefan's Tower, the Spinnerin am Kreuz, the Türken Schanze, the Himmel near Sievering, the Hohe Warte (Heiligenstadt), the Gloriette in Schönbrunn, the Kahlenberg and the Leopoldsberg.

Life in Vienna.

The living of the Viennese and the peculiarities of their character are generally described by the words "Vienna life". This Life has during the last ten years under the influence of the external alteration of the Town, experienced a great change; but in spite of all this it is still very different from that in other large Towns. The old Vienna citizen was known by his genial temper and good nature. To live and let live was his motto. Time has changed many things in that respect. When the old ramparts fell, splendid palaces rose up. In the place of the old rich aristocracy, which had its residence at Vienna, arose a numerous moneyed aristocracy, and Vienna came more in contact with the provinces of the Empire, wick consists of different nationalities, all speaking different languages. Nevertheless the Viennese have never a tage ther forgotten that they are citizens of a german town, which has for its aim the spreading of a great civilised nation. The Viennese are distinguished by their good nature and especially in the middle Classes prevails a kind and aimable feeling towards strangers: they love their native town above every thing and are convinced of the truth of the old song "There is only one Imperial City — there is only one Vienna" and every stranger who has lived only a short time there must also admit it. The Viennese are very loyal subjects, enjoying pleasant society and seeking to make life as pleasant as possible. They look for amusement more in public places than at home and spend their evenings alone or with their families in Restaurants and places of amusement, of which Vienna has more than any other large Town. There are more than 300 Cafés in the Town and on Sundays the Inhabitants undertake excursions into the Country. In spite of taking life easily the Viennese are distinguished