

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

by a certain feeling of decency which is not found in other large Towns. — Among the places of amusement, which serve more or less to all classes of society in common, stand foremost the Theatres which satisfy all claims with regard to Art and Pleasure. Entertainments of other kinds are given in the Circus Renz and in the Orpheum. — The Music Halls and popular singers offer enjoyment to the population, but one must say to the honour of the taste of the Viennese, that these have lost for some time much of their influence and interest. There exist many Societies for Social Intercourse, but the principal places in Vienna amusement are taken by music and dancing. Vienna is a thoroughly musical town. The names of the 3 musical celebrities are Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. The names of Gluck and Salieri, of the favourite composer of songs Schubert, of the creator of the incomparable dance music Strauss are closely united with Vienna. There exist many Musical and Vocal Societies and numerous Concerts to satisfy the wants of the friends of Art, as well as of those simply seeking Entertainment. The Viennese are passionate dancers and numerous Balls and dancing parties give the Inhabitants the opportunity of satisfying this passion. The Prater Corsos are very popular — they begin on the 1st May. — On Sunday especially is the Prater the centre for the amusement of the Viennese. There is no town in which the Stranger feels himself so soon at home as in Vienna and no stranger leaves it without singing its praise.

• **History.** The first colonists in the neighbourhood of Vienna were the Windens or Windonens, a Celtic race from whence comes the name Windowina; which the Romans changed into Windobona when they established themselves here in order to prevent the invasions of the Northern people. Marcus Aurelius after whom the Castle Faviana was named (whence Vienna derives its name) died here in the war with the Markomans. With the migration of the nations the Roman rule came to an end. From this time the Goths, Scythians, Vandals, Huns, Rugens and Avarens one after the other lived here. Under the last rule the first christian Church was built in the year 783 to the honour of St. Rupert. The Eastmark was established after the conquering of the Avarens by Charlemain, Leopold of Babenberg was invested with it in the year 976 by Emperor Otto II — it remained in the family of the Babenbergs for 271 years. Emperor Frederic Barbarossa raised Jasomirgott Babenberg to a dukedom with right of succession. He chose Vienna for his residence and built himself a castle in the exact place where now the Imperial Palace (Burg) stands. The Emperor Frederic II made the town a free city but it was not able to maintain its freedom. In the year 1282 Austria, Steiermark and Carniola came into the possession of the sons