

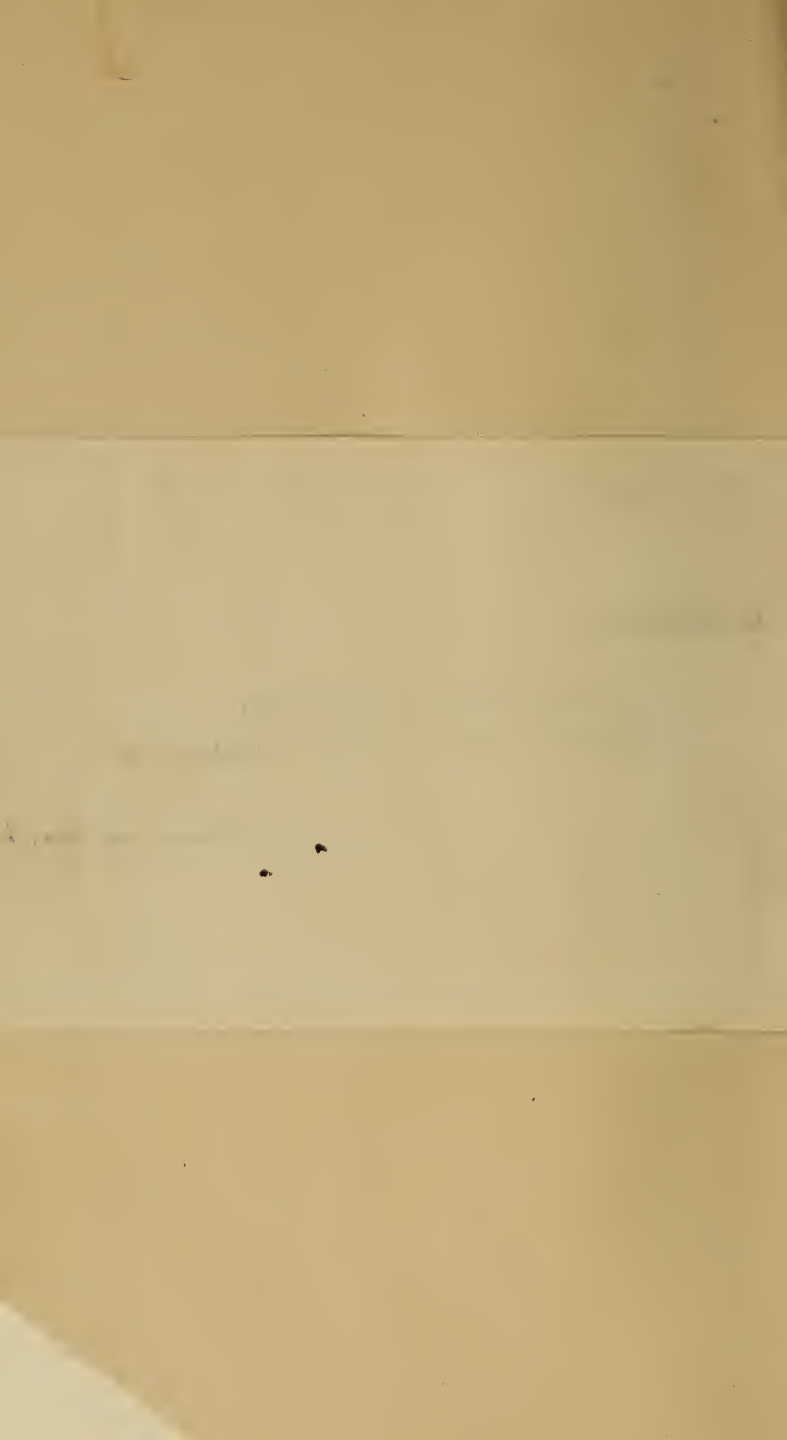


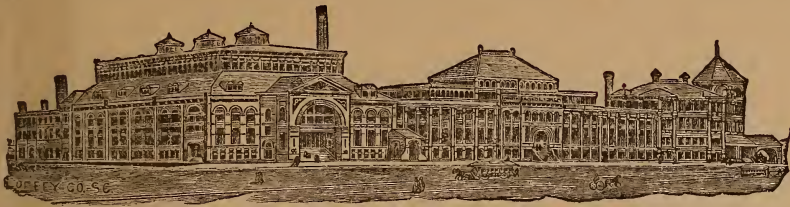
With Compliments of

C. B. NORTON, SECRETARY.

GEORGE COOLIDGE, PUBLISHER.

Foreign Exhibition, Boston, 1883.





OFFICIAL

CATALOGUE

Foreign



Exhibition

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BOSTON, 1883



COMPILED BY C. B. NORTON, SECRETARY.

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DIRECTIONS.

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To find its location, see pages 7 to 10.

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WILL BE INSERTED IN

The Next Edition of this Catalogue.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

GEORGE COOLIDGE, Publisher,

FOREIGN EXHIBITION,

BOSTON, MASS.

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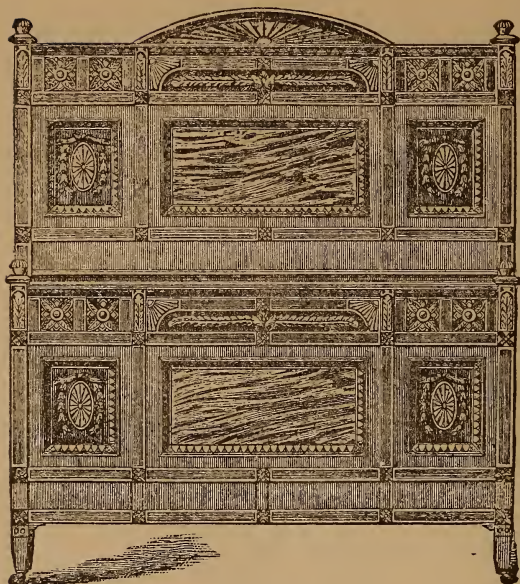
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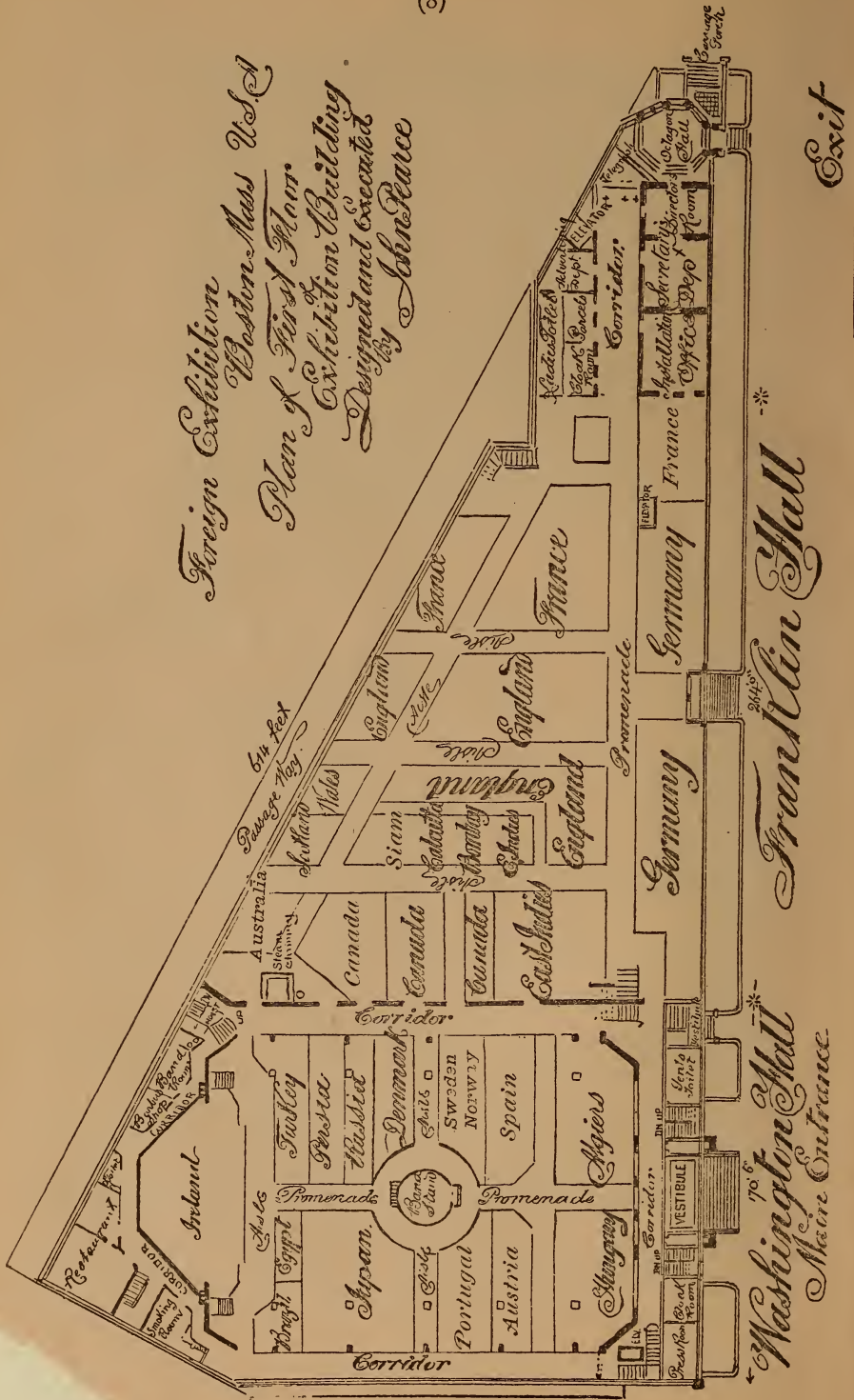
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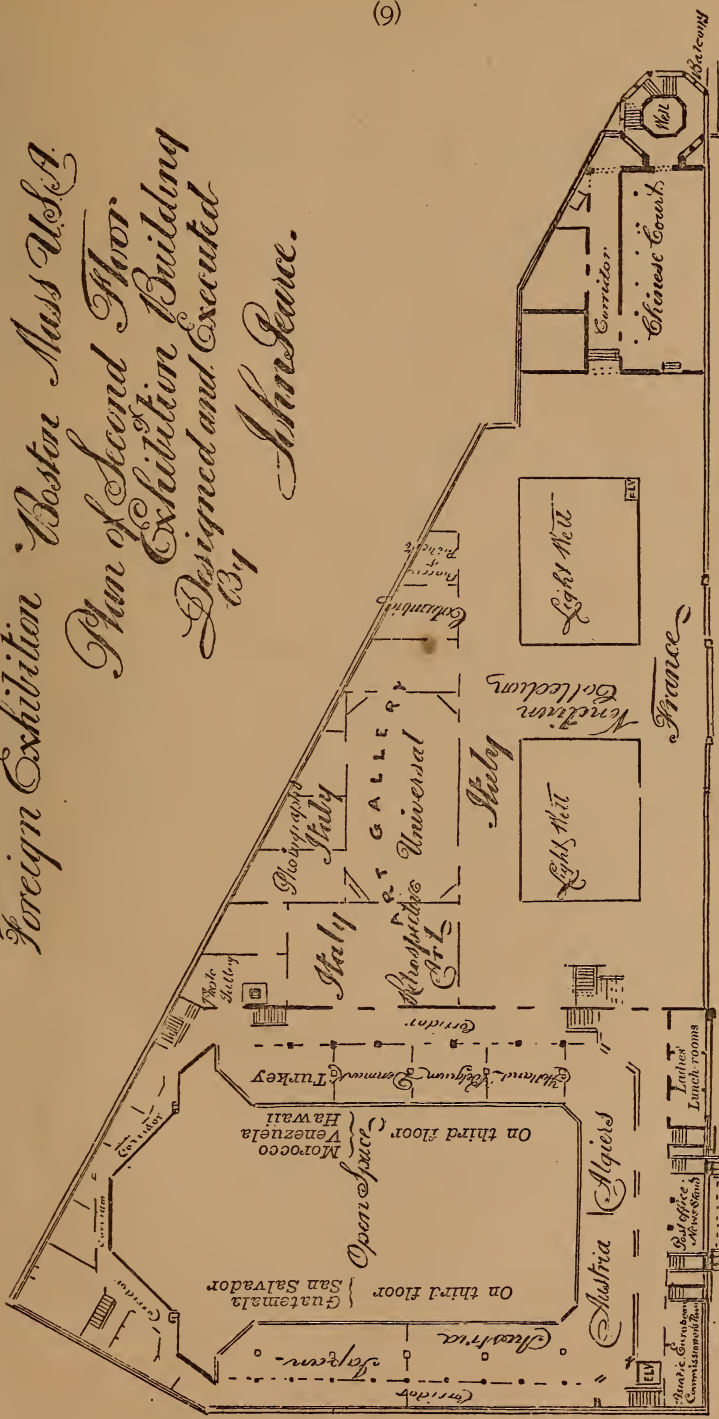


Washington Hall
 Main Entrance

Franklin Hall

Exit

Foreign Exhibition Boston Mass U.S.A.
 Plan of Second Floor
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 Designed and Executed
 By John Sauer.



Franklin Hall

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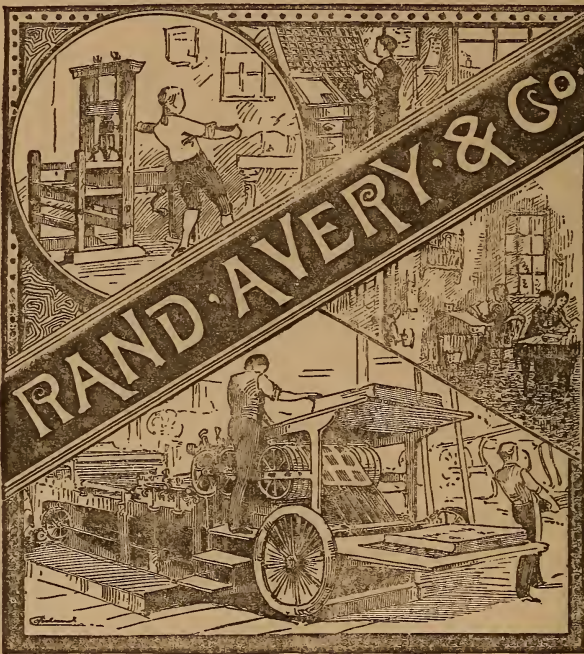
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THE original inception of this enterprise is due to the suggested World's Fair of 1881. When that undertaking was abandoned, there was still much interest felt in the subject, and a belief, in the minds of many interested, that Boston presented special advantages for a large exhibition. Under these circumstances, Gen. Norton, whose experience in connection with exhibitions is quite extended, was invited to come on from Washington for the purpose of consultation on the subject. The result of these interviews was the organization of THE FOREIGN EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION,—a corporation organized under the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U.S.A. Its charter is granted for the following purposes:—

“The general improvement of the manufacturing and mechanical interests of the United States, by means of holding worthy and adequate exhibitions of foreign manufacturing, artistic, and industrial productions; the improvement of educational facilities afforded to artisans; the providing of foreign libraries of reference, for use at such exhibitions; the providing of lectures and discussions on subjects of industry, science, and art; and the providing of all other proper means by which these objects can be accomplished.”

The Association will hold an *Exhibition consisting exclusively of Foreign Arts, Products, and Manufactures*, in the city of Boston, to open *Sept. 3, 1883*, and continue open not less than three months. The advantages of such an exhibition to foreign manufacturers, and others who may exhibit, must be apparent, while there can be no question as to the interest which it will awaken in the United States. This country has had no opportunity since the Centennial Exhibition, held over six years ago, to see the recent advance of foreign art and industry. The National Government of the United States has manifested its interest in the enterprise by legislation which will greatly facilitate the work of all interested, and will especially lighten the expense to exhibitors.

The *City of Boston* is the metropolis of New England, and is the centre of a population of over three millions. It is an important commercial port, and presents facilities for the delivery of goods from foreign countries, which excel those of any former international exhibition. It is a centre from which radiate eight important lines of railway, connecting it with the entire railway system of the United States and Canada, and bringing it into close connection with every city and town in these countries. All the railway and other transportation companies have signified their willingness to bring passengers to Boston at greatly reduced rates during the progress of the Exhibition.

The building in which the Exhibition is held is centrally located, and of easy access from all parts of the city. It has been erected at an expense of over half a million dollars, and is constructed solely for exhibition purposes; it has every facility for the rapid and easy delivery of exhibits, and every possible convenience for visitors. It has electric lights in abundance, steam-power, water, gas, and two large halls for holding public meetings. It is so arranged as to permit of the separate and distinct representation of every nation in a “court” or section set apart for its exclusive use. It has, in all, over seven acres of floor space.

By an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President June 28, 1882, all goods intended for this Exhibition are admitted to remain in bond FREE OF DUTY while on exhibition. At its close they may be sold upon payment of the duty, under the approval of the Government of the Association.

No sales of the articles exhibited are allowed, except for delivery at the close of the Exhibition; but arrangements will be made by the Board of Directors for the sale of duplicates.

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NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE,

President of the Foreign Exhibition Association.

NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE was born in the city of Boston, on June 1, 1829; he was a son of Samuel Bradlee, a hardware-merchant of Boston; his grandparents and great-grandparents, on both his father's and mother's side, were natives of Boston. His great-grandfather, Caleb Davis, was the first speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Mr. Bradlee was educated at Chauncy-hall School, from which he graduated in 1846. He entered the office of George M. Dexter, a well-known architect of Boston, and remained with him until 1856, when he became that gentleman's successor.

In 1859 he was appointed by the city government of Boston to superintend and take charge of the removal of Hotel Pelham, situated on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. This work was successfully accomplished, and attracted a great deal of attention, both in this country and in foreign lands. The account of the removal was published in the English, French, and German newspapers. Mr. Bradlee subsequently superintended the removal of the Boylston Market: he has also had charge of the erection of over five

hundred buildings in this city. In 1875 he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury one of the commissioners to report on the condition of the Chicago Custom House, and their recommendations were adopted.

With the water-supply of the city, Mr. Bradlee's name must be permanently connected. He was elected a member of the board in 1865 for two years, and was subsequently re-elected for five consecutive terms. He resigned the office during his last term, on account of the pressure of business. During the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, he was the president of the board, during which time the Chestnut-hill Reservoir was completed; and the largest of the two basins, by a vote of the board, was named the Bradlee Basin. In 1868 he compiled the history of the Boston Water-Works, which has been of great value to all who are interested in water-works.

Mr. Bradlee has always been a very active business-man. He is executor and trustee of a large number of estates: he also holds many offices of trust and responsibility. He is the president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, Boston Storage Warehouse Company, Chauncy-hall School Corporation; vice-president of the Franklin Savings Bank; and a director in the Boston & Maine Railroad, New-England Trust Company, Boston Safe-Deposit and Trust Company, New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, Boston Exchange Company, and several insurance-companies.

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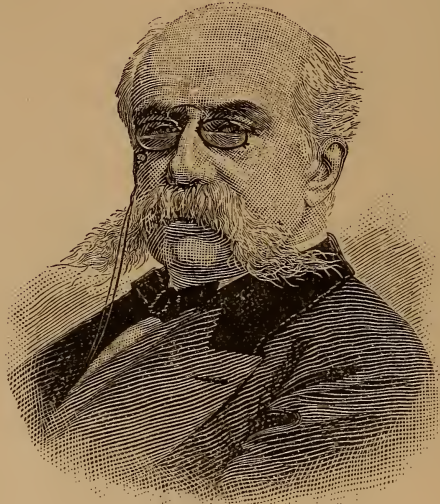
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HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN,
Treasurer of the Foreign Exhibition Association.

THIS well-known and honored citizen of Boston was born in this city, on the 27th of February, 1817, and educated in the public and private schools. He was seven years mayor of the city, — a longer time than any other person has occupied the mayoralty. A part of his term of service was during the war period, which imposed extraordinary responsibilities, among which was the painful duty, by military force, of crushing out incipient rebellion in the form of draft-riots in the city. Thus a worthy descendant of PAUL REVERE, the patriot of the Revolution (whose statue is soon to be erected in Copley Square, in the act of warning the "embattled farmers" of Concord and Lexington of the movement of the British troops), was able to aid essentially in the preservation of the free institutions his worthy progenitor assisted so greatly in establishing. Mr. Lincoln served four years in the Legislature, and in 1851 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1854, '55, '56, he was president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and in 1880 again became a member of its government, being chosen its treasurer, which position he now fills. In 1868 he was appointed on the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, serving for several years as chairman, until the Board was consolidated with the Land Commission. For eleven years he was chairman of the City Board of Overseers of the Poor, and afterward treasurer of the Board; and has filled many other positions of trust in public and business affairs. He commenced business in 1839, continuing until 1882, when he retired to become general manager of the Boston Storage Warehouse.



GEN. C. B. NORTON,
Secretary of the Foreign Exhibition Association.

GEN. C. B. NORTON is a native of Connecticut, but passed much of his early life in Boston, where he is best known by those who constituted the prominent literary men and publishers of this city, twenty years ago. He is the son of the late Major Benj. Hammatt Norton, consul at Pictou under President Taylor; and is known to the reading public as publisher of the "Literary Gazette," and the author of several books on the manufacture of munitions of war, among them an illustrated work, the second edition of which was recently published, on "American Inventions and Improvements in Breech-loading Small Arms, Heavy Ordnance, etc." In 1853 he was a juror in the New-York World's Fair. Previous to 1861 he was a dealer in rare books in the city of New York, making occasional trips to Europe, and collecting choice libraries for private and public use. He served with distinction through the late war, and was a member of Gen. Fitz John Porter's staff with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. In 1867 he was appointed United-States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, having in 1866, according to the official report of the United-States Centennial Commission, first publicly proposed the Centennial Exposition; and in 1873 was called to Philadelphia by the executive committee, and placed in charge of the press, the entire publicity of the enterprise being placed in his hands, where his extensive knowledge of both the American and foreign press proved to be of the greatest value to the Centennial Board of Finance, under whose general direction he operated. He was the author of the systematic plan of advertising the Exposition by the publication of well-designed views of the building, which developed an extended knowledge of the enterprise throughout the world.

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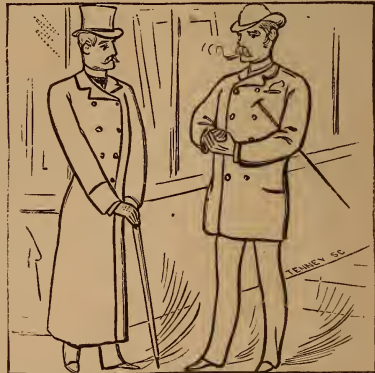
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ITALY.



KING HUMBERT I. (Born March 14, 1841.)

OF all progressive nations which now command the attention of the political and financial world, none manifest so much ambition to attain the first rank in military power, politics, or the institutions in which a refined people take pride, as Italy, whose ancient capital once ruled supreme in the world of commerce. In the budget estimates for 1883, the revenue of the kingdom is set down at 1,539,128,670 lire, or 61,565,146 pounds, and the expenditure at 1,521,062,988 lire, or 61,242,519 pounds, thus showing a surplus of 8,065,682 lire, or 322,627 pounds; and in addition to this, special provision was made for an extraordinary expenditure, extending over five years, for the ministry of war. The condition of Italy's merchant-marine to-day is rivalled by that of no other country save England and the United States, as the amount of tonnage actually entered and cleared in Italian ports will testify; and to protect

her national honor, and to assist in establishing enlightened sentiments of national government wherever she has any control, she has improved her navy until her war-vessels in construction and armament are absolutely unsurpassed, and in 1882 numbered eighty-six steamers afloat or building. Her excellence is also manifest in some of the peaceful arts. In the preparation of useful statistics she outranks every nation except France and the United States; and by these statements it is shown that in 1882 the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population of 176,335; the total number of vessels which entered Italian ports in the year 1881 was 110,184, of 16,115,763 tons, of which 25,024 were steamers, of 12,530,269 tons. There cleared from Italian ports, during the same year, 109,414 vessels, of 15,954,941 tons, of which 24,984, of 12,461,598 tons, were steamers. The total length of railways open for traffic in January, 1881, was 8,713 chilometri, or 5,445 English miles, of which about one-fourth belonged to the state. The first line of railway was opened in 1839, and the construction of railroads was undertaken by the state in order to extend the lines more rapidly. The length of telegraph-lines in 1882 was 16,430 English miles, nearly two-thirds of which belonged to the government. So complete a transformation from the anarchy of a few decades ago could scarcely have been hoped for by the most enthusiastic of her admirers; and so proud a career for Italy could never have been anticipated by the actors in the tragedies which cleared the stage of every healthful element, and substituted political chaos and civil disorder. She has had, and doubtless will have, many a hard struggle before she succeeds in liberating her entire people from moral and intellectual bondage; but that she is incapable of final defeat is evident from her present prosperous condition and her wise and liberal policy. One of the forces on which Italy has depended to right her wrongs, and to elevate her despondent people, is her army, which, from a moral point of view, compares favorably with any other country. Its officers are well-educated gentlemen, profoundly earnest in the performance of their professional duties, and free from all class prejudice which would stand in the way of a proper regard for the men under their charge, while maintaining the strictest discipline. The men are described as neither servile nor restive, but respectful, obedient, and manly, and are distinguished for great physical endurance; in short, they are men who might be expected to follow Garibaldi, "the heroic Genoese," with a faith equally heroic, into the new world which he discovered for them, and for a people numbering, in 1881, 28,452,639, an increase in ten years of 1,660,285, — 248 reckoned to the square mile. The war strength of the standing army is placed at 690,000 men, including staff; the mobile militia, 300,000; and the territorial militia, 1,000,000, — total, 1,990,000. At the head of the Italian government, responsible alike for its advancement or its tendency to retrogression, stands the king, whose portrait, and that of the queen, we herewith present to our readers; and it is to the administration, and not to the legislature, that Italians give the credit of the rapid strides taken by the country toward an improvement in the department of finance, as shown in the recent resumption of gold payments, and in the support of her public schools, an attendance upon which is compulsory. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened throughout the kingdom thirty-three great model schools. The annual grant to these schools is 31,000,000 lire. There are, besides, 7,422 private primary schools, and 11,161 evening schools for males, and 492 for females. There are in Italy twenty-two universities. Statistics show, that in 1868 a general average of 64.27 per cent of the adult male population was without the rudiments of education; and in 1879 this had been reduced to 59. per cent.

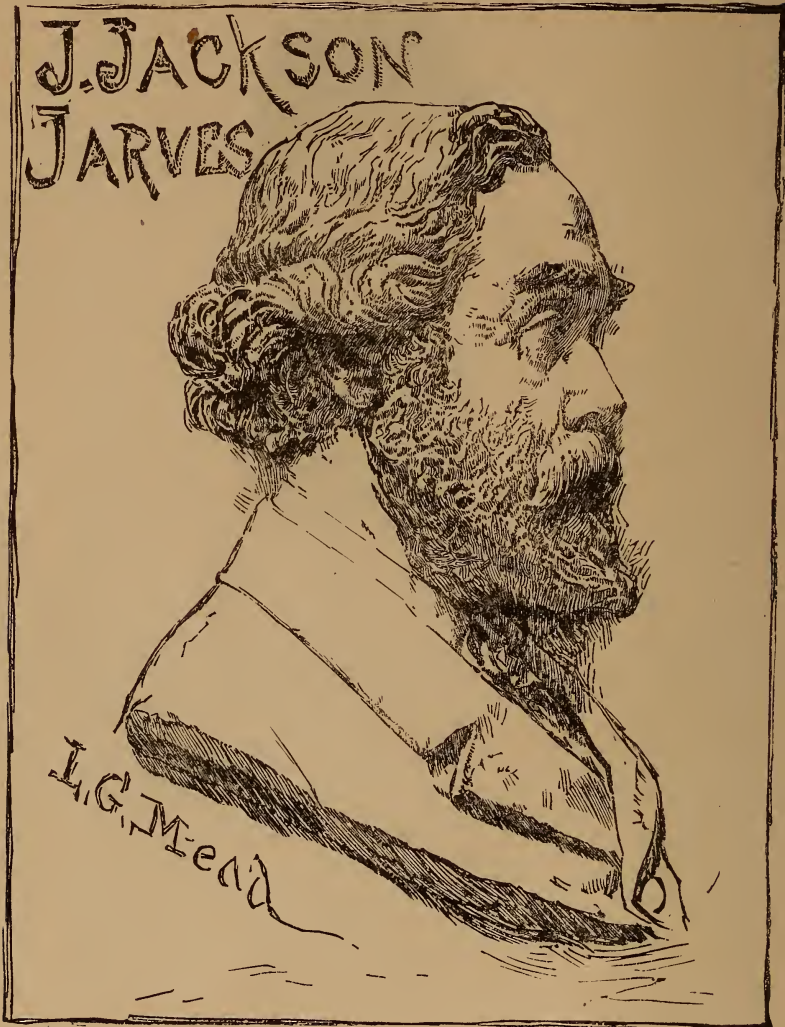
Umberto I., born 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy, and Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1878. He married Queen Margherita (born Nov. 20, 1851) in 1868, and she has been to him his guiding star. Possessed of a



QUEEN MARGUERITE. (Born Nov. 20, 1851.)

charming exterior, her charms of person and manner are only equalled by her intellectual acquirements, which are of a superior order; and her personal kindness has often smoothed the way for the execution of the king's plans in directions where there might have been a conflict between Church and State.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with other nations is principally noticeable in her transactions with France and Great Britain, and her exports with Austria and Switzerland; though why some portion of her trade should not be diverted to the United States is not quite clear. We are large purchasers of silk, and as a producer of silk Italy will yield the palm to China alone. Milan, as a silk market, ranks second only to Lyons. We are reminded that Venice was once the commercial centre of the globe, and that Rome, in former times so justly celebrated for the goldsmith's art, is now the school of Roman gold work, which is an honor to the city, and an advantage to her citizens. Naturally, when the American mind reverts to Italy as a prospective exhibiter in the grand exhibition of foreign arts, products, and manufactures, art takes the most prominent place; and we esteem it a fortunate turn of events in our favor, that Italian artists are overcoming their dislike of leaving their homes and daily avocations, and may be induced to come to Boston; and that not alone in pictures will they compete with the world in this display of taste and skill, but in the arts which Benvenuto Cellini in the sixteenth century loved to exercise, in addition to his larger work as a sculptor, — "the decorations of cups and salvers, ornamental sword and dagger hilts, clasps, medals and coins; displaying great skill in composition, and excellence in details of execution." The tendency of the Italian people toward perfection in art, which has been developed during the past season in a marked degree, has been given an opportunity to present itself to the Italian world through the opening of the new Palace of Art on the Via Nazionale, at Rome, built under the direction of the architect Cavalier Pio Piacentini, forming the grand inauguration of an international exposition of painting, sculpture, architecture, industrial, and decorative art; at the same time prop-



ing the falsity of the assertion that art is in the decadence in Italy. At the opening of the exposition there were displayed 500 pieces of sculpture, 1,600 pictures, and 200 works of industrial art: all together, including ceramics, 5,000. Out of this number, 200 works were by foreign artists, and America was honorably represented.

The photograph here presented of a profile likeness in clay, by Mead, is a portrait of the Commissioner to Italy of the Boston Foreign Exhibition. Mr. James Jackson Jarves was born in Boston in 1818, and went to the Hawaiian Islands in 1838, where he filled for some years the position of United-States Consul at Honolulu. In that city he published the *Polynesian*, the first newspaper ever printed there; and subsequently travelled extensively in Califor-

nia, Mexico, and in Central America, and in 1843 and 1844 published several works illustrative of life in those countries. Since 1848, he has been a resident of European countries, settling permanently in Florence, where he at one time made a collection of choice pictures, which, after being exhibited in this country under his name, became a part of the art-gallery of Yale College. Since that time he has published several works on painting, architecture, sculpture, etc.; and his fame has increased to that degree, that the expression of a favorable opinion by him is an indorsement eagerly sought for on both sides of the ocean. The subject of the Boston Foreign Exhibition having been presented by Mr. Jarves to the consideration of commercial people throughout Italy, the Chambers of Commerce have taken pains to give notice through the *Gazetta di Torino*, *The Italia Artistica*, and other prominent journals, of its opening, notwithstanding public interest was much absorbed by local exhibitions in the different cities, and the preparations for the great international exhibition at Rome in 1884. Accordingly, exhibits were at once promised to the Boston Exhibition, consisting of paintings, statuary, furniture, bronzes, silk, old Venetian glass, majolica-ware, first-class tapestries, tortoise-shell, lava-work, wrought iron, etc. All statues sent receive the sanction, as to the work, of regular professors of the local academies of fine arts, and the confidence of exhibitors is inspired by the personal superintendence of Mr. Jarves. Among prominent individuals who have promised their aid, is Gen. Corte, the Prefect of Tuscany, who has notified officially the officers of his district and the Chambers of Commerce.



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30. Collectanea Mathematica inedita.
31. Gubernatis' History of Literature.
32. Shakespere in Italian, by Giulio Carcano, illustrated.
33. Galleria Dantesca. 30 photos. of the pen-drawings by P. Scaramuzza, illustrating Dante, with notes by Prof. C. Fenini.
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- 54-56. Etruscan and filagree gold jewelry, antique coins, mosaic jewelry.

FURSE BROTHERS & Co., Rome.

57. Painting — Peter the Hermit.

J. C. HOOKER, Rome.

58. Antique Painting — Madonna di Severino. 15th century, gilt background, Gothic.

J. J. JARVES.

Paintings.

59. Madonna and Child. Byzantine, Italian school of 12th century.
60. Madonna and Child, with Angels and Saints in adoration. Italian school of 14th century.
61. Virgin enthroned, surrounded by Saints. Umbrian school of 15th century.
62. Tabernacle on Wood — by Pietro della Francesca, with Madonna in adoration, landscape background. Tuscan school, A.D. 1398-1484.
63. Madonna and Child, by Starnina, master of Fra Angelico. Florentine school, A.D. 1354-1415.
64. Stigmata of St. Francis — a panel. Florentine school, A.D. 1387-1455. Fra Angelico.
65. Cassone, or front of a bridal chest of 14th century, representing horse-races in the streets of Florence.
66. Madonna in adoration, with landscape background. School of Fra Filippo Lippi, 15th century.
67. Portrait of Sixtus IV., Pope of Rome, A.D. 1471, by Luca Signorelli; transferred from wood to canvas, A.D. 1439-1521.
68. Portrait of member of the Medici family taken as St. George. Attributed to Andrea di Castagna, A.D. 1409-1480.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY — *Continued.*

69. *Ex-voto* tabernacle picture of St. Sebastian and other saints; by Ludovico di Parma, A.D. about 1520.
70. Tabernacle painting of Madonna and Child; attributed to Domenico Ghirlandajo, A.D. 1451-1495.
71. Tondo — a round picture: Virgin, Child, St. John, and Angels. Cosimo Roselli. Florentine school, A.D. 1416-1484.
72. Tondo — Virgin, Child, and Angels. Florentine school, 15th century.
73. Virgin and Child. Lorenzo de Credi, Florentine school, died after 1531.
74. Portrait of Dante, about 1500. Florentine school.
75. Allegorical figures of Summer and Autumn. Tibaldeo di Pelligrino, Bolognese school, A. D. 1527-1598.
76. Magdalen, by Timoteo delle Vite, A.D. 1470-1524.
77. Portrait of a princess of the family of Este, taken as St. Catherine. Florentine school, Bronzino, A. D. 1535-1607.
78. Cupids in Play, by A. Correggio, Parma, A.D. 1494-1534.
79. Head of an Angel. Correggio.
80. Virgin, Child, Sts. John, Joseph, Anna, and others, in landscape. Vincenzo Catena, Venice, A.D. 1500-1530.
81. Pieta — Dead Christ and Angels. Jacobo Bassano, Venice, A.D. 1510-1592.
82. Portrait from Gino Capponi gallery, attributed to Titian, A.D. 1477-1566.
83. Virgin and Child — landscape, signed "Cima di Conegliano," A.D. 1489-1541.
84. Portrait of a Florentine Doctor, by Domenico Ghirlandajo, A.D. 1451-1495.
85. Preparing for the Crucifixion. Tintoretto. Venice, A.D. 1512-1594.
86. Death of the Virgin, by Tintoretto. From the Gino Capponi gallery.
87. Marriage of St. Catherine. Paul Veronese, Venice, A. D. 1528-1588.
88. Virgin and Child. Lombard school, A.D. about 1500.
89. Crucifixion, by Sodoma, with his celebrated group of three Marys. A.D. 1470-1544.
90. Tabernacle — Virgin, Child, and Angels. Fra Filippo Lippi, Florentine school, A.D. 1400-1469.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ITALY** — *Continued.*

91. Holy Family, by Bernardino Luini, Lombard school, A.D. 1480-1530.
92. Holy Family in Landscape. Leonardo da Vinci, Lombard school, 1452-1519.
93. Death of Catiline, signed "Salvator Rosa;" Neapolitan school, A. D. 1615-1673.
94. Portrait of Salvator Rosa, by himself.
95. Portrait of Pope Innocent X., by Domenichino, Bolognese school, A.D. 1581-1641
96. Landscape, signed Claude Gelée, Rome, A.D. 1651.
97. Portrait of Robert Castilliones of Cremona. Paris Bordone, A.D. 1500-1570.
98. Portrait of a Cavalier and Lady, by Morone of Brescia, died A.D. 1625.
99. Portrait of Giuliano dei Medici. Roman school, A.D. 1485-1547.
100. The Halt of the Cavaliers. Wouvermans, Flemish school, 1620-1668.
101. The Dance in the Inn, signed "D. Teniers;" Flemish school, A.D. 1610-1690.
102. Prophet Isaiah. Fra Bartolommeo, Florentine school, A.D. 1469-1517.
103. Adoration of Shepherds, signed "Albert Durer;" German school, A.D. 1477-1528.
104. Portrait of old man. Rembrandt, attributed, A.D. 1606-1669.
105. St. Andrew. Guido Reni, A.D. 1575-1642.
106. Old Woman. Early Spanish school, 17th century.
107. Portrait of a Widow. Roman school, 16th century.
108. Noble Lady—portrait. Coello, Spanish school, 17th century.
109. The Procession. Squarcione, early 15th century.
110. Adoration. Masolino da Punicale, Florentine school, early 15th century.
111. Nuptial Gifts. E. Gelli, modern Italian school.
112. Flower-piece, by Glisenti of Florence, modern Italian school.
113. Fortune-teller, by Glisenti of Florence, modern Italian school.

Sculpture.

114. Bronze bust of Cicero.
115. Terra-cotta bust of Michael Angelo.
116. " " " Vittoria Colonna
117. Madonna and Child in Fiesole gray stone, attributed to Michael Angelo
118. Marble bust of Alcibiades — Greek antique.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ITALY** — *Continued.*

119. Marble bust of Consul — Roman antique.
 120. Bronze reproduction of the Borghese Gladiator, size of original, made for Prince Demidoff.
 121. Painted tabernacle — low relief of Madonna, 15th century.
 122. Group in terra-cotta, by Ghiberi.
 123. The Adoration. In low relief — gilt, plaster, 15th century.

Silver, etc.

124. Hunting-cup — German, 17th century, in case, acorn-shape.
 125. Eighteen pieces of silver, Cellini style, cups, plates, salt-cellars, arms of families, etc., 16th and 17th centuries.
 126. Iron inkstand inlaid with gold, 17th century.
 127. Silver statuette — Ceres; Greek antique.
 128. Silver cup enamelled — Louis XV.
 129. Drinking-cup of King Matthaëus Corvinus of Hungary, 15th century, set with gems.

Furniture.

130. Trunk — red velvet and iron, Florentine, 15th century
 131. Trunk — carved nut, Venice, 16th century.
 132. Trunk — Venice, 15th century, gilt.
 133. Trunk — Milan, green velvet and iron, 15th century.
 134. Charity-box — painted relief, figures, etc., from Loreto, 14th century.

Luca della Robbia Ware, etc.

135. Coffin in terra-cotta, with figures in relief — from Sinigaglia, 14th century.
 136. Madonna and Child — terra-cotta, from suppressed convent.
 137. Terra-cotta plaque of Virgin, 15th century.

Embroideries, etc.

138. Priest's Vestments — Pianeta in silver and gold, with arms of Cardinal Baldeschi of Perugia, A.D. 1630.
 139. Priest's Vestments in silk and gold, with arms and accessories of Prince Caraciolo of Naples, A.D. 1746
 140. } Tonicella, A.D. 1600, in gold and
 141. } silk, with arms of family, etc
 142. } Two Tonicella, and one Pianeta
 143. } (cope), in gold and velvet, with the
 144. } oak-leaf, etc., symbols of the Dukes
 of Urbino — from palace at Urbino,
 A.D. 1680.
 145. Table-cover of 17th century, silk.
 146. Table-cover of 17th century, with the arms of Florence.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY — *Continued.*

147. Piviale — sacerdotal cloak in satin, silk, and gold, with cardinal's arms of 16th century.
148. Two silk embroidered pictures by nuns of 17th century.
149. Four silk embroidered pictures of birds, 17th century.
150. Copes, dalmatics, dresses of Madonna of 15th and 16th centuries of richest workmanship; Venetian costumes of cavaliers, etc.; gold head-dresses, etc.; one hundred and fifty pieces antique lace, etc.; four hundred pieces of stuffs, velvets, brocades, broccatelli silks, etc., of 13th to 18th centuries; tapestries, French, Italian, Flemish, and Portuguese, of great beauty and rarity, 15th to 17th centuries.

Bronzes.

151. Crouching Venus, after antique, time of Louis XIV.
152. Knife-grinder.
- 152b. Neptune and marine figures, by L. Gentili of Peretola.

Glass, Porcelain, etc.

153. Glass stipo and ebony — Murano, imitation of precious stones, 17th century.
154. Reproductions in majolica of the most celebrated plates, vases, etc., of Maestro Giorgio.
155. Ancient Urbino ware.
156. Thirteen pieces of Vienna porcelain, from sale at S. Donato.
157. Twelve Sevres plates, last century, with battle-pieces
158. Two old Saxon statuettes. Meissen, antique.
159. Enamelled blue glass tumbler of 16th century, designs of Parmagianino.
160. Bowl on foot, enamelled in colors, 15th century.
161. Glass — gold inserted arms of Archbishop of Aquilea, 18th century
162. Portrait in bronze, by S. G. Mead, from foundry at Pistoia.
163. Portrait in wood, carved by Pucci of Florence.

Etruscan and Greek Sarcophagi.

164. Greek-Etruscan Sarcophagus, discovered about 1833 by Princess of Canino (widow of Lucien Bonaparte). Sculptured on all sides and top. Two reclining figures. Seven and one-half by four and one-half feet.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY—*Continued.*

165. Etruscan Sarcophagus of tufa rock. Sculptured, and about 2,500 years old. With Etruscan inscription. These two sarcophagi were inventoried in the Bonaparte property, and appraised by Castellani at 200,000 francs.
166. Group in marble—Love's First Dream. By the late sculptor Thaxter, of Florence.

Ivories.

167. Egyptian ivories of gods and priests and portraiture.

PASQUALE ARQUATI, Venice.

168. Artistic bronzes, etc.

JOHN HENRY BRADLEY, 26 Viale Principe Eugenio, Florence.

169. The Old, Old Story. Glisenti, Florence.
170. La Fille de Mme. Angot. Vinea, Florence.
171. Expectation. Bruzzi, Florence.
172. The Lover's Scarf. P. Ricci, Florence.
173. Sunset at Venice. Bradley, Florence.
174. The Village Painter. A. Ricci, "
175. Old Friends. Tamburini, "
176. The Enthusiastic Musician. A. Ricci, Florence.
177. Pleasure Party. Cabianna, Florence, water color.
178. Beneath Venetian Bridges. Cabianna.
179. Venetian Canal. Cabianna.
180. For the Mass. Mion, Venice.
181. The First Steps. Sarri.
182. A Hasty Dismissal. Consoli.
183. Attention. E. Gelli, Florence.
184. The Convent Cellar. Torrini, Florence.
185. Souvenir of Marocco. Cecchi.
186. Tuscan Village. Saltini
187. A Morass near Naples. Ciardi.
188. A Merry Time. O. Costa, Florence.
189. First Interview between Washington and Lafayette. Gatti.
190. An Interesting Book. Bellei.
191. Breaking a Long Fast. "
192. The Latest Intelligence. "
193. Off Guard. Tito Conti, Florence.
194. A Good Housewife. Torrini, Florence.
195. The Duet. Orfei, Florence.
196. Stolen Moments. P. Massami, Florence.
197. Great Fun. R. Sorbi, Florence.
198. Venetian Boats. Ciardi, "
199. Noemi. Glisenti, "

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ITALY** — *Continued.*

200. Parting Salute. O. Costa, Florence.
 201. A Domestic Mishap. O. Costa, Florence.
 202. Venetian Fishing-Boats. Bradley, Florence.
 203. Morning Effect on Lagune. Bradley, Florence.
 204. A Windy Day. Vinea, Florence.
 205. At the Altar of Bacchus. Sorbi, Florence.
 206. Easy Shaving. Tamburini, Florence.
 207. Near Chioggia. Bradley, "
 208. Canal S. Severo. Bradley, "
 209. The Minstrels' Song. Todaro, "
 210. On the Neapolitan Coast. Leto, Florence.
 211. Calm Lagune, Dry Point. Bradley, Florence.
 212. Calm Lagune. Huden's Process. Bradley, Florence.
 213. Harvest-time. G. Guzzardi, Florence.
 214. A Florentine Custom. Torrini, Florence.

Choice Proofs Etchings.

215. Sardis — etching. Bradley, Florence.
 216. Market - place, Chioggia. Bradley, Florence.
 217. The Quay, Chioggia. Bradley, Florence.
 218. On the Way to Torcello. Bradley, Florence.
 219. Erasmus. Bradley, Florence.
 220. Canal, Venice. Bradley, Florence.
 221. Evening Lagune, " "

Sculpture.

222. Group by Prof. Barcaglia, of Milan. Love Blindeth.
 223. The Butterfly, by Prof. Barcaglia, of Milan.

MORA BROTHERS, Milan.

224. Table inlaid with ivory and metal.
 225. Chairs inlaid with ivory and metal, embroidered cushions.
 226. Chairs (carved).
 227. Library-case (carved).
 228. Jewelry-boxes, frames, etc., in ebony inlaid with ivory.

Professor TOMMASO LAZZERINI, 14 Via Nazionale, Carrara.

229. Statue — Victory throwing a Wreath.
 230. Statue — Innocence imprisoning a Bird.
 231 } Two Groups, with Loves, and dogs
 232 } of St. Bernard.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ITALY** — *Continued.*

233. Child with book, explaining the gospel.
 234. Marble group — Brotherly Love.
 235. “ statue — Paul and Virginia.
 236. “ “ Fatigue.

ORESTE GRAZIOSI, ANGELO PEZARESÌ,
 2 Via Vacchereccia, Florence.

237. Jewelry in gold, silver, and mosaic.

MANIFATTURA POZZOLINI, Navacchio.

Woven Articles.

238. Coverlet.
 239. Towels (assorted).
 240. Various woven articles.

PIETRO BAZZANTI & SON, 12 Lung
 Arno, Corsini, Florence.

241. Statue (marble) — Trecciajola.
 242. “ “ Limceo.
 243. Statuettes “ — First Work.
 244. “ “ First Lesson.
 245. Florence tables — mosaic.
 246. Mosaics mounted for ornaments.
 247. “ “ as boxes.
 248. “ albums, frames, etc.

STRANGE & CO., 2 Via dei Fossi,
 Florence.

249. Carved walnut cabinet, style of 15th century.

FRANCESCO BONANNO RICCA, 23 Pia-
 za Bologni, Palermo.

250. Olive-oil, very fine — first quality.
 251. “ “ second quality.

DANIEL LOVATI, 18 Via Vivajo, Milan.

252. Furniture of mahogany-wood scul-
 pured, with ivory in low and high re-
 lief, Byzantine style, gilt with met-
 als, and enamelled, with interiors
 decorated also.

GIUSTO DACCI, Director of Royal
 School of Music, Parma.

253. Theory and Practice of musical read-
 ing and dividing, etc.
 254. Theory and Practice of Harmony,
 Composition, and Counterpoint.
 255. Vocalization, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ITALY** — *Continued.*

STRANGE & CO., Florence.

256. Photographs from Old Masters. 6 vols. Folio.

E. CONTI & SON, Leghorn.

257. Fancy soaps, various kinds.

GIUSEPPE MONTELATICI, 7 Lung Arno, Corsini, Florence.

258. Mosaic tables.
259. " objects in cases.
260. " jewelry, etc.

LUIGI DE NOTARIS, Naples.

261. Boots and shoes for gentlemen and ladies.

LUIGI NOVELLI, 6 Lung Arno, Corsini, Florence.

Mosaics.

262. Mosaic Tables.
263. " Photographic frames.
264. " Boxes.
265. " Albums.
266. " Figures.
267. " Jewelry, earrings, brooches, medallions, paper-weights, etc.

ALINARI BROTHERS, Florence.

Photographs, etc.

268. Portraits in frames.
269. Modern pictures, do.
270. Views of Rome, do.
271. Album of 150 plates of statues, frescos, paintings, sculptures, etc.

ACHILLE FONTANA & SON, Carrara.

272. Statue of Study.
273. " " Idleness.
274. " " Two Loves.
275. Group, — Innocence defended from Sin.
276. Bust in costume.

FRANCESCO BALDI, Cicilia.

277. Shoes (various styles and qualities).

ANTONIO LANDINI, 3 Via dei Fossi, Florence.

278. Mosaics in various figures.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY — *Continued.*

ALFRED CANDIDA, Florence.

Oil and Water Color Paintings by Foris, Cipriani, Rossi, Nono, Valpi, Oreini, Favorette, Miles, etc.

- 279. Interior of a Stable.
- 280. Temptation of St. Anthony.
- 281. Raphael painting the Virgin.
- 282. The Gardener.
- 283. Market at Naples.
- 284. Mother Watching.
- 285. Interior of an Ancient House.
- 286. The Violin.
- 287. Spanish Women.
- 288. The Nurse.
- 289. Fruit-shop — Venice.
- 290. Christening.
- 291. Soldier and Women.
- 292. Music-lesson.
- 293. Fruit-seller.
- 294. Stable.

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Prince D. CLEMENTE ROSPIGLIOSI,
Lamporecchio.

Wines and Olive-oil, from Antetta.

- 295. Red Dinner Wine (fine), 1879-80.
- 296. " " " (common), 1881-82.
- 297. White Dessert " 1876-77-82.
- 298. Olive-oil (fine), 1882-83.

From Lamporecchio

- 299. Red Dinner Wine (fine), 1877-78-79-80.
- 300. Red Dinner Wine (common), 1881-82.
- 301. White Dessert Wine, 1879.
- 302. Olive-oil (fine), 1882-83.

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W. MILLER, Livoreno.

- 303. Full set of Milan carved and inlaid chamber-furniture, manufactured expressly for the Milan Exposition.

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GEORGE D. MAQUAY, Florence.

- 304. Bronze equestrian statuette of late Victor Emmanuel, by C. F. Fuller.

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GASTALDI BROTHERS, Turin.

- 305. Ceramics, artistic potteries, terracotta statues, vases, bust, Barbotine columns, etc.

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CONJUGI BERGIA, Torino.

- 306. Vermuth and Rhubarb Bitters.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY—*Continued.*

LUCA G. MINCHELLI, 3 Ponte di
Marmo Livorno.

307-310. Olive-oil (extra refined) from
province of Lucca (tin cases).

CARLO TREMOLARDO, 3 Via Circo,
Milan.

311. False Hair in silk and cotton.

LODOVICO ZAMBALETTI, 5 Piazza San
Carlo, Milan.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Specialties.

312. Elastic Medicinal Capsules.

313. Bonbons of Ostrich Pepsine.

314. Granulated Kausso.

315. Syrup of Tamarinds.

316. Spirituous Citron Cordial.

317. Universal Pills.

318. Italian Castor Oil (tasteless).

319. Tamarind Lozenges.

FRANCESCO ZANCANI, Genoa.

320. Vermouth Wine.

DOCTOR ANTONIO SALVIATI, S. Maria
del Giglio, Venice.

321. Blown Glass (artistic).

322. Glass Lights.

323. " Candelabra.

324. " Mirrors.

325. " Painted.

326. " Enamelled.

327. " Antique (imitation).

328. Monumental Mosaics (ancient and
modern style), including portrait of
President Garfield.

329. A Sunset in Venice.

330. The Pigeons of St. Mark.

331. Head of Christ, after Guido Reni.

332. The Rumenian Woman.

333. The Four Evangelists.

334. Head of Christ (copy from the work
by Dr. Salviati in the Cathedral of
Aix-la-Chapelle).

BROTHERS CARRAMANA, Naples.

335. Articles in coral, tortoise-shell, lava,
terra-cotta, etc.

SCERNI & VIGO, Genoa.

336. Dark oakum—both combed and
spun.

337. White oakum—both combed and
spun.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY — *Continued.*

GABRIELLA CARELLI, 52 Largo Municipio, Naples.

Water-Colors.

338. Interior of San Marco, Venice.
 339. Cloister of Monreale, Palermo.
 340. Lenten Sermon in Cathedral of Siena.
 341. Loggia di Lanzi, Florence.
 342. Ponte Vecchio, Florence.
 343. Venetian Barge.
 344. Menaggio, Lake Como.
 345. Near Mentone.

ANTONIO FRILLI, 4 Via dé Fossi, Florence.

346. Statues in marble, verde di Prato, alabaster, and other objects in sculpture.

PIETRO CALVI, Milan.

347. Statue — Uncle Tom.
 348. " Aunt Chloe.
 349. " Plantation Song.

AMBROGIO SANTUCCI, Verona.

350. Musical instruments, etc.

LUMPP & Co., Asti.

351. Beer and soda-water.

GIOV. RESTUCCIA & Co., Messina.

352. Essence of bergamot, etc.

MORIONDO & GARIGLIO, Turin.

353. Chocolate goods.

M. MENEGHIN & Co., Milan.

354. Oleographic reproductions of celebrated oil-paintings of ancient masters and modern artists.

V. GRUBICY, Milan.

355. Water-color paintings.

JOHN UDNY, Carrara.

356. Statue (marble) — A Calabrese.
 357. Group " First Bath.
 358. Statue " Shepherd Boy.

VINCENZO BORRELLI, Naples.

359. Tortoise-shell jewelry.
 360. Silver filagree jewelry.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY — *Continued.*

ERRICO GARGUILO, Naples.

361. Kid gloves — in colors and qualities.

GABRIELI ZOPPO, Naples.

362. Shell and coral jewelry.

STEPHANO PASTORE & SONS.

363. Umbrellas, various styles.

CARLO PONTI, Venice.

364. Photographic views of Venice.

365. Photographs of celebrated paintings, colored by hand.

CAJOLI BENUCCI & Co., Florence.

366. Straw and straw plaits.

367. Straw hats with and without garniture.

A. PIETROBON, Varallo.

368. Photographs (21 parts) of the frescos representing the Life of the Saviour, by Ferraris, in the Church of the Friars at Varallo.

SALVATORE ALBANO, 2 Via del Mandorlo, Florence.

369. Statue — Happy Dream.

SANTI PASISI, Messina.

370. Essential oil of lemon, sweet orange, bitter orange, bergamot, mandarin, pereto, cetoat.

MARCO MANFREDI, Florence.

371. Statue — Folly.

COUNT POLITI FLAMINI, Recanate.

372. Autographs of distinguished sovereigns, statesmen, authors, artists, etc.

FRANCESCO GRUNDI, Sorrento.

373. Table-top inlaid with ivory and wood, style of Pompeii (can be used as a picture).

SEGNA CONVERSINA, Pistoja.

- 374-393. Bronze medallion portraits (29), framed, of kings, queens, and popes of Italy.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ITALY — *Continued.*

VITTORIA POZZNI, Rome.

394. Mosaics and Roman jewelry.

ALINARI BROTHERS, Florence.

395. Photograph portraits framed.
 396. Photographs of modern paintings.
 397. Photograph views in Rome.
 398. " album (various pictures).

M. GUGGENHEIM, Palais Balbi,
Venice.

399. Cabinet with folding-down door, decorated with sirens, supported by columns, inside a shelf, carved in walnut, waxed. Venetian Renaissance style, *beginning* of 16th century.
 400. Chair with round back, carved in walnut.
 401. Frame, style Louis XVI. (oblong), pear-wood carved.
 402. Frame, style Louis XVI. (round), pear-wood carved.
 403. Boy holding a looking-glass on which is a dove, carved wood, waxed.
 404. Bracket with boy, carved wood, waxed.
 405. Album. Photographs of interiors of the Papadopoli Palace in Venice (taken by Mr. Guggenheim).
 406. Benches, supported by griffins, walnut back, carved.
 407. Cabinet with table carved in walnut. Venetian style of 16th century.
 408. Bouquet-stands, carved.
 409. Chair-back, with caryatids carved in walnut.
 410. Chair-back, with griffins carved in walnut.
 411. Chair-back, with sphinxes carved in walnut.
 412. Chair-back, with festoons carved in walnut.
 413. Small chairs carved in walnut.
 414. Cabinet with glass doors. Sirens on sides, carved in walnut.
 415. Table supported by griffins, carved in walnut.
 416. Cabinet ornamented with arabesques, Venetian style, *beginning* of 16th century, carved in walnut, waxed.
 417. Cabinet carved in walnut, upper part with folding doors, flanked by caryatids, lower part Venetian style of the *end* of 16th century, waxed.
 418. Cabinet with folding doors, among caryatids, Venetian style, *end* of 16th century, carved walnut, waxed.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ITALY** — *Continued.*

SAMUEL RAE & Co., Leghorn.

419. Lucca olive-oil, pressed from the most perfectly ripened fruit of Tuscany.

GALLI RIZZARDO, Milan.

420. Statue — The Surprise.
421. " The Orphan.

MICHELE CRISCUOLA, 5 Corso Garibaldi, Naples.

422. Glass tank containing a representation of the act of coral-fishing.
423. Nets used by the fishermen.
424. Implements used in the manufacture of coral.
425. Specimens of natural and manufactured coral.
426. Conch-shells, various kinds.
427. Tortoise-shell, manufactured.

OLIVOTTI BROTHERS, 90, 91, and 135 Piazza S. Marco, Venice.

428. Artistic pottery — Hove, Abruzzo, Capodimonte, Pesaro, Savona, etc.
429. Venetian and other kinds of Italian faïences.
430. Artistic bronzes — copies from several museums.
431. Lamps for hanging and table.
432. Gold and silver jewelry.
433. Mosaics of various kinds.
434. Venetian glass-ware.
435. Bead ornaments.
436. Fancy woods in glass.
437. Inlaid wood ornaments.
438. Terra-cotta groups and figures.
439. Oleographs and selenographs.
440. Photographs (hand-painted).
441. Laces of the professional school of lace-making at Burano, Venice.
442. Table.
443. Large wardrobe.
444. Wardrobe, inlaid.
445. Small table, inlaid.
446. Chair, inlaid.
447. Chair, damask, inlaid.
448. Wardrobe, divided, inlaid.
449. Pair bronze andirons.
450. Chairs, ornamental, black-walnut, etc.

A. NIGRIS, Naples.

451. Oil paintings — Still Life.

Visitor's Notes.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF GERMAN EMPERORS, AND KINGS OF PRUSSIA.



WILHELM I.

German Emperor, and King of Prussia.

Cable Address: HEFFTER LEIPZIG.

HOFFMANN, HEFFTER, & CO., LEIPZIG



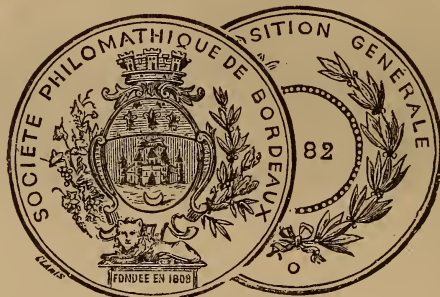
ESTABLISHED 1858.



Hungarian Wines.



Bordeaux,
1882.



Bordeaux
1882.

EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Pharmaceutical Exhibition at Coblenz, 1878.

[Extract from the Central Anzeiger.]

HOFFMANN, HEFFTER, & CO., the name the old renowned WINE-HOUSE has acquired far beyond the borders of Germany is well deserved.

Pharmaceutical Exhibition at Heidelberg, 1881.

[Extract from the Central Anzeiger.]

HOFFMANN, HEFFTER, & CO., WINES, were the first to introduce the Wines of Hungary into Germany successfully.

EXPORT PRICES, FREE HAMBURG.

CLARETS, Cask of 50 Gallons, Marks 135-550.

SELECTED TOKAY WINES,

IN CASK OR BOTTLE,

ACCORDING TO AGE AND QUALITY.

GERMANY.

THE Empire of Germany, which has become by the progress of recent events the central figure of Europe, is the birthplace of philosophers, divines, and jurists, the product of whose minds and the result of whose labors have laid the foundation of the laws, moral and social, which now govern the civilized world. The total area of the empire, comprising twenty-five states, is 212,091 English square miles, with a total population, according to the census of 1880, of 45,234,061. This magnificent domain is governed by a constitution, the terms of which unite all the states in "an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people," and is represented by the king of Prussia, bearing the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*. The legislative power, subject to the veto of the Kaiser, is vested in the *Bundesrath*, or federal council of sixty-two members, presided over by the *Reichskanzler*, or chancellor of the empire, possessing also the functions of an administrative board, with eleven standing committees, each committee composed of representatives of at least four states of the empire, and a foreign-affairs committee, including only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. The members of this body are not elected by the people, but are appointed annually by the governments of the several states. The members of the popular branch, called the *Reichstag*, 397 in number, are elected triennially by ballot, holding annual sessions. The action of the *Bundesrath* is held in check by the Kaiser (no measures being allowed to become laws without his approval), and the countersign of the chancellor; and, on the other hand, the Kaiser, although he represents the empire internationally, and can enter into treaties with foreign powers, and carry on a war for the defence of his realm, cannot declare offensive war.

We present to our readers the portraits of four generations of German princes: the reigning emperor, Wilhelm I.; the heir-apparent, Friedrich Wilhelm; his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm; and Friedrich Wilhelm, son of the latter, born May 6, 1882. Of the reigning emperor little can be said that is not familiar to American readers. Born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III., and of Princess Louise of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, he received his early education at a military school, where he acquired the military habits which still cling to him, and compel him to preserve the same rigid decorum and discipline in regard to dress and deportment which he exacts from his troops. He was active in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; and in 1829 was united in marriage to Augusta, the daughter of the late Grand Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar. In 1840 he became governor of the province of Pomerania, and in 1849 he was made commander-in-chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden.

Other appointments of honor and emolument received by him are the military governorship of the Rhine-provinces in 1849-57, and the regency of the kingdom during the illness of his brother in 1848. When the illness of his brother resulted in his death in 1861, Friedrich Wilhelm became king of Prussia. In the Franco-German war he was commander-in-chief of the German armies from July, 1870, to March, 1871, having been proclaimed German emperor at Versailles, Jan. 18 of that year. The wife of Friedrich Wilhelm, heir-apparent and field-marshal in the German army, is Victoria, the Princess Royal of Great Britain; and the wife of their son Friedrich Wilhelm, who is the eldest of six children, is the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, the mother of the infant prince.

In the past few years the government has advanced with rapid strides in the direction of a popular administration of affairs; and under the healthful influence of a liberal parliament, which gave to Germany its constitution and its coinage, the great majority of the people eschew politics, and engage in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, or, absorbed in the business of money-getting, attend little to the strife between Liberal and Ultramontane, and only remember the government to bless the emperor. With respect to the matter of coinage: in 1872 gold was made the standard of value by a law passed by the Reichstag, and in 1875 it was ordered that the mark should be the coin in general use. In 1872 also the French metrical system of weights and measures was adopted, and is still in use. With the reputation for erudition which Germany has acquired, it is not a matter of surprise that there is scarcely any illiteracy allowed to take root in the country. The public schools are supported by taxation of the individual, but not by a uniform tax as with us. The rate is about a penny a week to the individual in villages, and about a shilling per month in towns, — parents sending more than one child being entitled to a reduction in charges. A limited number who are unable to pay are allowed to attend the schools, at the discretion of the board of councillors elected by the people. This compulsory law is enforced only in the schools of lowest grade. By the educational system there in vogue, the institutions of learning controlled by the state are classed in the following order: The village or town schools; the citizens' schools; the schools wherein the languages, arts, and sciences are taught; the seminaries, which answer to our normal schools, except that they train schoolmasters for teaching in the elementary schools only; colleges, industrial schools, schools of agriculture, veterinary schools, and the universities. The universities at Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Halle, Kiel, Königsburg, and Munster, are sufficiently familiar to Americans. These institutions are supported and controlled by the government; and all educational establishments are under the supervision of the minister of public instruction, who is the head of the educational system, and is responsible for the enforcement of certain very strict rules as to the appointment of masters, who are examined by the local board. If, however, any outside party is desirous of opening a private school, he is at liberty to do so after proving to the authorities his moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. The vast population of Germany, which receives the benefit of these wise regulations, has increased from 23,103,211 in 1816, to 45,234,061 in 1880; but in the four years between 1871 and 1875 the Franco-German war swept off some of the best and bravest manhood of Germany. During this period emigration was active, a quarter of a million people leaving the country in a twelvemonth: but between 1875 and 1880 the population increased about 525,000 per annum; and during the last five years there has been a general increase throughout the country of 2,000,000, the birth-rate being 3.91 per 100.

A large rate of increase was noticed in 1882, both in population and emigration. The total number of emigrants who have left their shores in the past sixty years is over 3,500,000; of which number, in one year (1881), 248,323 were absorbed by the United States. The amount of capital transferred from Germany to the United States in 1881 by means of this emigration, according

to an estimate made by Dr. Friedrich Kappe, was £5,587,267. The German emigrant, when he comes to this country, becomes at once Americanized, and in due time enters into competition with his former fellow-citizens in agricultural and industrial pursuits. Another authority, the Berlin correspondent of *The London Times*, asserts that the amount of capital lost to the Fatherland by emigration to America is 12,300,000,000 marks; and he regards the tendency of the German people to emigrate a means of purifying the country from the evils of over-population. By the last reports from Germany, we learn that the rate of emigration has much decreased this year. The circumstances which conspire to bring the German from his home by the castled Rhine, to seek his fortune in our manufacturing centres, or to settle not too firmly by our inconstant Western rivers, must, perforce, encourage the greatest cordiality of feeling between the people of our own country and Germany; and on occasions of national rejoicing, as well as of distress from national causes, American citizens, irrespective of original nationality, are roused to the most earnest expression of fraternal sympathy. In the direction of finance, the tendency of Germany is to centralize her forces, bringing all the resources of her revenue to bear upon the current expenses of the nation; and if the amount of income from these sources, which includes the receipts from the customs, the excise, the post, and the telegraph, should not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states, in proportion to their population, would be assessed to make up the deficit. In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1882, the total revenue of the empire was set down at 596,811,409 marks, or £29,840,570, and the expenditure at the same amount. The total funded debt bearing interest at four per cent amounted, in 1881, to 298,951,500 marks, or £14,947,575. This is in addition to a new debt of £1,483,710, authorized in 1882; and the entire amount has been created since 1871. The armament of the German Empire is a familiar theme to American readers, and the discipline and equipment of the military arm of the service is a constant theme for paragraph-writers all over the world: indeed, Germany is generally looked upon as an instructor, not only in the science of war, but in the methods of succoring the wounded. The secret of her superiority lies in her constant vigilance and watchfulness, and the particular attention paid by the government to frequent repairs in her fortifications, and improvements in munitions of war. The importance of this arm of the service in the estimation of this powerful nation is evident, when every German capable of bearing arms is liable to service for seven years, and no "substitution is allowed." Of the seven years' time exacted, three years must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve; after which he is required to form part of the Landwehr for another five years; and, by the law of 1875, a new force has been organized, called the Langsturm, which is divided into two classes,—the first class comprising all the able-bodied men up to the age of forty-two, who are not already in the army, and the second including those now enrolled therein. The first class will add 175,800 men to the German forces, making the total number of men in the army 1,800,000. A standing army thus universally recruited, numbering two millions and a half of men without including the last reserves, may be placed in the field at a moment's notice. The German navy, in 1882, consisted of twenty-four iron-clads (comprising frigates, corvettes, and gunboats), six other steamers, and four sailing-vessels. Nine war-vessels were building, including two armored gunboats. The most famous of her iron-clads are the Kaiser and the Deutschland, twin ships, 285 feet long, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, designed to fire broadside. The sum of 6,890,000 marks has been set apart in the budget of 1883-84 for building an iron-clad and torpedo-boats, and for equipping other vessels with torpedo-gear. The inducements for the seafaring population to volunteer into the navy are sufficiently favorable; and the sailors to man the fleets being at any rate recruited from this class of people, who are on this account relieved from



EMIL HAAS.

service in the army, the number of volunteers has greatly increased in the past few years, — the seafaring population of 80,000 men furnishing 48,000 for the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 to the navy cruising in foreign parts. The mercantile navy numbers 4,660 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,181,526. The length of the railways of the empire is 21,600 miles; including a comparatively unimportant portion now managed by private companies, but soon to come into the possession of the state. With these facilities for transportation, which are such valuable aids to an extensive commerce, the trade of the German Empire is neither so brisk nor so extensive as might be expected of such a powerful nation. A large proportion of the population is devoted to agricultural pursuits; and the principal articles of export are the products of the farm, live-stock, breadstuffs, unrefined sugar, forest products, and cereals.

The ports of Great Britain receive the bulk of these exports, sending back in exchange woollen and cotton manufactures and wrought and unwrought iron. And to the people of Boston, now on the eve of a grand exhibition, wherein will be represented the products of every nation so conspicuously that a complete panorama of the present condition of the arts, science, and agriculture of each country will meet the observation of a vast concourse of merchants, the questions will naturally arise, and perhaps in the near future will be profitably answered, Why should not the merchantable products of the United States find a market in Germany? and why should not Germany increase the number and variety of her exports so as to include the United States among the countries with which she is on terms of commercial intimacy? The present agitation of the tariff question will doubtless culminate in some arrangement as near satisfactory to all parties as any system is likely to be in our day; and perhaps no element in the present agitation has contributed more toward making an amicable adjustment possible, than the social excitement consequent on the preparations made for the Boston Foreign Exhibition. These preparations are likely to result in bringing to Boston a

creditable representation of textile fabrics of the highest grade, and a most complete collection of choice and attractive products of art-industry, the work of eminent masters. Honorary commissioners, who are the heads of the first aristocracy, and stand first among protectors of art, have formed committees in the interest of the exhibition, and with the assistance of the ministers of commerce and finance have given the undertaking a strong moral support. Joined to these powerful adjuncts to complete success, are the cordially appreciated endeavors of the patriotic members of the United-States legations at Vienna, Stuttgart, and Dusseldorf, who have placed every facility in their power in the way of steady progress since the arrival out of Mr. Emil Haas, who placed the subject in the happiest manner before them. The German press, also, has found space for numerous announcements, in some cases presenting so much artistic merit as to claim attention as preliminary exhibits reflecting credit on the artists, on the enterprising publishers, and on the country from which they came. Other exhibitions are taking place in different parts of the world, some near and some remote from the scene of our proposed display; and to succeed in the face of such competition, and bring Boston to the front as a commercial port, will be the pride and glory of the historical capital of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The original of the picture which we subjoin is Mr. Emil Haas, Commissioner to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. He is a German by birth, and has many of the characteristics of his countrymen. He is possessed of business talent of the highest order, joined to an inflexible determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes, and a love of country so intense that its expression in his indefatigable exertions for a creditable display of its products has raised him to distinction among men whose strong point is their ability to contribute to the glory of the Fatherland.

THE GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

JULICHS-PLATZ No. 4,

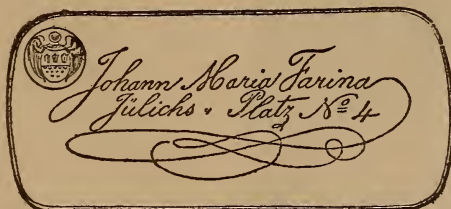
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A descendant from the Original Manufacturer of this valuable Perfume, is known throughout the world as

NO. 4,

And sold by all the leading wholesale houses. Distinguished by the label.

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HEALER

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- SORES.
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- CUTS.
- HEADACHE.
- RHEUMATISM.

A PAIN ALLEVIATOR.

Extracts from letters received:—

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“It has relieved my head.”

“If I had not had it when my horses were cut by a wire fence, I should have lost them.”

PRUSSIAN ARMY OIL COMPANY,

258 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY.**

LEONARD STURM, Dresden.

1. Paintings on porcelain.

A. SCHNITZLER, Munich.

2. Oil Painting.

GEB'R SALOMON, Hannover.

3. Samples of succedaneum for paper manufacturing (in the form of a small carriage).

ROSE & STERN, BERLIN.

4. Embroideries.

HARTWIG KANTEROWICZ, Posen.

5. Cherry-juice, used in the preparation of fruit-sirups, cordials, etc.
6. Lithuanian Stomach Bitters, — a scientific combination of vegetable substances, calculated to stimulate the stomach, and promote digestion; a specific for dyspepsia, and epidemic diseases such as cholera, diarrhœa, yellow-fever, etc., and also used as a tonic.

DYCKERHOFF & SOEHNE, Amoenen-
burg.

7. Portland cement.

HUSER & Co., Obercassell.

8. Cement drainer stones for paper-manufacturers.

LIEBE & HOFMAN, Gera Untermhaus.

9. China-ware in different styles.

GEBRUDER BESSELL, Dresden.

10. Crucibles of German plumbago (graphite), various sizes, made for the melting of gold, silver, iron, steel, brass, etc.
11. German plumbago in pieces.
12. " " powdered.

The Royal Mint has a crucible made from this plumbago, which has been in use since 1857.

SEEGERHALL, Berlin.

13. Art Pottery.

LOUIS BOCK & SON, Hamburg.

14. Painting — Moonlight Landscape.
15. " " Landscape.
16. " " Marine.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.*

BISMEYER & KRAUS, Düsseldorf.

17. Oil painting — "Give us this day our daily bread." —

C. REUTHER & REISERT, Heunef
a. d. Sieg.

18. Automatic Weighing Machine for grain, etc. —

GUENTHER & WAGNER, Hannover and Vienna.

- 19-22. Water Colors for artists, in cakes and boxes. —

LOUIS DEICHMANN, Cassel.

23. Maps and Globes in relief, manufactured mostly from gutta-percha. —

F. ECKERT & Co., Baden.

24. Bolting-cloths made from pure raw silk, of various grades, heavy, extra heavy, and very coarse, from 324 to 26,569 meshes to the square inch. —

LEHNIS BROTHERS, Homberg.

- 25-26. Wood-carvings, clocks, vases. —

ALBERT UEBELE, Schwabisch
Gmuend, Wurtemberg.

27. Brooches.
28. Locketts.
29. Shawl-pins.
30. Breast-pins, for ladies and gentlemen.
31. Locketts, for watch-chains.
32. Cloak-clasps, etc.
All in silver. —

ROBERT FRIEDEL & Co., Stuttgart.

33. Photograph-frames in olive-wood, walnut, and black.
34. Photograph-frames, brass mounted and hand painted.
35. Book of samples of Christmas-cards, hand-painted. —

TRITSCHLER & Co., Stuttgart.

36. Table glass-ware, crystal and colored.
37. Glass and crystal ware (wine-service).
38. " " " (beer-service).
39. " apparatus for chemical and scientific use.
40. " jars for anatomical use.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.*

KNAUTH & Co., Leipzig.

41. Frame (complete) for patent self-opening umbrella and parasol.
 42. Covered umbrellas — patent self-opening.

ANNIE M. DAVIS, Dresden.

43. Decorated Porcelain.

W. EFFENBERGER, Stuttgart.

Drawing-models, and Children's Books.

44. Portfolio — forty-eight plates. School for model drawing in female schools, by Prof. Ed. Herdtle.
 45. 114 drawings of arranged flowers from all epochs of art, for school and industrial use, by Prof. Ed. Herdtle.
 46. Models for ornamental drawing, artistic models for technical and industrial schools; thirty colored plates, by Profs. Kolb and Hoegg.
 47. Legend picture-book — twelve choice fables, with seventy colored plates, by Prof. Offerdinger.
 48. In Wonderland — fables and legends, with twelve colored plates, by Prof. Offerdinger.
 49. Don Quixote — six colored plates, by Prof. Franz.
 50. Munchausen, — six colored plates, by Prof. Franz.
 51. Gulliver — twelve colored plates, by Prof. Offerdinger.
 52. Robinson Crusoe — twelve colored plates, by Prof. Offerdinger.
 53. 24 illustrated fable-books — six colored plates to each, by Prof. Offerdinger, in German, French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
 54. The Little Artist — forty-eight easy models for drawing, for children, in five languages.

BLEYL & KACUMCHER, 6 Albert Street, Dresden.

55. Albums, works of art, architectural works, books illustrated in photography, heliography, lithography, etc.; large variety.

THEODOR GROZ & SON, Ebingen.

56. Needles for knitting-machines.
 57. " " " stocking "
 58. " " " frame.
 59. Parts of knitting-machines, from heel-wire.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.***FRIEDRICH BECK, Ebingen.**

60. Purses from steel, brass, and silver-wire.
 61. Crochet-hooks.
 62. Netting-needles.
 63. Knitters for boots and gloves.
 64. Chains for aprons, knives, etc.
 65. Brass garters (silvered).
 66. Newspaper-support.
 67. Plated-wire goods, baskets, carriages, étagères, fruit-plates, etc.

**ELISE MERTEN, 2 Hafen Platz,
Berlin (S. W.).**

68. Oil painting — portrait, Gen. Garfield.

GEORGE EGLER, Knittlingen, Wurtemberg.

69. Harmonicas (assorted), brass notes.
 70. " " silver "
 71. " " silver notes and covers.
 72. " " bell attachment.

GEBRUDER BETHMANN, Halle.

73. A Safety Case for Silver and Silverware.

SCHAFFER & BUDENBERG, Buckau-Magdeburg.*Steam-engine Materials.*

74. Patent exhaust steam-injectors.
 75. Governors for steam-engines.
 76. Steam-engine indicators.
 77. Pressure gauges
 78. Engine-registers. etc.

HOFFMAN, HEFTER, & Co., Leipzig.*Hungarian Wines*

79. Hungarian clarets.
 80. Tokay wines.
 81. Wines (various).

HEINRICH FRANCK SOEHNE, Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg.

- 82-83. Franck coffee, various qualities and styles.

JOHN GRUND (Painter to the court of Baden), 4 Hirschstrasse, Baden-Baden.

84. Oil painting — The Immuring of a Nun.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.*

DR. RUD. WEISKER (manufacturer),
40 Nürnberger Street, Leipzig.

Wax Models.

85. Wax models — anatomical.
86. " " zoological.

AUGUST GERBER, COLOGNE.

Decorative Goods.

87. Imitation of bronzes — busts, statues,
antiquities, armor, etc.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Cologne.

88. Eau de Cologne in bottles and boxes,
various sizes and styles.

GOTTLÖB PHILLIPP, Forst, Deutsch-
land.

89. Concert piano, with harmonium at-
tachment.

WM. SCHROEDER & Co., Crefeld.

90. Silk goods.
91. Silk-and-cotton goods.
Hand and power loom make.

ADOLPH SCHWABE, Berlin.

92. Artistic bronzes, porcelains, plush
goods, ivory goods, fancy willow-
ware.
93. Piano.

F. DRESCHER & Co., Oberndorf.

94. Gelatine and gelatine glues.

PAUL VAUMANN, Annaberg.

95. Silk dentelles and cloak-trimmings.

BERTELSMANN & VIEMANN, Bielefeld.

96. Mohair and worsted plushes for rail-
road-cars and upholsterers.

R. KISKER & Co., Bielefeld.

97. Table linens and damasks.

KESSLER & SCHUBERT, Oberkreibitz.

98. Globes, shades, and hollow glass-
ware.

SEARFLICH, Solmosche, Glasshütte,
Baruth.

99. Shades, chimneys, and hollow glass-
ware.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*GERMANY — *Continued.*

KOERNER & Co., Berlin.

100. Bronze and brass lamps.

BERNARD ALEXANDER, Pudewitz.

101. Eye-glasses, spectacles, and optomscopes, etc.

TITTEL & KRÜGER, Leipzig.

102. Zephyr worsteds, wools, and other articles for embroidery purposes.

PIETRO DEL VECCHIO, Leipzig.

In Stucco, made from Paper.

103. Two antique helmets.
 104. Oval medallions — Wild-fowl.
 105. Oval medallions — Knight and Lady, alto relieveo.
 106. Oval medallions — Chevalier and Lady, basso relieveo.

PROFESSOR HERMAN ESEHKE, Berlin.

107. Oil-painting — After Sunset; low water on the isle of Amrun, west coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

TOBIAS & SCHMIDT, Leipzig.

108. Artificial flowers.

T. F. BORGFELDT, 10 Unter den Linden, Berlin, W.

109. Carved pictures — cork material.

L. LEICHNER, Berlin.

110. Toilet-powders, stage-paints, puffs, rouge, etc.

VOGEL & CYPRIAN, Annaberg.

111. Silk and crocheted buttons.

F. H. THALLMAIER, 35 Maximilian Street, Munich.

112. Paintings on porcelain.
 113. Dinner, coffee, tea sets, vases, etc., decorated on porcelain.

H. EMDEN, 76 Alterwall, Hamburg.

114. Painting — Napoleon. (Ligury.)

ADELSTEEN NORMAN, 40 Sternstrasse, Düsseldorf.

115. Painting — Saltenfjord, Norway.
 116. “ View of Lofoten, Norway.
 117. “ Foldenfjord, Norway.

Visitor's Notes.

An Illustrated Weekly.



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Keppler & Schwarzmann's Illustrirte Zeitung.

[AROUND THE WORLD]

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PHILLIPS & HUNT, Publishers,

805 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.*

PHILIP GREVE-STIRNBERG, Bonn.

118. Stomach bitters, "Old Swede."

W. BRANDENBURG, Düsseldorf.

119. Painting — Napoleon on the Battlefield.

ALT & KOTCH, Ohrdruf i. Th.

120. Toys, various.

L. RÖMHILDT, Weimar.

121. Concert piano, complete iron frame, case carved in Renaissance style.

RICHARD ESCHKE, Munich.

122. Painting — After a Stormy Night.

JULIUS ROTTMANNER, Munich.

123. Silver-ware, imitation of antiquities, and objects of art, — box, shell, drinking-cups, plates, spoons, salt-cellars, ostrich-egg, etc.

EDGAR MEYER, 91 Amalienster,
Munich.

124. Painting — Pæstum, near Naples.
-
125. " Quai Schiavono, Venice.
-
126. " Olympion, near Syracuse.

ERNST HEITMAN, Leipzig.

- 127-130. Embroidery patterns, printed in colors by a new process.

JULIUS PFOHL, Meissen.

131. Porcelain wine-jug and base — painted porcelain.
-
132. Porcelain wine-jug, on waiter — painted porcelain.
-
133. Dishes, plates, cups, etc., painted porcelain.

JOSEPH PLASCHKE, Landeck.

134. Picture (in relief) — Exotic Birds.
-
135. " " Ice-birds fishing.
-
136. " " Goldfinches.

CARL HAYMARM, Hamburg.

137. Works of art in silver.

T. F. MEIR, Furth.

138. Bronze-powders, brocades, Dutch metals, composition, gold, silver, and aluminum leaf.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.*

KLEIN, FORST, & BOHN (successors).

139. Complete lithographic steam-press.

HENRY LEWIS, Düsseldorf.

140. Painting — Moonlight View on the Rhine, near Emerich.

141. Oil Painting — Westphalian Landscape.

142. Oil painting — View of Town and Castle of Heidelberg.

143. Oil painting — Great Oak in Rynardt's Wood, near Cassel.

144. Oil painting — City of Venice by Moonlight.

H. MOEBIUS & SONS, Hannover.

145. Lubricating oil for watches, telegraph-apparatus, sewing-machines.

146. Color for telegraph-apparatus.

BUFE BROTHERS, Gera Untermhaus.

147. Accordeons, harmonicas, etc.

148. Cups and saucers, mugs, candlesticks.

149. Spittoons, etc.

FRANZ REINECKE, Hannover.

150. Flag — embroidered with gold and silk.

151. Satin cushion — embroidered with gold and silk.

152. Altar-cloth — embroidered with gold and silk.

153. Various articles embroidered with gold and silk.

A. NAUMANN & SCHROEDER, Leipzig.

154. Pictures — heliotype process.

G. TIEFENBRUNNER, Munich.

155. Musical instrument — zither.

GEO. A. RASMUSSEN, Düsseldorf.

156. Painting — Norwegian Ford.

157. " Güdvangen in Sognefjord.

FLORENTINE STURM, Nuremberg and Munich.

158. Table-covers, napkins, and towels.

HANS DAHL, Düsseldorf.

159. Painting — A Comfortable Sail.

S. V. HELANDER, Düsseldorf.

160. Painting — Harmony.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GERMANY** — *Continued.*

WILHELM NABERT, Düsseldorf.

161. Painting — Swiss Landscape.

CARL WOLF, Düsseldorf.

162. Architectural drawings — Plan for a new cemetery.

FRITZ EBEL, Düsseldorf.

163. Painting — A Beech Forest.

PAUL STOTZ & Co., Stuttgart.

164. Bronzes and wood and bronzes.
-
165. Clocks, chandeliers.
-
166. Candlesticks, busts.
-
167. Statuettes, inkstands.
-
168. Cups, goblets, lamps, etc.

LOUIS BOCK & SON, Hamburg.

169. Painting — Moonlight. L. Douzette.
-
170. " Game. F. Heimerdinger.
-
171. " Marine. Franz Hinten.

Visitor's Notes.

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TRADE



MARK.

MAGENBITTER "ALTER SCHWEDE."

(STOMACH BITTER) (OLD SWEDE)

PHILIP GREVE-STIRNBERG, BONN ON THE RHINE,
MANUFACTURER.

LICENSED MARCH 12, 1839.

MEDALS RECEIVED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, 1862; DUBLIN, 1865; PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; AND BREMEN, 1874.

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MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

The Magenbitter "Alter Schwede" of Mr. Philip Greve-Stirnberg of Bonn contains, as per chemical analysis, no ingredients detrimental to health, but solely strengthening, tonic, and anti-spasmodic vegetable matter, which at the same time purifies the blood. It constitutes, therefore, a remarkably good household remedy against spasms and catarrhs of the stomach, colic, cholera, sea-sickness, and all headache having its origin in disorder of the said organ. This I attest in my capacity of physician.

Berlin, 19 June, 1875.

[L.S.]

HEINSS, M.D.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE CONCERNING THE STOMACH-BITTER CALLED "ALTER SCHWEDE."

The Stomach Bitter called "Alter Schwede," handed to me by Mr. Philip Greve-Stirnberg in Bonn on the Rhine, for which medals have been awarded by many industrial exhibitions, is a most excellent preparation, exempt from all obnoxious ingredients, and valuable above all against morbid affections of the digestive apparatus, as well as against many chronic disturbances of the digestive organs; e.g., loss of appetite, nausea, flatulency, constipation, heartburn, stomach-spasms, headache caused by a disordered stomach, sea-sickness, etc.

Considering the various falsifications and imitations of this Stomach Bitter, it is advisable that the public buy the genuine "Alter Schwede" only from Mr. Philip Greve-Stirnberg of Bonn, as no real cure can be expected but from this preparation.

Berlin, 19 May, 1875.

[L.S.]

Bonn, 27 July, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—As I cannot, to my regret, wait upon you personally on my way through Bonn, you will allow me to express to you herewith my most sincere thanks for the miracle effected by your excellent Stomach Bitter on my wife, stricken, as she was, with the cholera, and hopelessly given up by her physicians.

Very respectfully,

COUNT CHERMATIEF,
Imp. Russ. Lieutenant-General.

MR. PHILIP GREVE-STIRNBERG,—After I had suffered for several years from a stomach disease, and used in vain all kinds of medicine, my health was completely restored by your excellent Stomach Bitter. Every slight attack, which now and then will occur again, is immediately removed by the same remedy.

BELLINGEN.

GROSSMANN, Station-master.

MR. GREVE-STIRNBERG,—For two years I have suffered of a debilitated stomach, and used various remedies to get rid of this evil, but without avail. Your Stomach Bitter, however, having proved such an excellent means for invigorating the stomach, I request you to send me twelve bottles of the same, with invoice, and am

Yours truly,

PROFESSOR D. S.

For one year and a half I suffered from intermittent fever, and employed a great deal of medicine without result. Advised by an acquaintance of mine, I took a large glass of your Stomach Bitter "Alter Schwede," and immediately all traces of fever left me. Before, I had had fever at least once every day; but during the four weeks that I have been taking your Stomach Bitter it has entirely disappeared. This I wish to attest.

BREMEN, 17 June, 1868.

VON EBERSTEIN.

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BELGIUM.



LEOPOLD II., KING OF BELGIUM.

WHEN we survey the commercial world, adjusting the lens of critical scrutiny to the sort of trade relations between its great markets which are likely to result in mutual advantage, we perceive Belgium to be in the foremost rank among the countries which claim precedence for enterprise, and a hope of swift advancement through a creditable display of their capabilities in the arts, science, and literature. It has a densely populated area of 11,373 English square miles, which once formed a part of the Netherlands, and was established as a kingdom in 1830. At the formation of the government, the population numbered 4,000,000, which has since increased to 5,519,844. It is divided into nine provinces, in which the Flemish language is the one most in use, and, next to that, the French; the German language being spoken by a compara-



MARIE HENRIETTE, QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

tively small number. In the year following the revolution which resulted in the establishment of a separate principality, a national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians; and the kingdom of Belgium was recognized by the European powers after a treaty of peace was accomplished between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands. Besides the king, who is not held responsible for the acts of the government (his own acts not taking effect unless countersigned by one of the ministers), there is a house of representatives and a senate. These bodies govern the formation of treaties and the transfer of territory. The king has the power to convoke or dissolve the Chambers, and sanctions or promulgates the laws. Their form of government is defined as "a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy;" and the king may nominate his successor. The members of both legislative branches are chosen by the people. Some of the rules governing these bodies will be found of interest: for instance: "No member can be called to account for any votes or for any opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session, without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagrante crimine*." The legislature meets annually, in the month of November, and cannot be prorogued within forty days thereafter. In 1882 the Chamber of Representatives was composed of

138 members, elected in 41 electoral districts. Members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive an indemnity of 423 francs, or £16. 11s. per month; and the members are elected for four years, the time of one-half the number expiring every two years, except when a dissolution occurs, and a general election, which always follows such action, takes place. All parliamentary business relating to financial affairs, including the contingent of the army, begins in the Chamber; and the preliminary vote is taken there. The members of the Senate, numbering one-half that of the Chamber, are elected for eight years; and to be considered eligible for election a man must pay taxes to the amount of £84 sterling, he must be at least forty years of age, and must be a Belgian by birth or naturalization, and resident within the kingdom. The senators must reach the proportion of one in every six thousand of the population; and in districts where no citizen pays that amount in direct taxes, the franchise is given to those who pay the heaviest tax, whatever it may be. They receive no pay, and their proceedings are of no force unless the Chamber of Representatives is sitting. There are seven heads of departments, and a privy council.

The reigning king of Belgium, Leopold II., whose portrait we are enabled to present to our readers, was born in 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. In 1853 he married Marie Henriette (the original of the beautiful portrait), who was born in 1836, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria; and at the death of his father, in 1865, ascended the throne. They have three children, — Princess Louise, born in 1858, who married, in 1875, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Princess Stephanie, born in 1864, who married, in 1881, the Archduke Rudolf, only son of the emperor of Austria and king of Hungary; and Princess Clementine, a little maiden of eleven years.

In regard to the financial status of Belgium, her liabilities on account of the old debt of the Netherlands, of which she is bound to pay her share, were, in 1882, 219,859,632 francs; and with the money raised for necessary expenses of the government, the debt amounted in the same year to 1,799,566,644 francs; and the deficit, which in 1883 was expected to amount to £1,000,000, will be covered by an increase in taxation. In 1865 Belgium, with France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland, formed a monetary league, agreeing upon the decimal system, and making the franc and the lira, or drachma, of the same value throughout the extent of these countries. An important source of revenue is the state railway, the net earnings of which in 1881 were £908 per mile. In 1878 the net earnings were £1,120; and the falling-off is attributed to the extension of the old, and the purchase of new, unprofitable lines by the state.

Belgium has original ideas in regard to salaries. Although she allows her senate to go unpaid, she furnishes part of the salaries of her clergy of all denominations, — Roman Catholic, Protestants, and Jews, in proportion to their numbers. The Catholics, who largely outnumber those of other denominations, receive the most money. The education of the people is mostly within their control, and is largely dependent upon the order of the Jesuits. In recent times there has been more attention paid to the education of the youth of the kingdom than was once considered necessary; and primary schools are supported by the combined resources of the communes, the provinces, and the state; the weight of the expenditure falling on the commune, which represents four-sixths, the provinces one-sixth, and the government one-sixth. The proportion one-sixth represents also the proportion of the adult population who are unable to read and write. It is recorded, that in 1881, out of 49,095 young men who were called out for military service, 7,707 could neither read nor write, and 16,288 possessed a superior education. Every able-bodied man who has reached the age of nineteen years is liable to military service for eight years, with two-thirds of the time allowed for furlough. Substitution is permitted. The full strength of the army in time of war is to be 100,000 men, and 40,000 in time of peace.

In addition to the standing army, there is a Garde Civique, numbering 30,954 men, organized as a sort of state militia; and 90,000 non-active men as a reserve. The strengthening of the fortifications at Antwerp, where the most important military arsenal is situated, has cost the government 80,000,000 francs since 1859.

The proportion, one-fifth, of the population engaged in agriculture, represents also the proportion engaged in trade and manufacture. According to official statistics, the value of the general commerce in 1881 was £111,513,243 of imports, and £98,424,971 of exports. The value of the imports for home consumption was £65,194,882, and that of the exports of home produce was £52,106,804. The importations from France constitute the larger share, with the United States holding the second place, and Great Britain the fifth. In the export market, France also takes precedence of all countries, and the United States is not even mentioned, Great Britain ranking next to France. The exported articles consist of woollen manufactures, flax, metals, coal, and the products of the farm, including rabbits, which amounted in value, in 1881, to £278,598. In return, Belgium imports cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. By the latest information which we can obtain, the merchant-marine is represented by 68 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 75,666 tons, comprising 42 steamers, of a total burthen of 65,224 tons.

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LEON DE SMET & Co., Ghent.

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7. Objects of art in iron and bronze, and artistic and carved furniture.

LEON MONDRON, Lodelinsart.

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FIL OMNOZEZ, 9 Rue Meneling, Brussels.

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BAIRTSON & BUYENSEE.

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P. DUTERICH & Co., Brussels.

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13. Window-glass, clear, colored, and variegated.

Visitor's Notes.

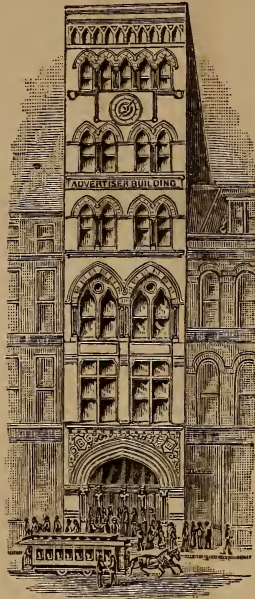
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THE NETHERLANDS.



WILLEM III., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE present limits of this principality embrace a total area of 12,648 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 4,114,077, which is divided into eleven provinces, including those of North and South Holland. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg forms part of the kingdom, although it possesses a separate administration. The legislative authority of the realm is vested in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States General; the Upper House consisting of thirty-nine members, elected by the provincial states from the citizens of the various sections who pay the highest taxes. The second Chamber numbers eighty-six members, who are elected by ballot at the rate of one deputy



EMMA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

to every 45,000 souls. These members are paid £166 annually, besides traveling expenses. All citizens are qualified to vote who pay a tax of not less than £1. 13s. Clergymen, judges of the high court of justice, and governors of provinces, are not permitted to hold these offices. In case the king dissolves either Chamber, which he is qualified to do, new elections must take place within forty days. Bills are first introduced into the second Chamber; and the Upper House may approve or reject, but it cannot amend, measures passed by the other branch.

The king's cabinet attends the sessions of both houses, but its members cannot join in the debate. It is in the power of the king to veto any measure of which he does not approve, but this prerogative is seldom used. Eight heads of departments constitute the cabinet, each drawing a salary of £1,000 per annum; and the only peculiarity in regard to their relations with the sovereign is, that certain princes of the royal family who are nominated for the purpose have the privilege of being present at the meetings of the cabinet whenever the sovereign presides over their deliberations. In addition to this number of advisers, there is a state council of fourteen members, who are consulted on occasions of extraordinary interest.

Willem III., the reigning king of the Netherlands, was born in 1817, eldest son of King Willem II., of the house of Orange, and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia. He received a careful preliminary education in charge of private tutors, and graduated at the University of Leyden. In 1839 he married Princess Sophie, who was born in 1818, the second daughter of Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; and in 1849, at the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne. In 1879, the Princess Sophie having died two years previous, he was married to the Princess Emma, born in 1858, the daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. In addition to a civil list

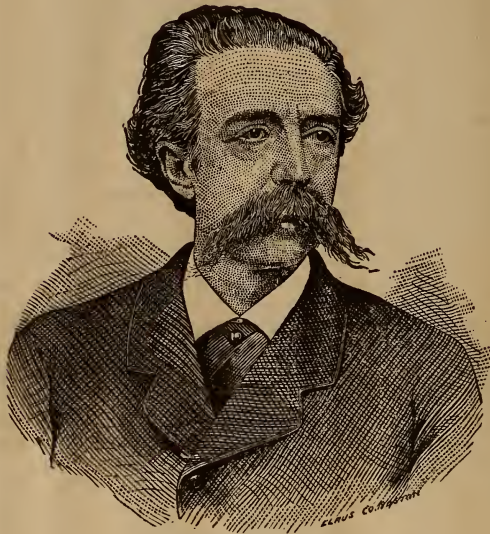
of £50,000, the king has an allowance of £12,500 for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the court and the royal palaces; and also the benefit of a very large private fortune, which, it is said, "King Willem I. acquired in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands." In regard to the education of the masses, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the adult males in the rural districts can neither read nor write, and about one-third of the adult females. It is evident, however, that time will make favorable changes in this state of things; as, by a law passed in 1878, education is made compulsory.

Primary instruction is borne jointly by the state and the communes, the state being responsible for thirty per cent. The attendance is in the proportion of one to eight.

For instruction in the higher branches, there are Latin-schools, private middle-class schools, and technical schools of various kinds. There is a polytechnical institution at Delft, and ecclesiastical training-schools. There are four universities, whose names are familiar to every reader, and whose instruction has been enjoyed by many American students: they are Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht. The revenue derived from excise duties, principally on spirits, and from the direct tax on land, the assessment upon individuals and from stamps, in 1881 amounted to £8,759,217; and the expenditure, of which the public debt (which in 1882 was represented by £78,442,370, bearing an interest of £2,419,222) forms the principal part, amounted, in the same year, to £10,372,244, leaving a deficit of £1,613,027. In 1875 an act was passed by the States General, setting aside £833,333 for the redemption of the national debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1882, there was a deficit of £1,880,507. The total revenue of the East-Indian colonies, as estimated for 1882, amounted to £11,576,142, and the expenditure to £12,383,302. These possessions embrace an area of 6,591,290 square miles, with a population of 25,530,426, and are divided into the East-Indian Colonies, the West-India Islands, and the colony of Surinam in South America. The military department, which is recruited by conscription and by volunteer enlistment, comprises the regular army and the militia; the latter being divided into the "active militia," numbering 30,000 men from twenty-five to thirty-four years of age, subdivided into, first, the unmarried men, and widowers without children, and, second, married soldiers. The "resting militia" numbers 40,000 men, from thirty-five to fifty-five years of age, organized into eighty-nine battalions. Another arm of the service is represented by the "Landstorm," and the "Society of Sharpshooters;" the former embracing all between nineteen and fifty years of age capable of bearing arms. The term of service of the men who are drawn by conscription at the age of twenty is nominally five years; but the actual service does not amount to more than twelve months, with annual meetings for six-weeks' drill during four years. The regular army stationed in the Netherlands, Jan. 1, 1882, officers and rank and file, numbered 65,007 men; those stationed in the Dutch East Indies, 32,149 officers and men. In the Dutch West Indies there are about 600 officers and men, besides several companies of volunteers. The navy of the Netherlands in January, 1882, was composed of 103 steamers, including seventeen iron-clads and nineteen sailing-vessels. The largest iron-clads are the "Koning der Nederlanden," built at Amsterdam; the "Schorpioen," constructed at Marseilles; the "Guinea," the "Buffel" and the "Stier," the "De Ruyter," built at Flushing, and the "Prince Hendrick der Nederlanden," a double-turret ship, celebrated for its fast sailing, built at Birkenhead. The unarmored ships comprise twenty-four corvettes and several avisos and gun-boats, all screw-steamers. The marine infantry consists of 56 officers and 2,190 non-commissioned officers and privates. The ranks are recruited by enlistment; conscription being allowed, but rarely resorted to. Germany is the principal export market of the Netherlands, and Great Britain stands first on the list for imports. The principal articles of export are agricultural products. The importations consist of cotton goods, including

yarn, iron wrought and unwrought, and woollen manufactures. The total tonnage of the mercantile navy in 1881 was about 500,000 tons. The sales of colonial produce, chiefly coffee and tin, are effected through the Netherlands Trading Company, acting as agents of the government. In 1882 there were 1,230 miles of railway, 630 of which were owned by the state. The total earnings of the 600 miles owned by private companies, after reckoning the total expenses, leave a balance in the treasury of 5,309,071 francs.

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.



FRANK H. NORTON.

MR. FRANK H. NORTON, Commissioner to Holland and Belgium, is a resident of New York, where he is well known in literary circles by his contributions to literature and the press, and his connection for a period of ten years with the Astor Library, as assistant librarian. Of an old Boston family, he early entered a journalist's career on one of the leading newspapers of New-York city; subsequently occupying the positions of editor of the "Fifth-avenue Journal" and of the "Era," and that of managing editor of the "New-York Commercial Advertiser," and literary and art editor of "Noah's Sunday Times," and for years forming one of the staff of Frank Leslie's numerous publications. He performed some excellent labor in this capacity at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition, and edited the work published by Frank Leslie, entitled "The Historical Register," containing a full account, with illustrations, of its proceedings. His knowledge of the *modus operandi* of exhibitions was called to account last year at Atlanta, Ga., where he passed several months, and prepared a report of the agricultural department of the exhibition, and read a poem as a part of the closing ceremonies. During the

last presidential campaign, he wrote a biography of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, which was published by D. Appleton & Co.; and there has recently appeared in New York a life of Alexander H. Stephens, from his pen. These are a few of the labors, at once suggesting themselves, which form but a small part of the work of a busy man, who has not yet reached middle life. His literary efforts embrace a wide range, from political economy and works of fiction to biography and correspondence.

Mr. Norton's work for the Boston Foreign Exhibition Association will speak for itself in the near future. His impressions of Holland are of a kind, courteous, and hospitable people, calculated to win the American heart. On his arrival in Belgium, the commissioner laid before the manufacturers and producers of that country the specific and exceptional advantages of this exhibition, as a means for opening up an extensive and lucrative trade with America, as illustrated by the demand for Chinese and Japanese goods awakened by the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, a trade which has proved to be most important and permanent. His presentation of the exclusively foreign feature of the exhibition has made a very favorable impression in Holland and Belgium, where it is considered an original and very American idea, possessing peculiar attractions for those merchants who realize the serious importance of the results which are likely to follow the increase of the trade between these countries and the United States, and who respect the means employed and the promoters of the grand scheme who have made this result possible. We have the honor and pleasure of recording such attentions from the consuls of the most important districts, feeling certain that their efforts will add one more laurel to names already famous.

The Hon. William L. Dayton, United-States Minister to the Hague, was so good as to bring the exhibition before the favorable consideration of the government of the Netherlands, of the Minister of Public Works, of the Colonial Minister, and of the Minister of the Interior; and the latter very willingly consented to forward the enterprise by any means within his functions. The valuable co-operation of Consul Eckstein in interesting the manufacturers of Amsterdam, Deventer, and other cities, is fully known and appreciated; and Consul Tanner, at Liège, who has already distinguished himself by the important part he has acted in behalf of American trade journals, and in the extension of our trade in several branches, has personally displayed the utmost interest in the enterprise, and has expressed his appreciation of the economical and systematical arrangements which have been made for the transportation to the exhibition and the sale of goods.

Honorable mention should be made of Hon. Nicholas Fish, Minister to the court at Belgium, for presenting the objects of the exhibition to the Minister of the Interior, who at once promised to assist the commissioner's efforts to the extent of his ability, by recommending its objects to the great industrial establishments, and otherwise employing his powerful influence in its behalf. It is to the hearty co-operation of these gentlemen, joined to the intelligence and quick perception of the members of the press of those cities, that, through the columns of the most prominent journals, the artists, merchants, and manufacturers of Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Schiedam, the Hague, Rotterdam, and Haarlem, have been made acquainted with the purposes of the exhibition, and the facilities offered for forwarding goods.

As a result of these combined efforts, we have in prospect a fine collection of paintings from the societies of arts at Amsterdam and the Hague, the oldest in the kingdom, which will include the best productions of Dutch art; from Brussels, works of art, furniture, and accessories; from Malines, carved oak furniture; from the neighborhood of Charleroi, window-glass and iron; from Delft, pottery and carpets; from Liège, the new inventions of the gun-makers; from Spa, the celebrated Spa-wood, carved into objects of great beauty, artistically painted; from Verviers, where the secretary of the Board of Trade has given his time personally to the work for the interest of his

district, wool products; from Tilburgh, wool fabrics, carpets, and elegant clocks; from Mechlin, lace; and, in general, a creditable display of liquors, laces, bronze, iron and brass, ornamental furniture, church ornaments and church vestments, glass, and other products, varied and ingenious, of the largest manufactories in Belgium and the Netherlands.

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8. “ Kroon.

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11. Painting — landscape.

N. VON WETTEREN, Haarlem.

12. Magnets for electric machines, and also for cleaning grain of iron scraps, etc.

WYNAND FOCKINK, Amsterdam.

13. Cordials — Curaçoa, anisette, and maraschino.

MATTHES & BORMEESTER, Amsterdam.

14. Dutch madder — four kinds.
15. Java indigo.

DANIEL VISSER & SONS, Schiedam.

16. Holland gins — Grape-leaf, Knickerbocker, Eagle, Lion, and other celebrated brands.

G. VAN GEER & Co., Haarlem.

17. Illustrated books — toy and Christmas.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***HOLLAND**—*Continued.*

SIMON RIJNBENDE & SONS, Schiedam.

18. Holland gin—Pine-tree (triple flavor).
 19. Holland gin—Ananas and Pine-apple (high flavor).
 20. Holland gin—Steamboat, Anchor, Strawberry (light flavor).
 21. Holland gin—Sheaf (not flavored).

SAMSON LEORE KNOEK, Amsterdam.

22. Lithographic diamonds.

VAN GULPEN & DUSSEAU, 16 Elandsgracht, Amsterdam.

23. Animal charcoal, composts, phosphates, etc.

BUHRMANN & BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

24. 30 vols. of Music for Piano, Guitar, etc.

BERNSDORP & CO., Amsterdam.

25. Pure soluble cocoa.

WYNHOFF & VAN GULPIN, Amsterdam.

26. Petroleum test machine.

T. H. VAN DE VELDE, Harlingen.

27. Extract of coffee (bottled).

A. C. A. NOLET, Schiedam.

28. Gins, triple and high flavors.

P. C. VAN DER PAUT, Schiedam.

29. Gins, various qualities.

Visitor's Notes.

FRANCE.



FRANÇOIS P. JULES GRÉVY,

PRESIDENT of the Republic of France, was born at Montsous-Vaudrez, Department of Jura, Aug. 15, 1813. He chose the profession of law, and having completed his studies became a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848-9, and of the Legislative Body of 1868-70. He was a member of the National Assembly from 1871 to 1875, and filled the positions of President of the Assembly 1871-3, and President of the Chamber of Deputies 1876-9, and in 1879 was elected President of the Republic.

THE Republic of France, whose capital was the scene of the signing of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States one hundred years ago, was roused to some degree of interest in the Foreign Exhibition of Boston early in April of the present year, by the representations of Mr. Edward King, the Commissioner of the Foreign Exhibition Association for France. The statements of Mr. King were prefaced by the circulars of the Department of State at Washington, which set forth the objects of the Association, giving them an official sanction, and largely assisting in their distribution. The descendants of the friendly signers of the treaty have not been backward in announcing to their countrymen the celebration of the centennial anniversary, or in recommending to their consideration the aims and objects of the association which has worked so assiduously to make the exhibition a worthy representation of the industrial art of contemporaneous civilization. In an atmosphere of severe criticism by artists and manufacturers, on account of the increase in the tariff, the subject was broached; and also in opposition to its swift advancement in popular favor were the preparations for several other exhibitions more or less remote, and the triennial exhibition in which all local interest is centred, all to open prior to the time set for the opening of the Foreign Exhibition. The first meeting in favor of the Boston exposition took place in Paris, April 4. There were present the Marquis de Rochambeau, M. Caubert, M. Bartholdi, M. Chotteau, the Hon. George Walker, United States Consul-General; the latter gentleman acting as chairman. A document showing the outline and scope of the enterprise was read and signed by gentlemen present. On the day of the death of the lamented Laboulaye, a letter was received from him by the Secretary of the Foreign Exhibition in Boston, accepting with thanks the certificate for honorary commissioner. He had been made honorary president of the Executive Committee for France, with Count de Lesseps. The following gentlemen, having been invited to join the committee, have since acted as honorary commissioners: namely, MM. Dietz-Monnin (President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce), Louis Simonin, Fouret, Le Vasseur, Chatel, Genet, Martel, Valton, Lavoine, and Saintin, members of the French jury at the celebration of the centennial of American independence by the Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The *Journal Official*, of the day on which the meeting took place, contained a notice from the Ministry of Commerce, "bringing to the knowledge of French manufacturers the information relative to the exhibition and the text of the regulations." Mr. Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, kindly consented to become one of the vice-presidents of the Honorary Commission, with Mr. Edward King, president. Other members of the commission are the Hon. Levi P. Morton, United-States Minister to France; Mr. Theodore Stanton, a young American residing in Paris, Secretary of the Commission; Mr. Bozerain, the son of the Senator of that name; M. Foucher de Careil; M. Barral of the Agricultural Society, etc.

A press service was organized; and notices of the exhibition appeared in the *Soleil*, the *Paix*, the *Temps*, the *Soir*, the *Telegraphie*, and other morning and evening papers, in all about two hundred. On the 19th of May, a banquet was prepared at the Grand Hotel in Paris, in honor of the Boston Foreign Exhibition, at which M. de Lesseps (who was the first to promise that he would do anything he could to facilitate the matter, and gave his signature to a paper in March) presided, with Mr. Morton, the American Minister, on his right, and Minister Cochery on his left. An enthusiastic meeting followed the dinner, at which speeches were made by Mr. Morton, Consul-General Walker, M. Cochery, M. Herrison (Minister of Commerce), M. Louis Ulbach the novelist, M. Blowiz of the London *Times*, M. Herve (editor of an Orleanist journal), etc. Many members of the Chamber of Deputies were present, and the Prefect of the Seine. Greetings were sent by cable from Boston to Paris, and thanks to the French committee. Another large meeting was held June 1, at the hotel of the Syndical Chambers, presided over by Count de Lesseps, and attended by a large number of manufacturers and commercial people, most of whom were

familiar with Boston and its trade. At this meeting it was voted to take the necessary measures to provide for an adequate representation of France at the exhibition. In the latter part of June, the city council of Paris passed an order to devote 20,000 francs to sending a delegation of workmen to the exhibition; and the French consul at Boston, M. Verleye, was appointed by the government of France, commissioner to the Foreign Exhibition.



M. ADOLPH SALMON.

Mr. Salmon, a member of the committee, was delegated by the committee one of its representatives in Boston for any thing which might concern the French section. He has had large business connections with America, and is conversant with all commercial matters of a Franco-American character. This admirable choice is equalled by the selection, by the Paris Municipal Council, of the official delegates, M. Jobbé-Duval, vice-president, and M. Amouroux, secretary; and the appointment by M. J. Meline, the Minister of Agriculture, of M. Grosjean, a graduate of the National Agronomical Institute, delegate. As part of the Foreign Exhibition concerning which so much has been said and written, and of which so much is hoped, the visitor will notice many objects essentially Parisian, and interesting manufactures, which, however, are still far from constituting the completed French exhibit. There are designs or patterns for cotton and silk goods, cigar and cigarette holders, pipes, rubber and wax flowers, musical instruments, French laundry blue, chaplets, ormolu goods, bonbons, wines, (clarets), champagnes, absinthe, Parisian diamonds, eye-glasses, porcelain, etc.

New York Tribune.

THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

THE WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY NEW-YORK TRIBUNE rank in character with such high-priced journals as "Harper's Weekly," but are much cheaper papers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is suited to readers in parts of the country away from New York, who want something more than merely their own local news. It is, in some respects, the best, as well as the cheapest, paper sent out from the TRIBUNE office. Besides the news, it contains all the literary, agricultural, and domestic miscellany, and all the special articles prepared for the Weekly. It has also most of the editorial articles not strictly local in their application. It is printed in sixteen-page form. It is immeasurably **the most successful semi-weekly in the country**; having now, as it has had for years, more than four times the circulation of any other semi-weekly issued in New York. Recent work in the press-room has enabled us to deliver the paper to readers east of the Alleghanies on the day of publication; to those west of the Alleghanies, nearly as far as the plains, on the day after.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is being delivered to readers from twelve to twenty four hours earlier than for years, owing to improvements above referred to. The special features of the Weekly are: The broad ground covered by its news; letters from all parts of the United States and from foreign lands; a strong Agricultural Department, under the management of an experienced editor, with several assistants, and a large corps of special contributors; market-reports which are the official standard for the Dairymen's Association; "Household Interests;" "Our Young Folks;" "Knitting and Crochet;" the literary reviews; the story; the foreign letters; the ability and energy of the editorial pages; the American spirit pervading the whole paper; and the bright and entertaining miscellany. Every year the paper prints several good stories and novels. Another point is the large, plain, easily-read type.

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THE TRIBUNE,

NEW YORK.

Exhibitors.

FRANCE.

REVILLON & SONS, 79 & 81 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Manufactured Furs and Skins.

1. Sacks, paletots, visites, and cloaks, in sable, bear, and beaver-skins trimmed.
2. Ladies' dress-garments in otter, ermine, and marten, trimmed.
3. Collars, capes, boas, and muffs.
4. Hats, caps, gloves, and gauntlets.
5. Muffs in sable, fox, Astrachan, bear, lynx, etc.
6. Skins of various animals (undressed).

L'HERMITTE, Paris.

7. Painting — Church Interior.
8. “ The Woodsman.
9. “ Old Man writing.
10. “ The Lecture.

FELIX GAUDIN, 49 Cours Sablon, Clermont-Ferraud.

11. Glass window — Dying Cuirassier.
12. “ “ Christ.
13. “ “ The Virgin Mary.
14. “ “ The Crucifixion.
15. “ “ St. Patrick.
16. “ “ St. Louis.
17. Two glass windows — Two Apostles.

HENRI FROMONT, Jun., 91 Quai Valmy, Paris.

18. Solid glass crystals, enamels, decorations.
19. Art-engraving.
20. Artistic objects, etc.

SYLVANUS GOTENDORF, 166 Quai Jemmapes, Paris.

21. Machines.

E. MAINCENT (senior), 2 Rue de Lancry, Paris.

22. Wall picture, furniture, hangings, seats, decorations, house-fixtures, etc

O'CHOA, Paris.

23. Painting — St. Philippe of Roule.

DAUBIN, 9 Rue Meslay, Paris.

24. Parisian diamonds, etc.

RENAUDIN & Co., 27 Rue Michel le Comte, Paris.

25. French corsets and corset-steels.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*FRANCE — *Continued.*

E. WERENSKIOLD, Paris.

26. Painting — Gathering Flowers.
 27. “ Boys at Play.

HAVILAND & Co., Limoges.

28. Porcelain, china, and stone-ware.

ARTHUR ROEDERER, Rheims.

29. Champagne wines.

BOUTIELLEAU & SONS, Barbizieux.

30. Brandies, various qualities.

Madame PICKARD, Rue de Paradoze,
Toulouse.

31. Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders,
bracelets, brooches, necklaces, ear-
rings, etc.

ANGE LUGANOT, Paris.

32. Artificial flowers, made from wax and
India-rubber.

H. MAILLARD, Paris.

33. Chocolate and confections.

S. BING, 19 Rue Chauchat, Paris.

34. Articles in metal and porcelain.

LAUVET & BING, 35 Quai de Javel,
Paris.

- 35-38. Musical instruments (harmoni-
chords).

CÉSAR LUBIENSKI & SONS, Polonais
de France, Paris.*Designs for Printed Goods, etc.*

39. Designs for prints.
 40. “ “ furniture.
 41. “ “ handkerchiefs, cotton and
linen.

JACQUOTS, 20 Cour de Petite Ecu-
ries, Paris.

42. Blacking for boots and shoes, etc.

BOSHAMER LÉON & Co., Bordeaux.

Wines, etc.

43. Clarets, various qualities.
 44. Burgundies, various qualities.
 45. Champagnes, “ “
 46. Brandies, “ “

EDWARD SAIN (Chevalier Legion
d'Honneur), 80 Rue Taitbout,
Paris.

47. Painting — Blessing before Marriage.

Visitor's Notes.

Haviland & Co.

AT the 1876 CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION in Philadelphia, HAVILAND & Co. had the honor of making the first public exhibition of their present famous LIMOGES FAÏENCE.

The taste for CERAMICS has steadily increased in this country since that time; and HAVILAND & Co., always prepared to supply the American public with something better than it is possible for other manufacturers to produce, have lately employed their best designers, artists, and sculptors in the production of a POTTERY new to DECORATIVE ART,

“GRÈS-HAVILAND,”

in which they take special pride.

The initial exhibit of this admirable pottery is made at the present time.

HAVILAND & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORCELAIN, FAÏENCE, GRÈS-HAVILAND,

PARIS, AUTEUIL, LIMOGES, FRANCE.

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THEY SEE ADVERTISED.

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*Exhibitors.*FRANCE—*Continued.*

HENRI YUNGMAN, 157 Rue de Belleville, Paris.

48. Machine for manufacturing bottling-wire.

DUBOURDIEU, JANNEAU, & BIANI, Condom.

49. Six bottles wine.
50. “ “ brandy.
51. “ “ liquor (various).

BAILLY BROTHERS & HINTZY, Ornans.

52. Wines and liquors.

CHARLES JULIEN QUÉTIL, Paris.

53. A rigid wire railroad.

HOTCHKISS & CO., 21 Rue Royale, Paris.

54. Revolving cannon.
55. Mountain “
56. Single-barrel gun.
57. Rapid-firing guns.
58. War material (generally).

LOUIS VALLETTE, Niort.

59. Painting—View in Forest of Vouseint.
60. “ View in Brittany.

M^LLE M. ZETTERSTRÖM, 9 Rue de Pepinière, Paris.

61. Oil Painting—Swedish Peasants in Costume.

BARDOU JOB, 18 Rue St. Sauveur, Perpignan.

62. Cigarette-papers.

JULES GIRARDET, 12 Rue Pergolèse, Paris.

63. Painting—Duel, time of Louis XIII.

ALBERT GIRARD, 69 Rue de Courcelles, Paris.

64. Oil painting—Dance of Negroes in Algiers.
65. Oil painting—View of Algiers.

FRED. AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI, 40 Rue Varin, Paris.

66. Statue (terra-cotta)—Liberty declared to the World.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*FRANCE — *Continued.*

WILL. TOURNEUR & Co., 83 Quai des
Chartrons, Bordeaux.

67. Wines, cordials, brandies, etc.

MAX MONNOT, Vezenay.

68. Liquor — absinthe.

A. HENNUYER, 51 Rue Lafitte, Paris.

69. Musical works, illustrated and not
illustrated.

F. DESPREZ & BULTEAU DESPREZ,
Cappelle.

70 Beet-root seed, etc.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Bé-
ziers.

71. Specimens of geology and mineral-
ogy.

ALFRED FARGE, 5 Rue St. Affré, Li-
moges.

Decorated Porcelain.

72. Tête-à-tête sets.

73. Vases.

74. Plates.

75. Bowls, etc.

JAMES VIDIE & SONS, 56 route de
Flandre, Pantin.

76. Bottles and siphons for mineral
waters.

ADOLPHE IRÉNÉE GUILLOIN, 9 Rue
Dupénie, Paris.

77. Painting — La Ville de Vézelay.

MARIE GABRIELLE FOIVARD, 50 Rue
Demours, Paris.

78. Medallion in plaster of Victor Hugo,
from the bust in Historical Gallery
of Versailles.

79. Bust of Littré in plaster, from the
marble in Historical Gallery of
Versailles.

J. SCHORESTÈNE & Co., 178 Rue de
Temple, Paris.

80. Hatters' materials, etc.

E. MICHEL, Paris.

81. Oil painting — The Young Painter.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***FRANCE** — *Continued.*

S. MICHEL, Paris.

82. Painting — Travellers on a Journey.
 83. " Border of the Forest.
 84. " Cottage on the Sea-shore.

TOURNY, Paris.

85. Painting — School of the Brothers.
 86. " School of the Sisters.

PIERRE DE KUYPER, Paris.

87. Painting — Valley of the Arques.

HAQUETTE, Paris.

88. Painting — Fête-day.
 89. " Breakfast in the Studio.

GEORGE GOULET & Co., Rheims.

90. Champagne wines in cases and baskets. These wines are highly recommended for their purity, great delicacy of flavor, and excellent quality, and made from the best growth of 1874-1880.

MEYZONNIER & SONS, Annonay.

91. Tanned calf-skins.

PAMANA CANAL CO., Paris.

92. Photographic views and plan in relief of the Interoceanic Canal.

EUGENE BLOT, Avenue du Casino,
Rosendaël - les - Bains, Dun-
kerque.

93. Statuette groups (in terra-cotta) —
Channel Fishermen.

M. J. PORTER MICHAELS, 45 Avenue
de l'Opera, Paris.

94. Improved eye-glasses.

J. F. RAFFAELLI, 19 Rue Biblio-
theque, Asnieres.

95. Oil painting — Repairing the Brig.
 96. Painting — Return from the March.
 97. " The Drunkard's Secrets.

M'LE RIDEAU PAULET, 17 Rue
Puteaux, Paris.

98. Painting on porcelain — Charity
(after Bouguereau).

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***FRANCE**—*Continued.*

AVÉROUS BROTHERS, Panillac and
Medoc.

99. Claret wines, high-class brands.

A. LECORNU, 114 Rue Oberkampf,
Paris.

100. Pans and machines for manufacture
of sugar condiments.

JOHN LEWIS BROWN, Paris.

101. Painting—The Marshal of Confleur.

102. “ The Groom.

103. “ A Walk at Isle of Adam.

104. “ The Huntsman.

105. “ The Fox-hunt.

106. “ Nice Whip.

BENASSIT, Paris.

107. Painting—The Inquiry.

108. “ An Advance Guard.

109. “ Walk in the Forest.

110. “ Dragoon finding a Wound-
ed Man.

111. “ In the Fields.

CUNY, Paris.

112. Painting—A Parrot.

113. “ Young Lady before a Mir-
ror.

LA ROCHENOIRE.

114. Painting—Cows at the Sea-shore.

EUGÈNE LEJEUNE, Paris.

115. Oil painting—The Old Friend.

LÉO VIGNON & Co., 22 Rue du Bour-
bonnais, Lyons.

116. Chemicals, tinctures, and dye-stuffs
for silk, woollen, and cotton.

A. & J. JACOB, Hotel National, Paris.

117. Oriental objects—wood, mother-of-
pearl, beads, etc.

LOUIS BÉROUD, Paris.

118. Oil painting—Garden in Place du
Carrousel.

LÉON MARTIN, Surgères.

119. Wines, brandy, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*FRANCE — *Continued.*

FÉLIX DE VUILLEFROY, 3 Rue Andrieux, Paris.

120. Oil painting — Cows leaving a Norman Pasture-ground.

FRANCIS MAILLARD, 130 Rue St. Maur, Paris.

121. Imitation jewelry.

LOUIS FONTAINE, La Madeleine and Roubaix.

122. Diagram of apparatus for continuous rectification of alcohol.
 123. Samples of alcohols produced.
 124. Samples of raw substances from which the alcohols are produced.

LECADRE, Paris.

125. Painting — Sleeping Female.

G. COLIN, Paris.

126. Painting — A Team.

VALTON, Paris.

127. Painting — The Book of Engravings.
 128. " Child and Bird.

DE MOYE, Paris.

129. Painting — Landscape.
 130. " "

MATHON, Paris.

131. Painting — Landscape.
 132. " "

BERCHÈRE, Paris.

133. Painting — Morning.
 134. " Evening.
 135. " Banks of the Nile.

LAFON, Paris.

136. Painting — The Orphans.

VERWÉE, Paris.

137. Painting — Young Lady seated.

VERNIER, Paris.

138. Painting — Marine View.

HENRI LEFORT, 118 Boulevard Mt. Parnasse, Paris.

139. Engraved portrait of Washington.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*FRANCE — *Continued.*

A. J. VELAY, 7 Rue de Regard, Paris.

140. Charcoal drawing—Park of Resanlieu.

141. “ “ A Walk in a Forest of
Beautiful Branches.

142. Medallion—portrait of Emile Angier.

E. HUBER & Co., 20 Rue de Quatre-
Fils, Paris.

143. Silk plushes.

AUGUSTE RODIN, 182 Rue de l'Uni-
versité, Paris.

144. Bronze bust.

FLESSELLE & CHAUVIÈRE, Rambouil-
let.

145. Wines—various kinds and qualities,
and of the best brands.

PISSARRO, Paris.

146. Painting—Suburbs of Pontoise.

147. “ Washing Sheep.

148. “ The Goatherd.

149. “ The Winnowers.

150. “ Poultry Market.

151. “ Peasants tending Cows.

DESBOUTIN, Paris.

152. Painting—A Swordsman.

153. “ Infant's Promenade.

154. “ Child at Play.

HUGUET, Paris.

155. Painting—A Caravan.

156. “ Arab Horses in a Ravine.

157. “ “ “ at the Water-
ing-place.

HÉREAU, Paris.

158. Painting—Thames at London.

159. “ Chelsea.

RENOIR, Paris.

160. Painting—Fisherman's Children.

161. “ A Box at the Theatre.

162. “ Boatmen breakfasting at
Bougival.

CLAUDE MONET, Paris.

163. Painting—Tide at Varengeville.

164. “ My Garden.

165. “ Custom House at Dieppe.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***FRANCE** — *Continued.***A. SISLEY, Paris.**

166. Painting — Along the Shore.
 167. " Grand Promenade.
 168. " Autumn Morning at St. Mammes.

BOUDIN, Paris.

169. Painting — Rotterdam.
 170. " Marine View.
 171. " Shrimp-fishers.

LÉPINE, Paris.

172. Painting — Le Pont Marie.
 173. " St. Cloud.
 174. " Le Quai St. Bernard.

GUSTAVE COURBET.

175. Painting — Wreck in a Snow-storm.
 176. " The Stolen Horse.
 177. " Forest of Fontainebleau.

DEHODENCQ, PARIS.

178. Painting — Arrest of Charlotte Corday.

R. & C. AVIZARD, Rue de Rambuteau, Paris.

179. Telescopes, field and opera glasses.

MANET, Paris.

180. Painting — Portrait of Rouvière.
 181. " The Entombment.

HENRI LÉVY, Paris.

182. Painting — The Entombment.

E. LÉVY, Paris.

183. Painting — An Italian.

VIGNON, Paris.

184. Painting — Landscape.

LOUIS DYE, Dijon.

- 185-203. Machinists' tools.

FOUQUETIÈRE (Senior), 10 Rue des Gravilliers, Paris.

204. Jewelry in gold, silver, silver-gilt, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***FRANCE** — *Continued.*

CHARLOTTE MALDAUT, 21 Rue d'Ar-
mille, Paris.

205. Painted porcelain plate — The Temptation.

206. Painted porcelain plate — Cavalier.

LOUIS BLANCHARD, 83 Rue St.
Charles, Paris.

207. India-rubber articles, balloons, etc.

BLANCHARD, 45 Rue Linois, Paris.

208. Pepsine (extract, granulated, elixir, wine, and in pills).

WULFF, WORMS, & Co., Paris.

209. Bronzes, brass goods, china-ware, etc.

TROCH-ROBERT, 38 Rue Buona-
parte, Paris.

210. Figures of religious persons.

211. Altar Tabernacle.

ANTOINE COURTOIS, & MILLE (MILLE,
successor), Paris.

212. Musical instruments.

A. GARDELL, Paris.

213. Water-color — In the Garden.

214. Painting — Landscape in Brittany.

W. DE GEGERFELT, Paris.

215. Painting — Venetian Market-Scene.

216. " Moonlight Scene in Venice.

O. JERNBERG, Paris.

217. Landscape — Kullen, Sweden.

218. Painting — Arrival of the Fishermen.

HUGO SALMSON, Paris.

220. Painting — Peasant Girl from Picar-
die, France.

C. SKREDSVIG, Paris.

221. Painting — Driving the Cattle Home.

Professor A. WAHLBERG, Paris.

222. Painting — Clog-makers near Fon-
tainebleau.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***FRANCE**— *Continued.*

KAURT & ALI, 34 Rue de Malte,
Paris.

223. Oriental goods certified to by American consul at Jerusalem.

PAUL TAURE, La Preste, Pyrenees.
224. Mineral Waters.

OSCAR GRAFF, Trarbach.
225. Moselle Wines, various qualities.

L. POILLON, Paris.
226. Rotary Pump, Greindl system.

LEGRAND BROTHERS.
227. Printed Florentine velvets.
228. " and other velvets for coverings.
229. Metallic imprints, imitation of gold and silver embroidery.

DESCHAMPS BROTHERS.
230. Laundry Ultramarine Blue.

CHARLES BAYLE & Co., 10 and 11
Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris.
231. Geographical Maps of Tonkin, Madagascar, Central Africa, etc.

ABDALLAH MOËSE & Co., Paris.
232. Fancy articles, chaplets, etc.

S. GIRARD, Paris.
233. Artificial flowers.

J. M. CHANUT & Co., 65 Rue
Saintonge, Paris.
234. Kid gloves, assorted sizes and colors.

M. & J. GINORIS, Paris.
235. Artificial plants and flowers.

Visitor's Notes.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,

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C. L. S. C. COURSE OF READING, 1883-84.

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 [Students of the new class (1887) to be organized this fall, not having read Vol. 1 of Timayenis' History of Greece, will not be required to read Vol. 2; but, instead of Vols. 1 and 2 of Timayenis', will read Brief History of Greece, price 60 cents.]
- Stories in English History, by the Great Historians. Edited by C. E. Bishop, Esq. Price \$1.
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 Easy Lessons in Vegetable Biology. By Dr. J. H. Wythe. Price, cloth, 40 cents, paper, 25 cents.
 Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation. By J. B. Walker. Price, cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents.
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Visitor's Notes.

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ONE hundred years ago a treaty was ratified between Great Britain and the United States, by the terms of which we were to remain forever at peace, and in consideration of which we have, with the comparatively slight exception of a few years, lived amicably with her and her dependencies. With pride we see the growth of the principles for which in our earliest youth we were chastised; but which, because of the independence bred in the bone of her own offspring, she was forced to acknowledge were part of her own constitution, for which she



ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

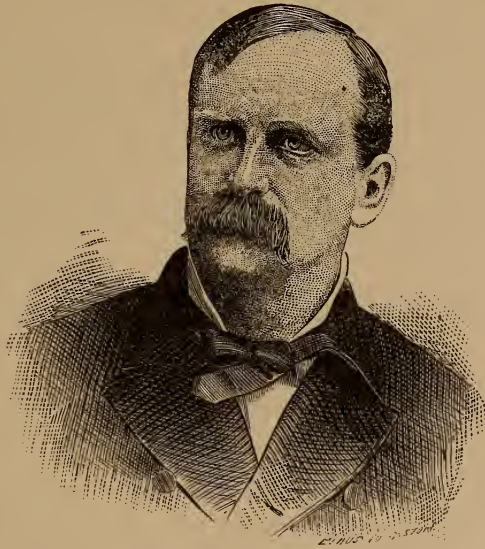
was responsible, and which spread and increase and bear witness, in the gradual progress of republicanism, to the precocious wisdom manifest in the child which the mother-country was slow to acknowledge. Aggressive as Great Britain has been, wherever the English flag floats, religion, morality, education, enterprise, and equity are found; and the countries she has added to the vast domain over which the most powerful sovereign reigns to-day reflect a moral power to which they were strangers one hundred years ago. The power which controls this vast empire is by the British constitution vested in Parliament; but the sovereign, and the sovereign alone, can cause Parliament to convene, that body not having the right of meeting for legislative purposes of its own accord; and the writ of the sovereign must be issued out of chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to the appointed day for the meeting. It is also compulsory for the Crown to summon Parliament annually, as it were in self-defence, as the supplies are only granted for a year. The House of Commons settles the subject of taxation, and may or may not grant the supplies to the Crown. It is customary for Parliament to meet from the middle of February to the middle of August. Unlike the working of our State legislature, which refers unsettled measures near the close of the session "to the next General Court," all bills which have not passed during the session are thrown out of Parliament entirely on the prorogation which closes the session. The House of Lords and the House of Commons must be prorogued at the same time, and either by the sovereign in person, by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation; and it is summoned to resume business by royal proclamation issued fourteen days prior to the time of meeting. A dissolution of Parliament may be brought about by a decree of the sovereign, personally expressed, or by commissioner, by proclamation, or "by the lapse of time." The seats in the House of Lords are filled by inheritance; by peers created by the sovereign (the power of creation being unrestricted); by virtue of office, as English bishops; by election for life, as in the case of Irish peers; and by election for the duration of Parliament, as in the case of Scottish peers.

The members of the House of Commons consist of representatives of counties, of cities, and of boroughs, amounting to six hundred and thirty-nine. A member of Parliament must be twenty-one years of age, and no other qualification is necessary; but all clergymen, government contractors, sheriffs, and returning-officers are disqualified from voting, or from election as members of Parliament. Parliament may be appealed to as the highest court of law; and its authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, and it even has the power to change the constitution. Practically, the government is administered by the Cabinet, which has the functions of the Privy Council of ancient times, the members of which bear the title of Right Honorable. The Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament; and the chief of the ministry, who is the First Lord of the Treasury, has the privilege of recommending his fellow-members to those whose decision will make them his colleagues. The titles of the other members of the Cabinet are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the five Secretaries of State (who are designated by their professional duties), and the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, the Postmaster General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Local Government Board. It often happens, however, that men of character and influence are invited to take part in the deliberations of this body, who do not fill any particular office in the Cabinet; and no record is kept of the resolutions passed at its sessions. Members of the Cabinet have seats in either the Upper or Lower House. We give our readers the latest photographic likeness of the well-beloved queen called Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. She was born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Enrich of Leiningen. At the death of her uncle, King William IV., in 1837, she ascended the throne, and was crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. In 1840 she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1861. Of the children of the Queen, eight in number, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, interests us most, on account of his possible heirship to the British throne, and the well-known liberality of his principles, which have made him second only to his royal mother in popularity. He was born in 1841, and married, in 1863, the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. He has five children, — Albert Victor, George, Louise, Alexandra, and Maud. England, which contains ancient seats of learning of so great distinction, would be expected to lead the world in education, and display a proud array of corroborative figures; but last returns, in 1882, show that over 14 per cent of the males and 18.6 per cent of the females who were married — the number of marriages in England and Wales being 191,965 — made "marks," instead of signing their names, on the marriage-register. In most parishes, the men are in advance of the women in elementary education; and the uneducated of both sexes being found in the greatest numbers in mining and manufacturing communities. In 1882 the annual grant to primary schools in Great Britain was £2,749,863. According to published statistics, the total revenue of the kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, was £87,197,000; and the total expenditure was £87,396,813, the deficit being due to an addition of £2,300,000 on account of the Egyptian war. The regular army, exclusive of India, consists of 6,819 commissioned officers, 17,856 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 108,230 rank and file, a total of 132,905 men of all ranks. Fifty per cent are stationed in England and Wales, 3 per cent in Scotland, 25 per cent in Ireland, and 22 per cent abroad, including India, where the total force amounts to 61,590 men of all ranks. The net charge for army services for the year ending March 31, 1883, was £15,458,100. The ordinary expenditure for the navy for the same period was £11,156,900, an increase of £429,981. The ironclad fleet of war consisted, in 1882, of 74 ships, of which 55 were afloat, 3 were not

strictly British (being built solely for the defence of the colonies), 6 were on the stocks, and 10 were "inefficient for naval warfare." The total area of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 77,417,509 acres, and the total population was 35,262,762. The commercial transactions of Great Britain are carried on with comparatively few countries; more than one-half of the imports coming from the United States, France, India, Germany, Australasia, and the Netherlands. More than one-half of the exports are sent to India, Australasia, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands; and the imports from these countries are gradually increasing. At the end of the year 1881, there were 18,180 miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom. The total area of the colonial possessions of Great Britain is estimated at 7,647,000 square miles, — three million square miles in America, half a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and over two millions and a half in Australasia. Those in America comprise the Bahamas, a group of 800 islands, of which 20 are inhabited; the Bermudas, a group of 300 islands, of which 15 are inhabited; the Dominion of Canada; and other possessions on the coast of North and South America, whose industry, and the gradual development of the arts within the ever-widening circle of their influence, add yearly to the value of her commerce, and, providing new routes for the steamers and new ports for the ships of their mother-country, prolong the peaceful relations of the great powers of the world with the mighty empire "whose flag has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner to England, Scotland, and Wales, was born in Dunbarton, N.H., son of the Rev. N. R. Wright, now a resident of Woburn, Mass. His childhood was passed in the rural districts of New Hampshire; and his studies, which were pursued at the public schools and academies, were carefully superintended by his father. At the age of sixteen he removed to Reading, Mass., and alternately attended and taught school until, in 1860, he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. William P. Wheeler, of Keene, N.H. In 1861, he came to Massachusetts, and entered the office of Erastus Worthington, Esq., of Dedham, and subsequently that of Tolman Willey, Esq., of Boston. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant before leaving the State, by Governor Berry. While holding this office he occupied the positions of company officer, commissary of brigade at Poolesville, Md., officer in charge of central prison in Washington, adjutant to the provost-marshal of Washington, aide-de-camp to Gen. Martindale, military governor of the department of Washington. In 1863 he was appointed adjutant of his regiment with the rank of first lieutenant, and while holding this position filled those of assistant adjutant-general of the district of Carrollton, La., and of the first brigade, second division, Nineteenth Corps, in Louisiana, and during Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah in the autumn of 1864. At the close of this campaign he was commissioned colonel of his regiment. In March, 1865, he resigned on account of sickness, and resumed the study of law with Mr. Willey in Boston. In October of the same year he was admitted to the bar, but, on account of disease contracted in the army, was unable to open an office for himself until August, 1867, and was admitted to practice in the United-States Courts in October of that year. In 1871 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the Sixth Middlesex District, and was re-elected the following year, doing the State good service as chairman of the committee on insurance, and on military affairs. In 1873 he was appointed chief of the



COLONEL CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, and has held the position to the present time, having been re-appointed by successive governors, including Gov. Butler the present year. He was presidential elector in 1876, supervisor of census for Massachusetts for the United-States census of 1880, and special agent of United-States census, 1880, on the factory system, which necessitated a trip to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, and a visit to the leading manufacturing towns of those countries. During his present mission he has collected statistics of great value to the State for perfecting the work of his bureau. In relation to his work for the Foreign Exhibition, the following is his official report, condensed to the limits prescribed for our article. His office in London was with Mr. J. H. Redman, 7 Moorgate Street, the forwarding-house connected with the leading railroad-lines of Great Britain and Continental agencies, which has been employed in transporting exhibits over the various steamship-lines to Boston.

The obnoxious feature of the tariff, that from a British point of view has never been at its best, interfered with the work of the commissioner in England, as seriously as it has done in Italy and France. Several members of Parliament, however, were not blind to the advantage that might accrue to individual exhibitors; among them Sir Lyon Playfair, who has been of great service to the exhibition. Through him the fine exhibits of Messrs. Trollope & Son, and Messrs. Morris & Co., were secured. The well-known shipping-house of Adamson & Ronaldson, agents for the Furness Line of steamships, used their influence so far as practicable in favor of the objects of the exhibition; and Messrs. Leveson were active in Bristol and Cardiff and vicinity, and Messrs. Oliver & McArmor in Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, etc. Mr. Herbert T. Cole also gave his time to the work of forwarding the undertaking. By means of circulars, and the insertion of appropriate paragraphs in the most influential newspapers, the British public was made acquainted with the subject, and an interest created that has resulted in a creditable display of British

exhibits. The artists of Liverpool were especially desirous that their work should find a place beside those of Italy and France; and the commissioner believes that his mission to England was reasonably successful, when exhibitions in India, on the Continent, and in various counties in England, were bidding for exhibits from the field to which he was sent. Among the most important exhibits are the Wellington Emery Mills, emery, emery-cloth, etc. (the first exhibit set up in the Foreign Exhibition), and those containing anvils, refrigerators, wire-rope, iron slag-wire, tin-ware, fire-brick, clay, cement (ridge and roofing), glazed wall and hearth tiles, earthen water-filters of various kinds, decorated pottery, decorated earthenware, ivory, porcelain and Parian goods, asbestos paint, packing, etc., patent safety blasting-fuse, guns, pistols, optical, mathematical, engineering, and scientific instruments, stained glass, furs and skins manufactured and raw. Other goods, like polishes, condiments, tapers, inks, and the like, are well represented. Carding and other machinery from England are part of the only exhibit of machinery in the exhibition.

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The TRIBUNE has the best and most ably written foreign correspondence of any paper in the United States. It treats the interests of all sections of the country alike. It has, at different times, sent special correspondents through the South, the Mining Regions of the West, the Wheat Regions of the North-west, the Lumber Camps of Puget Sound, and other parts of the United States which have attracted attention. It expects to remain active in this work.

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7. " " " (cans).
8. " " crystal polish (cans).
9. Wellington Mills, London, emery-cloth.
10. Wellington Mills, London, cabinet-makers' glass paper.

SAMUEL LAYCOCK & SONS, Portobello
Place, Sheffield.

11. Hair-cloth in black, plain and damask.
12. " colors, " "
13. Hair rep, in variety of colors.
14. Curled hair, various qualities.
15. Hair blind-cloths, various colors.
16. Horse-hair carpets, various patterns.
17. Patent passenger-car, steamboat, and tram-car blind.

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24. Guns of various sizes and calibre.

BELL & BLACK Co. and KNÖSS & Co.,
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25. Parlor Matches; easily ignite, and will not drop fire.
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27. Safety Matches; when the flame is extinguished, the combustion ceases entirely.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND**—*Continued.*

28. Wax Matches; firmly made and in fancy boxes.
 29. Wax Tapers; do not drip.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, Halkins St. (W.), Belgrave Square, London.

Dining-room Furniture carved in Italian Walnut.

30. Carved chimney-piece, Italian style, trophies of hunting and fishing, etc. Centre panel after Maroni (National Gallery).
 31. Dados.
 32. Two panels of tapestry woven at the looms of the London exhibitors. Allegorical subjects emblematical of the chase and farming.
 33. Two pedestals, surmounted with boys, holding lights, surrounded by branches of oak-leaves, etc.

JOHN BROOKS, Lye, near Stourbridge.

Anvils, Vises, Hammers, etc.

34. Double bick anvil.
 35. Blacksmith's anvil.
 36. Soho shape anvil.
 37. Extra finished bright staple Heth brass spherteal.
 38. Hasher vise.
 39. Bright staple vise.
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 43. " " " pickaxe.
 44. " " " mattock.
 45. Joiner's cramp screws.
 46. Hammers—solid cast steel, sledge, engineer's hand, blacksmith's hand and sledge hammers, stone-hammers, etc.

ELIZABETH N. WESTLAND, Chester.

47. Lace Trimming for lady's dress.
 48. " " for sleeves.
 49. " cap.

(Hand made.)

FRANCATI & SANTAMARIA, 65 Hatton Garden, London.

Works of Art.

50. Gold Italian jewelry.
 51. Cameos.
 52. Mosaics.
 53. Shells.
 54. Silver filagree.
 55. Corals.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

56. Italian works of art (various).

57. English jet. —

SAMUEL GULLIVER & Co., Aylesbury.

Fruit, Mineral Waters, etc.

58. Sparkling vinita.

59. Orange Champagne.

60. Crystal lemonade.

61. Ginger-ale, etc.

62. Whiskey Curaçoa — cordial made from fruit and matured whiskey.

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Liverpool.63-114. Articles requisite for the toilet
and household.ANNIE AUGUSTA BEEBE, 8 Asman
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115. She's all my Fancy painted her.

DAY & MARTIN, 97 High Holborn,
London, W. C.*Blacking and Polish.*

116. Liquid blacking, bottles, 3 sizes.

117. Paste blacking, tins, 3 sizes.

118. Japanese blacking, waterproof.

119. Kid renovating polish.

120. Harness polish, tins, 2 sizes.

121. Brunswick black, bottles, 2 sizes.

122. Berlin black, 2 sizes.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE, 151 Park
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attached hooks.MORRIS & Co., 449 Oxford Street,
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Surrey.*Decorative Art for Household Uses.*

124. Painted glass.

125. Embroidery, and material for same.

126. Arras tapestry.

127. Hammersmith carpets.

128. Axminster, Wilton, and Kiddermin-
ster carpets.129. Damasks for wall-hangings, curtains,
furniture, and dresses, in wool,
wool-and-silk, cotton-and-silk, and
all-silk.

130. Plain silk for dresses.

131. Stamped velvets.

132. Printed cloths for wall-hangings, cur-
tains, etc.

133. Wall papers.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

RIDGWAYS, BEDFORD WORKS, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

English Decorated Earthenware.

134. Decorated dinner and toilet sets.
 135. Afternoon-tea sets, jugs, vases, dessert-sets, blue and red, richly gilt.
 136. Decorated tea-sets, jugs, kettles, ice-creams, etc.
 137. Decorated earthen-ware, mounted in metal.

HARRY SOANE, 8 Green Street,
 London.

138. Framed design for church-windows, in stained glass, armorial bearings and figures. Subject—The Foundation of the Order of Knights Templars, A.D.-1118.

ALFRED H. MIDWOOD & Co., 81
 Fountain Street, Manchester.

139. Twills, jeanettes, casbains, pocketings, satin brocades, costume linings, reversibles, slate and black backs, gold and fancy stripes, etc.

THE KHOOSH TONIC BITTERS Co., 24
 King-William Street, London.

140. Tonic bitters — for indigestion, dyspepsia, and for the liver and kidneys.

BICKFORD, SMITH, & Co., Cornwall.

141. Patent safety fuses, for conveying fire to the charge in all blasting operations.
 142. Patent igniters and instantaneous fuses for simultaneously blasting any number of holes.

BRYANT & MAY, London.

143. Parlor-matches — boxes of 100, 200, 300, and 500 each.
 144. Safety-matches — boxes of 100, 200, 300, and 500 each.
 145. Wax vestas — boxes of 40 to 1,000.
 146. Tapers — boxes $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each.

SPARKBROOK MANUFACTURING Co.,
 Coventry.

147. The National Tricycle, with a patent differential double driving axle.

Visitor's Notes.

THE KING OF BITTERS.

THE GREAT TONIC OF THE AGE



TRADE MARK.

KHOOSH TONIC.

The great East-Indian remedy for all bilious and liver complaints. Has been used in the East Indies from time immemorial, and can be depended upon for either functional derangement of the liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Right Side and Shoulder, Blotches, Habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after Meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, etc. Taken simply as a tonic and an appetizer, irrespective of these medicinal qualities, it will be found superior to any preparation of its kind, and only requires to be known to be in general use. The KHOOSH TONIC is equally efficacious in this country for Weak Stomachs, Impaired Digestion, and most disorders of the liver. It acts like magic, and not only brings back the appetite, but restores the long-lost complexion, and, by acting directly on the liver, creates the bloom of health.

It is a certain cure for Constipation.

It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

It is a certain cure for Indigestion.

It is a never-failing appetizer.

It induces a clear brain and an active liver.

It makes the eyes bright, and the complexion clear.

Its use actually cures and prevents Gout.

It drives Rheumatism out of the body.

IT IS THE ONLY LADIES' TONIC THAT WILL GIVE STRENGTH, AND THE GLOW OF HEALTH TO THE COMPLEXION.

The acme of organization is a perfect palate. The Khoosh Bitters will give this exquisite sensation to all, and especially if a few drops are added to all liquors when taken.

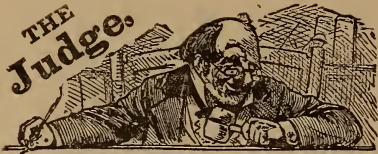
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24 King William Street, London, E.C., and 12 Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

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10 Cents. Send 3 cent stamp for sample copy.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, 72 and 73
Coleman Street, London.

* *Chromo Lithographs, etc.*

148. Cards, Christmas, Valentine's, and Easter.
149. Room and fireplace ornaments — a series of artistic screens and shields.
150. Floral studies, for students and artists.
151. Children's toy-books, scrap-pictures, etc.

JONAS BROOKS & BROTHER, Bolton.

152. Spool cottons.

A. & F. PEARS, 38 Great Russell
Street, London.

153. Transparent soaps, and fuller's-earth.
154. Statuette of soap — You Dirty Boy.

PROSPER A. MAIGNEN, 22 and 23
Great-Tower Street, London.

155. Filters for cottage, kitchen, and dining-room, and also decorated for parlor use.
156. Filters for cisterns, or ship's use.
157. " for wines, spirits, sirups, etc., of various sizes.

JAMES HERMAN, 12 Edward Street,
Hampstead Road, London.

158. Ivory, tortoise-shell, coral, pearl, leather, gold and silver ornaments of various kinds.

D. RUDGE & Co., Coventry.

159. Tricycle — Coventry convertible double steerer, the steering being more positive than on any other machine, being done simultaneously with two wheels, neither of which leaves the road.
160. Bicycle — Rudge Racer.
161. " Roadster No. 1.
162. " American.

SINGER & Co., Coventry.

163. Apollo Tricycle, front steerer, double-driver.
164. British Challenge Bicycle, for road use.
165. Extraordinary Bicycle — a safety machine, with all latest improvements.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ENGLAND — *Continued.*

CHARLES MCARMOR, for Liverpool
and Manchester artists.

166. Oil and water color paintings.

DOBSON & BARLOW, Bolton,
(Cotton-machine Manufacturers.)

167. Carding Engine, with self-stripping revolving flats, cylinder fifty inches diameter, forty inches wide on wire, with all latest improvements.
168. Combined Drawing and Ribbon Lap Machine, for doubling and drawing the card slivers, and forming a lap $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for comber.
169. Hilman's Combing Machine, with Dobson & Barlow's improvements, seventy-five to eighty strokes per minute.

FREDERICK HOLLYER, 9 Pembroke
Square, Kensington.

Photographs.

170. Music-piece — painted by T. Armstrong.
171. Until the Day Breaks — painted by S. Solomons.
172. The Sleepers — painted by S. Solomons.
173. Night and her Child Sleep — painted by S. Solomons.
174. Love awakening Memory — painted by S. Solomons.
175. Habet — painted by S. Solomons.
176. Isabella, " " "
177. Quartet — painted by Albert Moore.
178. Musician, " " "
179. Sea-gulls, " " "
180. Shells, " " "
181. Azaleas, " " "
182. A Garden, " " "
183. Follow my Leader, painted by Albert Moore.
184. Endymion — painted by G. T. Watts.
185. Love and Death, " " "
186. Temperantia — painted by E. Burne Jones.
187. A Knight — painted by E. Burne Jones.
188. Merlin and Vivian — painted by E. Burne Jones.
189. Pyramus and Thisbe, painted by E. Burne Jones.
190. Golden Stairs — painted by E. Burne Jones.
191. Six Days of Creation — painted by E. Burne Jones.
192. Psyche and Pan — painted by E. Burne Jones.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

193. Beatrice — painted by E. Burne Jones.
 194. Hope — painted by E. Burne Jones.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

195. Pickles, preserves, sauces, vinegar,
 olive-oil, etc.

**WARRINGTON WIRE-ROPE WORKS,
 Warrington.**

196. Wire ropes and cords, suitable for
 mining, rigging, and general use.
 197. Coil of $2\frac{1}{2}$ circumference patent gal-
 vanized flexible steel-wire hawser,
 or tow-rope.

**KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, & Co.,
 London.**

198. Mustards, barley, groats, arrow-root,
 etc.

**JOHN A. NICHOLAY & SON, 170 Ox-
 ford Street, London.***Fur Skins, and Fur Skin Garments.*

199. Seal paletot and dolman.
 200. Mantles, chinchilla and marten-tail.
 201. Lamb dolman.
 202. Natural beaver and seal visites.
 203. Beaver, lynx, and raccoon capes.
 204. Sets of Russian and Hudson's-bay
 sable.
 205. Muffs of seal, sable, marten, beaver,
 chinchilla.
 206. Lamb, opossum, lynx, raccoon, etc.
 207. Hats of seal, beaver, and opossum.
 208. Gloves and gauntlets of seal, etc.
 209. Gentlemen's garments.
 210. Rugs of leopard, tiger, bear, fox, etc.
 211. Skins of various animals.

**CHARLES F. DENNET, 1 St. George's
 Place, Brighton.**

212. Transferred engravings on glass.
 Echo — Iris ascending.

**FELIX MOSCHELS, Cadogan Gar-
 dens, London.**

213. Water-color — La Sultana.
 214. Oil painting — Amongst the Reeds.
 215. " Little Mozart's first
 Inspirations.
 216. Oil portrait — Mr. A. P. Rockwell.
 217. " Miss Rockwell.
 218. " Miss Helen Heischel.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

M. SAMUEL & Co., London.

219. Sea shells, shell goods, novelties,
Japanese and silver goods.

JOHN ENGLISH & Co., Federham.

220. Needles, and machine for putting
into papers.

HENRY CHARLES STEPHENS, 191
Aldergate Street, London.

221. Writing and copying ink and ink-
powders.
222. Marking ink for linen.
223. Ruling and indorsing ink.
224. Mucilage, quills, steel pens, and a
full assortment of counting-house
stationery.

PERRY & NORWOOD, London.

225. Shoe-blackening.

HENRY HEATH, 105 and 107 Ox-
ford Street, W., London.

226. Brilliant silk dress-hats.
227. Pull-over felt hats, in choice colors.
228. The "Sans Souci" soft felt.
229. Ladies' hats, trimmed.
230. Ladies' riding-hats.
231. Shooting helmets.
232. Opera crush-hats.
233. Tropical helmets.
234. Soft felts.
235. Leather hat-cases.
236. Tweed hats.
237. Hunting-caps.
238. Yachting-caps.
239. Real beaver hats.
240. Carriage-rugs.
241. Racing-caps.
242. Walking-sticks.
243. Umbrellas.

VICTOR JAY & Co., Southwark
Bridge, London.

244. Gent's silk dress-hats.
245. " pull-over hats.
246. " silk hunting-hats.
247. " velvet hunting-caps.
248. " tropical helmets.
249. Ladies' silk riding-hats.
250. " felt hats.

Visitor's Notes.

HENRY HEATH'S REPRESENTATIVE, U.S.A.

See opposite page, Nos. 226-243.

D. P. LISLEY & CO.

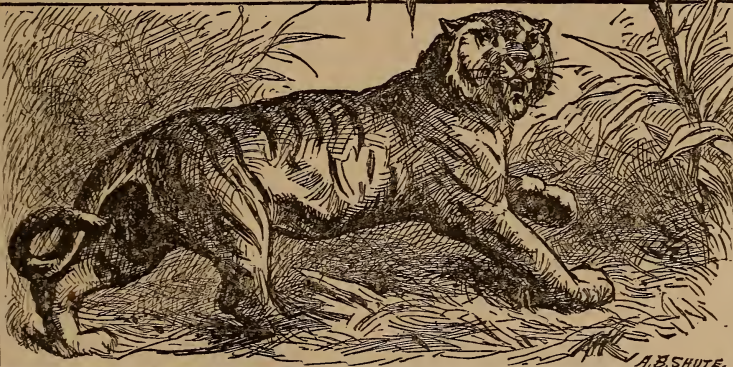
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LADIES' HATS, OPERA FOLDING HATS. LIVERY HATS
& COCKADES, * THEATRICAL & FANCY DRESS HATS.
LADIES RIDING HATS & FELT HATS OF EVERY COLOR. ❖❖

VICTOR JAY & CO.'S SOLE AGENT.

See opposite page, Nos. 244-250.

(272)

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178 DEVONSHIRE AND 53 FEDERAL STREETS,
BOSTON, MASS.

*Exhibitors.*ENGLAND—*Continued.*

TRÜBNER & Co., Oriental Booksellers and Publishers, 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.

228. Special works in Oriental languages.

The books are numbered and arranged as follows:

1. Beal. Texts from Buddhist Canon.
2. Weber. History of Indian Literature.
3. Cust. Sketch of Modern Languages of the East.
4. Kalidasa. Birth of the War God.
5. Dowson. Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology.
6. Lane. Selections from the Koran.
7. Muir. Metrical Translations from Sanscrit.
8. Williams' Modern India and the Indians.
- 9, 10. Hodgson. Miscellaneous Essays. 2 vols.
- 11, 12. Bigandet. Life of Gaudama. 2 vols.
13. Sadi of Shiraz Gulistan.
14. Edkins. Chinese Buddhism.
15. Budge. History of Esarhaddon.
16. Hershon. Talmudic Miscellany.
17. Buddhist Birth Stories. Vol. 1.
18. Chamberlain. Classical Poetry of Japanese.
19. Cust. Linguistic and Oriental Essays.
20. Redhouse. Mesnevi.
21. Long. Eastern Proverbs.
22. Arnold. Indian Poetry.
23. Davies. Hindu Philosophy.
24. Barth. Religions of India.
25. Jacob. Manual of Hindu Pantheism.
26. Whinfield. Quatrains Omar Khayyam Irans.
27. Faber. Mencius.
28. Hahn. Tsuni II. Goam.
29. Griffith. Yusef and Zulaikha.
30. Hunter. Indian Empire.
31. Wherry. Commentary to the Coran. Vol. 1.
32. Tiele. History of Egyptian Religion.
33. Cowell & Gough. Sarva-Darsana Samgraha.
34. Schiefner. Tibetan Tales.
35. Abel. Linguistic Essays.
36. Davies. Bhagavad Gita.
37. Gough. Philosophy of the Upanishads.
38. Rockhill. Udanavarga.
39. Phayre. History of Burma.
40. Whinfield. Omar Khayyam, Persian and English.
41. Tiele's Outlines of History of Ancient Religion.
42. Arnold. Pearls of the Faith.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

43. Arnold. Light of Asia.
 44. Cust. Pictures of Indian Life.
 45. Malleson. Essays.
 46. Brown. The Dervishes.
 47. Hunter's Famine Aspects.
 48. Bogle & Manning. Tibet.
 49. Bellew. Kashmir and Kashgar.
 50. " Races of Afghanistan.
 51. " From the Indus to the Ti-
 gris.
 52, 53. Elliot. Races of the Northwest
 Provinces. 2 vols.
 54. Wheeler. Early Records of British
 India.
 55. Roe & Fryer. Travels in India.
 56. Beveridge. District of Bakarganj.
 57. Thorburn. Bannu.
 58. Morris. Godavery District.
 59. Routledge. English Rule in India.
 60. Müller. Hymns of the Rig Veda.
 Vol. 1.
 61. Foulkes. Sarasvali Vilasa.
 62. Torrens. Empire in Asia.
 63. Cunningham. Ancient Geography
 of India. Vol. 1.
 64. Sherring. Sacred City of the Hindus.
 65. Alabaster Wheel of the Law.
 66. Sell. Faith of Islam.
 67. Hodgson. Languages, etc., of Vepal.
 68. Gover. Folk-songs of Southern
 India.
 69. Caldwell. Dravidian Grammar.
 70. Hoernle. Gaudian "
 71. Christaller. Asante and Fante.
 72. Dowson. Hindustani Exercise-book.
 73. Ballantyne. Hindi Grammar.
 74. Cotton. Arabic Primer.
 75. Maxwell. Manual of Malagasy.
 76. Beames. Indian Philology.
 77. Whitney. Language and its Study.
 78. Haggard & Le Strange. Vazir of
 Lankuran.
 79. Browne. Hindi Primer.
 80. " Bengali "
 81. " Uriya "
 82. Palmer. Hindustani, etc., Grammar.
 83. Parker. Malagasy "
 84. Geldar. Modern Greek "
 85. Singer. Hungarian "
 86. Van Eys. Basque "
 87. Jaschke. Tibetan "
 88. Pratt. Grammar and Dictionary of
 Samoan.
 89. Palmer. Persian Dictionary.
 90. Leland. Pidgin English.
 91. Schleicher. Comp. Grammar. Pt. 1.
 92. " " " " 2.
 93. Trübner. Catalogue of Dictionaries.
 94. Benfey. Sanskrit Grammar.
 95. Krapf. Suahili Dictionary.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*ENGLAND — *Continued.*

96. Jaschke. Tibetan-English Dictionary.
97. Cutter. Phrases in English-Assamese.
98. Jones. Catechism in Bulgarian.
99. Bhagavad Gita in Sanskrit.
100. Barth. Bible Stories in Assamese.
101. Pathya Oakya in Singalese.
102. Balavatoro in Singalese.
103. Zindaba Tokwenga in Tulu.
104. Notions pour servir à l'Étude de la Langue Annanite.
105. ShihasiK Rahasya.
106. Tagore. Hindu Music.
107. Gospels and Acts in Malay.
108. Pahlavi Grammar.
- 109, 110. Grammar of Chinese Language.
111. Green. Phrases, English and Marathi.
112. Starkey. English-Punjabi Dictionary.
113. History of Dynasties of Tunis.
114. Brigel. Grammar of Tulu Language.
115. History of the Church of Christ in Malayalim.
116. Vocabulaire Français-Malagache.
117. Maffei Konkani Grammar.
118. Work on Astrology in Singalese.
119. Svana Charani. Bengali Grammar.
120. Manual. Dictionary of the Tamil Language.
121. Gundert. Malayalim Grammar.
122. Koran in Arabic Text. "Lucknow."
123. Wood. Armenian Grammar.
124. Lord's Prayer in Andamese Language.
125. Het Bock Adji-Saka in Javanese.
126. Urdu Selections. Hindustani reading-book.
127. Jaeschke. Tibetan Grammar.
128. Cushing. Shan-English Dictionary.
129. Tagore. Owen Meredith.
130. Bahoolina Tativa.
131. Tagore. English Verses set to Hindu Music.
132. Hindu Music.
133. Ghose. Music's Appeal, etc.
134. Tagore. Theory of Sanskrit Music.
135. Masnavi i Tulali. Persian.
136. Gray. Pali Grammar.
137. Pitili. Queen's Book, Marathi.
138. Sanderson. Canarese Selections.
139. Revepue Board Circular.
140. Diwan Nedim. Turkish Poetry.
141. Taman. Khordeh Awasta.
142. Upaçakadaçasutra.
143. Pracnavyakaranasutra.
144. Vipakasutra.
145. Jnâtâdharmakathangasutra.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***ENGLAND** — *Continued.*

- 146. Sutrakritangasutra.
- 147. Beal. Oriental Biographical Dictionary.
- 148. Ramayana in Telugu.
- 149. Lewin. Sushai Dialect.
- 150. Tulsidas Ramayana.
- 151. Giles. Mandarin Dialect.
- 152. Mandlik. Vyavahara Mayakha.
- 153. Arden. Telugu Grammar.
- 154. Da Cunha. Konkani Language.
- 155. New Testament in Tulu Language.
- 156. Gundert. Malayalim Dictionary.
- 157. Sloan. Burmese Language.
- 158. Hough. Geography in Burmese.
- 159. Van Dyck. Astronomy Arabic.
- 160. Manava-Dharma-Sastra Gujurathi.
- 161. Tarib ul Qanun in Arabic.
- 162. Tarikh. Hindustani in Sindhi.

—

G. MELTON FISHER, London.

- 229. Portrait — Monseignor Capel.

SCOTLAND.

FINLAYSON, BONSFIELD, & Co., Johnstone, Scotland.

- 1. Linen threads, made from flax, for hand and machine work in manufacturing leather, cloth, and other textiles, and for fishing-lines, nets, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

IRELAND.

OF Ireland, whose woes, and the tears wept over them, which have led one of her poets, transplanted to American soil, to name her the "Niobe of isles," there is much that is cheering, and the reverse of unfavorable, to say. Ireland covers an area of 32,531 square miles, which contains a population of 5,174,836 souls, a little less, statistics say, than 160 inhabitants to the square mile. In 1841 the spirit of emigration was aroused, and the population decreased rapidly from that year to 1871. Ten years later, in 1881, the number registered as emigrants was 78,719. In the agricultural returns it is found that of the total area, 20,328,753 acres, the land under grass is almost exactly one-half, being 10,110,079 acres. The number of separate holdings, in 1881, was 499,109. Absorbed as the inhabitants of the beautiful island have been in attempting to gain support in the development of her agriculture, the eyes of the world have not been permitted to rest, but for a moment at a time, on the products of her looms; and the hopes in which she may yet have good reason to indulge, in regard to manufactures and commerce, have had hitherto very little encouragement. If Ireland desires advancement, and has been only waiting for opportunity, she has it now offered her in the chance to show the world what she can do when permitted to present her claims beyond the reach of the magnificence of a realm which absorbs all her best talent and industrial skill in the comprehensive phrase,—"products of the United Kingdom." Financially, Ireland has not so bad a showing; for, according to the "Cork Examiner" of February, 1883, up to the end of the year 1882, there was evidence of progress in the deposits in joint-stock banks, in note circulation, and in the receipts of the savings banks, although the sum of the bank deposits does not come within a million and a half of the highest point touched, which was in 1876. The total is, however, at the present time, more than double what it was in 1859, the £16,000,000 of that time being now increased to £32,000,000. It is said that nearly as much Irish money is engaged in Government and India stock, while trustee and post-office savings banks have between them something like £4,000,000. Thus there is close upon £70,000,000 of Irish money lying comparatively fallow, or at very small interest. This state of things does not seem, to those who have the welfare of Ireland at heart, to be altogether satisfactory. The tendency to the increase of wealth has begun to show the existence of prosperity of a certain kind, but the great disproportion which these investments bear to the amount of capital employed in the trade and commerce of the country is noted as an evidence that new outlets of a favorable character are needed. It is natural, therefore, that America, which provides an asylum for the poor and oppressed of the population, should expect a large share of attention from the capitalists and manufacturers who furnish the sinews of trade and commerce. It is hoped that the new life infused into every department of trade by the visit of the Commissioner to Ireland from the Foreign Exhibition, may result in the revival of many industries long since passed out of notice. There are at present in the South Kensington Museum specimens of lace-work, which were done by pupils of an Irish normal lace-school organized many years ago at Dublin; and the reproduction of these works of art, with many others, may be the result of the exhibition of samples of this manufacture in Boston.



THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES DAWSON, M.P.,
LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

CHARLES DAWSON, M.P., was for several years member of Parliament from the town of Carlow, and is considered one of the most indefatigable and useful Irishmen of the day. During his parliamentary career he has ably assisted Mr. Parnell in forwarding the interests of their constituents; and his efforts have been so far successful as a civic magistrate, as to render himself distinguished as a patriot, and to gain the confidence of all with whom he has had relations, personal or political. For two years he has filled the position of Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin.

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.

JOHN PEARCE, commissioner to Ireland, is a native of Cork, Ireland, and sprung from a family which, for centuries, has maintained an eminent position, and comprises many honorable and noble names; among whom may be reckoned the Earl of Dunraven in Ireland, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl of Ilchester in England. He began life in America, as an artist and a musician, turning to account the accomplishments of his former career; and subsequently, after a short time spent in the office of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, as assistant in the auditing department, set up as an accountant and auditor on his own account in the city of Boston. He is most prominently known in this city as the designer of the maps of the interior of the New-England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute Fair in 1881. In 1882, during a fair held by the Institute, he filled the position of acting treasurer; and having conceived an idea of an exhibition of Irish products, which coincided with the views of the secretary of the Foreign Exhibition Association, Gen. C. B. Norton, he was made commissioner to Ireland, and proceeded in January last to that country. His grandfather was the bosom friend of Daniel O'Connell; and by this means and others, very gratifying to the pride of the true Irishman, he was enabled to procure a museum of Irish relics, undeniably the finest ever shown in this country. In his efforts toward success he was assisted by E. D.



JOHN PEARCE.

Gray, M.P., C. S. Parnell, M.P., and the Right Honorables the mayors of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick; and on several public occasions the objects of the exhibition, in its bearings on Ireland and the Irish, were presented and ably advocated. Editorial articles appeared in the "Freeman's Journal," the "Cork Examiner," the "Irish Times," the "Nation," the "United Irishmen," etc., presenting the subject as it appears from an Irish point of view to the consideration of possible exhibitors, which were very flattering to the directors of the exhibition, and creditable to the Irish press. Among the objects of general interest which have already arrived are tweeds, coatings, flannels, and other woollen goods; serges, yarns, and worsteds; blankets, rugs; linen threads and yarns; laces, needlework; hair ornaments, work in human hair; saddlery and harnesses; "Glacier" stained glass; whiskeys, porters, wines, aerated and mineral waters, and ginger-ale; fluid magnesia and camphor; glycerine obtained from waste soap; bog-oak, native spar, gold and silver mounted ornaments, and special jewelry; variety of Irish marbles; Celtic stone cross, weight five tons; model treaty stone of Limerick; ecclesiastical sculpture; large collection of Irish antiquities; heraldic blazoning and drawings; autograph letter and other mementos of the liberator Daniel O'Connell; paintings of O'Connell and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, House of Commons 1797, O'Connell at Clifton, Galway County, Punchtown races, 1868; also model Irish jaunting-car.

ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, GRAVEL, AND GOUT.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S
PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

The ORIGINAL Article as prepared by the Inventor,

SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.,

Has been in use for over 60 years as an excellent remedy for above complaints. When mixed with his LEMON SIRUP, it forms a pleasant EFFERVESCING APERIENT, especially suited for Ladies and Children.

SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, CHEMICAL WORKS,
 Temple Street, Dublin.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Agents for N. AMERICA.

☞ See Ireland, Nos. 73, 74.



56 and 58 Park Place, New York.

THE IRISH WORLD.

THE GREAT JOURNAL OF THE IRISH RACE.

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"Were it not for the funds supplied by the 'Irish World,' we would have no Land League movement to fight in Ireland." — W. E. GLADSTONE, *Prime Minister of England in the House of Commons*.

Specially devoted to the development of the resources of Ireland and the Irish.

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Discount for cash.

*Exhibitors.***IRELAND.**

LENNAN & SON, 29 & 30 Dawson St.,
Dublin.

Saddlery, Harness, etc.

1. State (pair) horse carriage harness richly mounted.
2. Private (pair) horse phaeton harness.
3. Single horse brougham.
4. All-over pigskin hunting saddles, 8, 10, and 14 lbs. weight complete.
5. Racing saddle, two pounds.
6. Steeple-chase saddle, white doe leather, six pounds weight.
7. Bridles of various kinds for every tempered horse.
8. Ladies' and gentlemen's safety stirrups.
9. Release clips to free rider if thrown on the "off side," etc.

—
JOHN DONNOLLY, 10 Grenville Street,
Dublin.

10. Irish jaunting-car (miniature), correct in every detail in design and construction, and all the material of Irish wood or manufacture.

—
W. C. ROHN, 33 Amiens Street,
Dublin.

11. Leinster and Shelbourne sauces.
12. Baking and egg powders.
13. Toilet and fancy soaps.
14. Ointments and cosmetics.

—
JEREMIAH GOGGIN, 74 Grafton Street,
Dublin.

15. Irish bog-oak ornaments, agate, gray pebble, Cork amethyst.
16. Dingle Bay cut and polished crystal, Ackill garnet and beryl, etc.
17. Killarney arbutus and bog-yew necklaces, bracelets, earrings, fans, girdles, clasps, companions, card and cigar cases, tiaras, chains, clasps, studs, pins, rings, etc.
18. Albums, inkstands, envelope-cases, caskets, and jewel-cases, etc.
19. Old Irish harps, centre-pieces, reading-stands, card-racks, mirrors, candle-sticks, urns, statuary, chessmen and boards, clocks, vases, etc.
20. Designs in various settings of gold and silver for personal use.
21. Designs for table use.
22. Masterpieces of high art.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*IRELAND — *Continued.*

JAMES COAKLEY, 4 Main Street, Killarney.

Manufactured at Killarney from Arbutus and Yew.

- 23. Chess-table inlaid with sycamore and other Killarney woods.
- 24. Work-table inlaid with sycamore.
- 25. Chess-board “ “ “
- 26. Jewelry cabinet “ “

A. GREAVEN & SONS, Upper Cross Mills, Kimmage.

- 27. Irish tweeds from Irish wools.
- 28. Worsted coatings (French yarns).
- 29. Mixed worsted goods (English yarns).
- 30. Scarlet and blue flannels (Irish wool).

E. DWYER GRAY, M.P., Pembroke House, Dublin.

- 31. Portrait of O'Connell by Crowley; painted for the late Sir John Gray (then Dr. Gray), O'Connell's fellow-prisoner in Richmond Prison, Dublin, in 1844.

RICHARD COLLES, Kilkenny.

- 32. Bust pedestal of black fossil and Cork red marble.
- 33. Irish marbles (black fossil, pure black, Cork red, and Galway green).

KEEGAN, MEHAN, & LEE, Dublin.

Illuminated Manuscripts and Ornamental Penmanship.

- 34. Illuminated address to Michael Davitt.
- 35. Specimen cards, etc.
- 36. Heraldic blazoning, arms, names, etc.
- 37. Celtic bordering (7th century), introducing panels of shamrocks containing a poem on Thomas Moore.
- 38. Flower bordering of pansies, containing poem on Death of President Garfield.
- 39. Bordering facsimile from the Gospels in the Harleian Psalter in the British Museum.
- 40. Resurgam, a poem in the Irish language.
- 41. Floral pages, — wild roses, apple-blossoms, pansies, etc.

CHARLES H. PAYSON, Newport.

- 42. Model of full-rigged vessel.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***IRELAND**—*Continued.*

HILL & SONS, Dublin.

43. Woollen goods and friezes, a full assortment in colors and qualities.

M'CAW, STEVENSON, & ORR, Belfast.

44. Glacier window decoration (substitute for stained glass).

MISS ADA YEATES, Carraroe.

Plain, Fancy, and Art Needlework.

45. Real and imitation lace trimming, in sets, handkerchiefs, etc.
 46. Children's costumes in crochet.
 47. Stockings and socks.
 48. Ladies' underclothing.
 49. Slippers, cushions, table-cloths, bannerets, etc., in art needlework.
 Made at the branches of cottage industries, established by Michael Davitt, Esq., at Carraroe, Curraleigh, Letterfrachle, Loughrea, etc.

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, Limerick.

50. Model of the Treaty-Stone of Limerick (size one-sixth of the original), from the same quarry as the original, on carved white marble pedestal.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Nassau Place, Dublin.

Aërated Waters. etc.

51. Aromatic ginger ale, lemonade, sparkling montserrat, soda-water, seltzer, potass, lithia, and other mineral waters.

MACCREADY BROTHERS, Dublin.

Manufactured Goods.

52. Tweeds, of twist and single yarn, guaranteed.
 53. Serges, of twist and single yarn, guaranteed.
 54. Meltons, all twist-yarn, Australian wool.

DWYER & Co., Cork.

Hand-made Lace Goods.

55. Crochet-lace and edgings.
 56. Flouncings and trimmings.
 57. Sets of collars and cuffs.
 58. Toilet-sets.
 59. Doylies and anti-macassars.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*IRELAND—*Continued.*

WILLIAM BARBOUR & SONS, Lisburn.

60. A full assortment of linen threads and yarns.

—
J. S. BRANNON, 4 Merrion Row,
Dublin.

61. Oil painting—Portrait of Lord Edward Fitzgerald of 1798 memory, by Dr. Pelvis.
62. Prayer-book of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, with autograph.

—
JOHN PEARCE, Newtonville and Foreign Exhibition, Boston.

63. Autograph letter of the Liberator Daniel O'Connell, M. P., dated Sept. 14, 1829; addressed to John Pearce, editor, etc., of "The Cork Mercantile Chronicle," stating that Mr. Pearce's paper "was the most undeviatingly honest that ever yet appeared in Ireland, and that it suffered accordingly."

—
F. J. O'FARRELL, Dublin.

64. Waste soap lye (ordinary)—samples of glycerine from waste soap lye.
65. Glycerine—crude anhydrous undistilled. Glycerine obtained in one single distillation from crude glycerine.
66. Glycerine—pure double distilled, from crude glycerine.

—
JAMES MCCARTHY, DROGHEDA.

67. Extra pinhead oatmeal, from white Irish oats.

—
JOSEPH MURPHY & SON, Belfast.

68. Linens, damasks, cambrics, sheetings, bird's-eye diapers, lawns, etc.

—
W. A. ROSS & Co., Belfast.

69. Ginger ale and aerated waters.

—
E. O. SHEA & Co., Kilkenny.

70. Large Celtic stone cross.

—
LAWRENCE SHEA.

71. Brass fenders for open fireplace, made by James O'Brien, Limerick, A.D. 1700. Die, for showcases, July, A.D. 1640.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*IRELAND — *Continued.*

FRANCIS FALKNER, 83 Grafton Street,
Dublin (established 1780).

72. Selected whiskies.

Sir JAMES MURRAY & SON, Dublin.

73. Fluid magnesia.
74. Fluid camphor.

P. J. O'NEILL & CO., 182 Great
Brunswick Street, Dublin.

75. Ecclesiastical sculpture.

Rev. JAMES O. LAVERTY, P.P.,
M.R.I.A., Holywood (Down Co.).

76. Collection of Irish Antiquities, consisting of stone celts, clubs, and swords, battle-axe, spear-heads, arrow-heads, beads of glass, amber, and gypsum, rings, armlets, brooches, pipes, spoons, crosier, urns, wig of Daniel O'Connell, lamps, cups, lump of butter several hundred years old, etc.

TIMOTHY V. RIORDAN, Shanakiel.

77. Mulledyne — an extract of mullein-plant, for chest and lung diseases.

F. & J. CLAYTON, Milbrook.

78. Black and blue coatings.
79. Navy blue serges.
80. Tweeds and frieze blankets.
81. Flannels and knitting yarns.
82. Carriage, door, table, and hearth-rugs, and mats.
83. Muffs and wool-skin slippers.

HOPKINS & HOPKINS, 1 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

84. Silver and silver-gilt tana brooches.
85. " jewelry, copies from the antique.
86. " chatelaines, bracelets, crosses.
87. Bog-oak and silver-gilt jewelry.
88. Fine gold bracelets set with diamonds.
89. " " " with diamonds and pearls.
90. Gem rings set with diamonds.
91. Pearl and diamond necklace, with earrings.
92. Pearl cross and pearl sets.
93. Silver casket, for presentation to C. S. Parnell, M.P., etc.

Visitor's Notes.



56 and 58 Park Place, New York.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND TO THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

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THE LEADING MINDS OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—"The enterprise and patriotism exhibited by the 'Irish World,'" said the late President Garfield, "are worthy of the highest commendation."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—"I have been reading very attentively the 'Irish World' for several years, and honor its fidelity, independence, and liberality. I have met the 'Irish World' everywhere in my travels, and always amongst the most intelligent people in the community."

CONGRESSMAN COX.—"Never a week passes," etc., writes Congressman Cox.

CONGRESSMAN SCRANTON.—"Five thousand copies of the 'Irish World' circulate in every district (Lackawanna County, Penn.), and I could not do otherwise than come here to speak for the rights of Americans abroad."—Congressman JOSEPH A. SCRANTON, at the great meeting at Cooper Union, New York, April 3, 1882.

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JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LORNE.

THE Dominion of Canada, so near the United States geographically, so far from our country in its methods of government, consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and the North-west territories. In 1867, a union was formed of these provinces by an Act of the Imperial Parliament known as the "British North America Act, 1867." By this act, the executive authority is vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and administered in the name of the Queen by a Governor-General and Privy Council, and the legislative power is exercised by a Parliament of two branches, — the Senate, and the House of Commons. By this act provision is made for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada. The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada, and number 77. Senators must be 30 years of age, either native-born or naturalized, and the owners of property to the value of \$4,000. The House of Commons consists of 213 members apportioned according to the Act of Confederation of 1867, on the basis of 65 members to the Province of Quebec, who are elected for a term of five years. They are elected by constituencies on a property value, either real estate or personal property, the amount varying in the different provinces. Each member is paid \$10 per day for 30 days, and for a longer session \$1,000, with 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The salary of the speaker is \$4,000, and, in case of absence for any cause but illness, the sum of \$8 is deducted for every day's absence. Each province has its government, which is empowered to act according to its own judgment in relation to its internal affairs so long as the general policy of the central government is not interfered with. The Governor-General of Canada, whose portrait with that of the Princess Louise we have the pleasure of presenting, is the Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G., born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll. He received his early education at Eton, and having graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, was returned to Parliament for Argyllshire in 1868. In 1871,

he married the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria; and was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America in 1878, with a salary of £10,000 per annum. His Council consists of a Prime Minister, a Minister of Railways and Canals, Minister of Finance, President of the Council, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Public Works; the Secretary of State; the Minister of Customs; the Minister of Inland Revenue; the Postmaster-General. Each of these officers has a salary of \$7,000 a year, with the exception of the Prime Minister who has an additional thousand. The census of 1881 gives the area of the Dominion of Canada as 3,470,392 square miles, with a population of 4,324,810, which is said to have increased 18½ per cent in ten years. It contains, among other smaller bodies of water not so well situated, Lake Temisconata, in the centre of the lumber region, 30 miles long and from four to five miles in width, celebrated for its beautiful scenery and the fertility of its shores. The inhabitants are French, descended from Norman and Breton peasants. Six large streams empty into the lake, each having rock bottoms suitable for the building of dams, and each having one or more natural mill-ponds of sufficient size and depth to insure a steady and ample supply of water at all seasons. This region contains large quantities of copper, iron and gold, of which there has never been a thorough exploration, grand scenery for the artist, and a plenty of good fish and game for the sportsman. The pastimes of Canada have a peculiar interest, and consist in winter of skating, snow-shoe racing, and tobogganning, the latter being most fashionable in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Tobogganning (a species of coasting), performed by torchlight, is a phase of the pastime introduced by the Marquis of Lorne, and entered into last winter with hearty zest by the Princess.

The public debt of Canada amounted in 1881 to \$199,861,537.51. In 1881, the revenue returns amounted in the month of November to \$3,097,072, being an increase of \$239,727 of the same month the previous year; and the receipts for the first five months of 1882 show \$15,584,833, being \$1,783,490 over the same period of 1881. The system of education is governed by the religious element, which is essentially Roman Catholic; and the common schools are supported partly by government, partly by local taxation, and occasionally by the payment for tuition. There are six schools for military instruction, two each for artillery in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one each in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Kingston, Ontario, is the seat of a royal military college. In 1879, the active militia was composed of 45,152 officers and men, and the reserve militia, 655,000 rank and file. The present trade of the country is principally carried on with this country and Great Britain, the total exports of 1881 being \$98,290,823, and the total imports \$105,330,840. The staple articles of export are breadstuffs and hewn timber and sawn wood. They import iron, wrought and unwrought, and woollen and cotton goods. An attempt has been made to raise wild rice in the swamps and other feeding-grounds of the province of Quebec, but some time will elapse before the result of the experiments can be made known. Negotiations have been for some time in progress looking toward establishing commercial relations between Canada and France, and between the Dominion and Cuba, and between Germany and Canada; steamers to run from Bremen to Montreal in summer, and to Halifax in winter. The Foreign Exhibition, by bringing the products of other countries in such close comparison with that of Canada, will stimulate this feeling of reciprocal interchange of exports and imports. The following list of exhibits will give some idea of what the Canada department of the Exhibition will be when completed: cabinet-organs, asbestos crude and manufactured, sleighs and carriages, folding boats and life boats, wire and barbed-wire fencing, boots and shoes, safes and other fire-proof goods, roofing and other slates, canned lobster and salmon, sashes, mouldings and turned woodwork, patent blacksmith bellows, patent hangers for shafting, patent cast-iron soil-pipe, patent

cigarette-machine, patent wheel-hubs, patent rocker, patent self-acting farm gate, church statuary vestments and ornaments, statues in wood and plaster, drawings and oil-paintings.



PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.

THE PRINCESS'S PICTURES.

IN the latter part of April, the Marquis of Lorne visited the offices of the Foreign Exhibition in Boston, and inspected the building; and on the arrival of the Princess Louise for a very short stay in town, Capt. Nathan Appleton, one of the Board of Directors, directed her attention to the art department, in which she was pleased to express some interest. Her Royal Highness then promised a contribution, concerning which Capt. Bagot wrote, about the middle of June, to Capt. Appleton, to the effect that H. R. H. the Princess Louise promised to send some of her paintings, both in oil and water-color, to the Boston Foreign Exhibition, as a recognition of the pleasant time she had in Boston last winter. The result of this interchange of courtesies is seven water-colors and one oil painting, a portrait of a lady. The subjects of some of the water-colors are: Mount Baker, Washington Territory, from Government House, Vancouver's Island; A View back of the Government House, Vancouver's Island; View of Hamilton Harbor, Bermuda; View of Old Mission Church, Santa Barbara, Cal.; View of the Interior of Duchess Connaught's Room, Bagshot. There is also a pencil-drawing of Motley, the historian.

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W. BELL & Co., Guelph, Ontario.

1. Parlor organ, illuminated pipes.
2. Chapel or lodge organ, 4 sets of reeds.
3. Parlor organ, walnut and veneered case, 3 sets of reeds.
4. Parlor organ, large carved case, 5 sets of reeds.
5. Double-bank organ, without pedals, carved case.
6. Double-bank organ, pedals, 11 sets of reeds, heavy case moulded and carved. —

FRECHON, LEFEBVRE, & Co., 245
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

7. Church and altar statuary.
8. Art painting. —

R. B. NOBLE, Richibucto, N. B.

9. Canned lobsters, flat tin cases.
10. Spiced salmon, " " "
11. " lobsters, " " "

E. A. GÉNÉREUX, 245 Notre Dame
Street, Montreal.

12. Oil painting — Death of St. Joseph (by Franceschini, 1728), copy by Chevalier Farladeau in Bologne, Italy. —

ALBERT O. MATTON, Sorel.

13. Illustrated works and penmanship in American, Italian, French, English, German, and Gothic texts. —

ASBESTOS MINING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Québec.

14. Crude asbestos.
15. Asbestos steam-ropes for piston-rods, etc.
16. Asbestos wick-packing for small valve stems.
17. Asbestos journal for cars, etc.
18. " mill-board for steam-joints.
19. " flooring felt, for between floors.
20. Asbestos cement felting, hair felt, roll mill-board, for covering pipes and boilers.
21. Asbestos thread and yarn.
22. " ground and prepared. —

J. E. STRONG, Newtonbrook, Ontario.

23. Farm entrance-gate — can be opened and shut without alighting from any vehicle or loaded wagon, and as easily opened from the latch as any gate, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***CANADA, ETC.** — *Continued.*

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS
LOUISE, Ottawa.

24. Oil painting, portrait.
25. Pencil portrait, J. Lothrop Motley.
26. Fruit piece, sketch for panel.
27. Water-color — view from Government House, Victoria, Vancouver.
28. Water-color — view from Government House, across straits, San Juan.
29. Hamilton harbor — view from Inglewood, Bermuda.
30. Interior of room at Bagshot.
31. River Arno, Florence.
32. Old Mission at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Mrs. B. F. CLOUGH, Parrsborough,
Nova Scotia.

33. Victoria Eradicator — for removing paints, oils, etc., and cleansing kid gloves, etc.

J. RALPH WHITE, Windsor, Ontario.

34. Silhouette cuttings, profiles, outline-drawings, etc.

N. & A. C. LARIVIÉ, Montreal.

35. Sleighs, etc.

DOMINION BARB WIRE CO., Montreal.

36. Galvanized four-barb wire.
37. Enamelled “ “

HARRY MURTON, Guelph, Ontario.

38. Split peas (barrel).

CAMPBELL M. DOUGLAS, M.D.,
Toronto.

39. Folding life-boats, designed by Dr. Douglas, B. Army.
40. Boat (original design), built in England, used in India two years, and subjected to a variety of tests.

NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO.,
Montreal.

41. Roofing-slate, and other manufactures from slate.

MULLARKY & Co., Montreal.

42. Boots and shoes, various styles and qualities.

AMHERST HYDRAULIC MOTOR CO.,
Stanstead.

43. Machine run by water-power from the street pressure.

Visitor's Notes.

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Our Mr. Scott will go to Europe in spring to deliver a course of free lectures on Temperance and Homesteads in the West. Any of our subscribers in the West, having friends coming out from the Old Country, may notify us, and we will meet and welcome them on their arrival on these shores, and see them safely on their journey.

GEMS OF POETRY FOR 1883.

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*Exhibitors.*CANADA, ETC.—*Continued.*

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—
McCUFFREY & LEONARD.

45. Patent Rocker, with chairs, work-boxes, or crib, which can be folded and pushed under the main or centre chair when not in use.

—
LOUIS PHILIPPE HEBERT, 81 Rue Berri, Montreal.

46. Wooden statue — Ezekiel.
47. Plaster model — Statue of G. E. Cartier.

—
W. G. MARTIN, 141 St. Peter's Street, Montreal.

48. Photographs in various styles.

—
FRANCES T. BLARE, Truro, N.S.

49. Picture — Elcho Castle (made of birch-bark).

—
COXHEATH MINING Co., Sydney, Cape Breton.

50. Sulphuret copper ores.

—
MRS. ANNA ANDREWS, Hantsport, N. S.

51. Indian salve.
52. Indelible Ink, for marking linen, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

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EAST INDIES.



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THE RAJAH S. M. TAGORE, whose portrait is given herewith, is a resident of Calcutta, and is specially known for his literary attainments and liberality. His house is the home for all foreigners of distinction visiting the East; and, as may be seen from the list of titles which follow, his position has been recognized by all the governments of Europe. The exhibit, of which a list follows, has been presented to the United States by the Rajah, and will be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution at the close of the Exhibition.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.*

EAST INDIES.

LIST OF ARTICLES

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THE FOREIGN EXHIBITION
AT BOSTON, 1883.BY RAJAH COMM SOURINDRO MOHUN
TAGORE, Mus. Doc., F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S.,COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN
EMPIRE;Commissioner for India for the Foreign Exhibition
at Boston in 1883;Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold,
Belgium;Of the First Class of the Order of Albert, Saxony;
Of the Most Exalted Order of Francis Joseph,
Austria;Of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy;
Of the Most Distinguished Order of Dannebrog,
Denmark;And of the Royal Order of Melusine, of Princess
Mary of Lusignan;Knight of the First Class of the Imperial Order of
the "Paou Sing," or Precious Star, China;Of the Second Class of the High Imperial Order of
the Lion and Sun, Persia;Of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of Med-
jidie, of Turkey;Of the Royal Military Order of Christ, Portugal;
Knight of the Order of Basaba-Mála, Siam;

Of the Gurkha Star, Nepal.

Chevalier of the Order of the Oak Crown of the
Netherlands; "Nawab Shahzada" of the
Persian Empire; etc.

INDIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TATA YANTRA — Stringed In-
struments.

DRAWING-ROOM INSTRUMENTS.

(a) *Played upon with a Mizrâb (Steel
Plectrum).*

1. *Kachchhapî Vind.* — Known at present as *Kachuâ Setîr*. It owes its name to the shape of the gourd, which is flat like the back of a tortoise (*kachchhapa*). The instrument is a classical one.
2. *Ranjani Vind.* — It has, like the *Mahatt Vind*, two gourds attached to the ends, but is played upon and tuned exactly like the *Kachchhapî*.

Exhibitors.

Visitor's Notes.

EAST INDIES — Continued.

3. *Tritantri Vind.* — An ancient instrument. Now it goes by the general name "*Setár*" (or "three wires"), given to it by Amir Khusroo in the 13th century. The hollow of the instrument is sometimes made of wood. In other respects it is just like the *Kachchhapí*. Originally it had three wires.
 4. *Kinnari Vind.* — A modified form of the *Kachchhapí*, said to have been used by the softer sex in ancient times. The hollow is made of an egg.
 5. *Bipanchi Vind.* — Almost the same as the *Kinnari Vind.* The hollow of this instrument is made of a peculiar kind of gourd, known in Bengal as *Tith Lau*.
 6. *Sur Bâhr.* — A large-sized *Kachchhapí Vind* devised about 60 years ago by Golam Mahomed Khan of Lucknow. It is especially adapted for the playing of *Áldás* of *Râgas* and *Râginis*.
 7. *Sauktika Vind.* — The hollow of this instrument is made of mother-of-pearl. In every other respect it is just like the *Kachchhapí*.
 8. *Bharata Vind.* — A modern instrument formed out of the *Rudra* and *Kachchhapí Vind.*
 9. *S'ruti Vind.* — An ancient instrument of the *Setár* description, showing the 22 *S'ruties* or enharmonic intervals which exist in an octave.
 10. *Nâdes'vara Vind.* — A very modern instrument formed out of the violin and the *Kachchhapí Vind.*
 11. *Prasârani Vind.* It is *Tritantri Vind.*, with two finger-boards. A modern invention.
- (b) *Played upon with a wooden Jâwâ (Plectrum).*
12. *Rudra Vind.* — Known here at present as the *Rabâb*, and in Arabia as *Rubeb*. The instrument is chiefly used in Persia, Afghanistan, and the North-Western Provinces of India.
 13. *Sâradiya Vind.* — Known at present as the *Sarod*, and mostly used in the Upper Provinces. It was formerly used as an out-door instrument in royal processions.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***EAST INDIES** — *Continued.*

(c) *Played upon with two small sticks.*

14. *Kāṭṭyāyanī Vīṇā*. — Now known as the *Kāṇun*. It was formerly called by the Hindus the *Sātatantṛī Vīṇā* or the "hundred-wired" *Vīṇā*, on account of the large number of wires with which this instrument is mounted. The sage *Kāṭṭyāyana* is said to have invented it.

(d) *Played upon with the bow.*

15. *Sārangi*. — A very sweet-toned ancient instrument, intended to accompany the female voice. It is generally used in the performances of Hindustani *Nautch* girls.
16. *Alābu Sārangi*. — Called, by some European writers on Hindu music, the Indian violin. The surface of this instrument is like that of the violin, with a gourd-hollow under it. It is known to be a very old instrument.
17. *Tāyus* or *Māyūri*. — A form of the *Ēsrār*. It derives its name from the figure of the peacock (*Mayūr*) which is attached to the end of the hollow.
18. *Sursanga*. — This instrument is formed out of the *Ēsrār* and *Setār*. In fact, it is nothing but the *Ēsrār* without the side-wires. It is said to have been devised by Sebaram Dass of Bishnupur in Bengal.
19. *Sur Vīṇā*. — It is somewhat like the *Rudrā Vīṇā* in appearance, but is played upon with a bow.
20. *Kīrāt Vīṇā*. — The instrument consists of a gourd attached to a bamboo finger-board having a few frets upon it.

(c) *Played upon with the tips of the fingers.*

21. *Tumburu Vīṇā*. — Better known as the *Tumburā*. The invention of this instrument is attributed to the celestial musician *Tumburu*. It accompanies vocal or instrumental performances, and is the indicator of the key-note adopted.
22. *Mochanṅa*. — A very ancient and curious instrument. It has to be held with the teeth by means of the left hand, and the wire has to be sounded by the fore-finger of the right hand. It gives only one note.

*Exhibitors.***EAST INDIES — Continued.****PASTORAL INSTRUMENTS.**

(f) *Played upon with a wooden Jāvā (Plectrum).*

23. *Ananda Lahari.* — Mostly used by singing beggars.

(g) *Played upon with the bow.*

24. *Sārindā.* — A rude form of the *Sārangi*. It is known to be an ancient instrument. Now it is generally used by the class of *Durwans* (door-keepers), etc.

- 25) *Chikārdā.* — The strings in this instrument are all made of horse-hair. The *chikārd* is generally used by the *Durwans* (door-keepers), *Syees* (grooms), etc.

(h) *Played upon with the tips of the fingers.*

26. *Ektārā.* — Used exclusively by *Bairāgts* and *Bāduls* (religious mendicants), for accompanying pastoral songs.

27. *Gopī-Yantra.* — Ditto.

SUSIRA YANTRA — Wind Instruments.*"Flute" Species.*

28. *Murali.* — The Indian *flute*, made of bamboo-wood. It is said to have been the favorite instrument of the Hindu god Krishna, to whom is ascribed the invention.

"Reed" Species.

29. *Sāndyi.* — This instrument, which looks very much like the Hautboys, is in use amongst the Indians and the Persians. It was used in times of festivity, during the reigns of Mohammedan emperors.

"Horn" Species.

30. *S'ringa.* — The Indian horn. It was the favorite instrument of the Hindu god Siva.
31. *Rana S'ringa.* — An instrument formerly used in military bands, and now in religious processions.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***EAST INDIES — Continued.***"Shell" Species.*

32. *S'ankha*. — A very ancient instrument, formerly used in wars, and on religious and festive occasions, now only on the latter. This instrument might be, not inappropriately, called the father of wind instruments. In days of yore there were *S'ankhas* of various descriptions, such as the *Pāñchajanya* (used by Krishna), *Devadatta* (used by Arjuna), etc. The *S'ankha* is also used in Buddhist temples. It is called by some Europeans the "conch-trumpet."
33. *Gomukha*. — Another kind of conch, somewhat resembling the mouth of the cow, whence it derives its name.
34. *Barātaka*. — A large-sized conch.

Pastoral Instrument with Double Tubes.

35. *Tubri*. — Called *Tiktiri* in Sanskrit. It is a rude instrument used by snake-charmers.

GHANA YANTRA — Percussion Instruments made of Metals.

36. *Mandirā*. — The *Mandirā* consists of two cups made of bell-metal. It is used to measure out the time in a musical performance.
37. *Khat-dīli*. — The castanets of the Hindus. The instrument consists of two steel bars.
38. *Ghungura*. — A set of jingles, or little bells, worn at the ankles by dancers, to keep time to the dancing.
39. *Ghāgara*. — A set of jingles in another form.
40. *Nāpura*. — Used like the *Ghungura* and *Ghāgara* for keeping time in dancing.
41. *Karatāla*. — Cymbals accompanying the *Khol*.
42. *Kānsara*. — The instrument is played upon with a piece of stick. It is used in temples and other religious places at the time of worship.
43. *Ghantā*. — A bell used at the time of worship.
44. *Ghari*. — The Indian gong played upon with a stick.

Exhibitors.

EAST INDIES — Continued.

A'NADDHA YANTRA — Pulsatile
Instruments covered with skin.

Played upon with the hands.

45. *Mridanga*. — An ancient instrument said to have been devised by the Hindu god Brahmá. It is intended to accompany solemn music and hymns. The instrument is sometimes played with the *Mahatí Víná*, *Rudra Víná*, etc.
46. *Dholaka*. — The instrument is especially adapted to be played in *Yátrás*, *Páñchálís*, *Hálf-Akráyís*, and other Indian semi-operatic performances. It is sometimes used to accompany *Kheyál* songs.
47. *Bányá* } The *Bányá*, played upon
48. *Tablá* } with the left hand, and the
Tablá (sometimes called the *Dáhiná*), with the right, are intended to keep time. This pair is a modern invention, the idea being taken from the *Mridanga*, the left end of which is represented by the *Bányá*, and the right by the *Tablá*. The pair is intended to accompany *Tappá* and other light songs, as also the *Sárangí*, *Esrár*, and dancing, etc.
49. *Shánjñ Khanjani*. — The instrument is supplied with two small cymbals which make a jingling sound when it is struck upon.
50. *Nyástaranga*. — This instrument is placed upon the vocal chords, sounds from which produce, by vibration, a clear, reedy note upon the instrument. It is believed that an instrument of this description is scarcely to be met with in any other part of the world than India. It is known in Sanskrit as the *Upánga*, and is extensively used by Hindu musicians in the North-Western Provinces, particularly at Mathura and Brindabun.

ARTICLES USED IN RELIGIOUS
SERVICE.

(a) COPPER.

51. *Pushpa-pátra*. — The plate upon which flowers are kept.
52. *Koshá*. — The vessel which contains water used in worship.
53. *Kushi*. — The spoon with which libations are poured.
54. *Támra-kunda*. — The vessel which contains the sacred water.
55. *Ghati*. — Another form of vessel in which water is kept.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***EAST INDIES** — *Continued.*

56. *Chandan-bâti.* — The cup in which sandal-paste is kept.
57. *Tât.* — The plate upon which is placed the family idol "Sâlagrâma," — a fossil ammonite chiefly found in the River Gandak in Nepal, and in the bed of the River Narmadâ (Nerbudda) in Central India.
- (b) BRASS.
58. *Pancha-pradîpa.* — A figure holding five lamps, which are lighted and waved before the idols in a circular manner as a part of worship.
59. *Dhuvuchi.* — Incense-holder.
60. *Garurâsana.* — The stand for the *Tât* (57).
61. *Tripadî.* — The tripod upon which is placed the *Pâni-s'ankha* (64).
62. *Sâji.* — The basket in which flowers culled for use in worship are kept.
63. *Sînhâsana.* — The throne upon which the idols are seated.

(c) SHELL.

64. *Pâni-s'ankha.* — The *Mazzarapa* of naturalists. Used for pouring water on the idols, as well as for waving before them during the *Arati*.

(d) WOOD.

65. *Chandan-kât.* — A piece of sandal-wood, which, rubbed with water upon a piece of stone, yields a paste used in worship.

(e) STONE.

66. *Chandan-piri.* — The stone plate upon which the piece of sandal-wood is rubbed.

(f) WOOL.

67. *Asana.* — A seat used by the worshipper while at worship; manufactured with the wool of Cashmere sheep at Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces of India.

ARTICLES USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

(a) BRASS.

68. *Gharâ.* — A vessel for keeping water in.
69. *Gâru.* — A vessel in which water is kept for washing-purposes.
70. *Myâchlâ.* — A vessel in which cooked rice and vegetables are kept.
71. *Bohugnâ.* — A smaller vessel used for the same purpose.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***EAST INDIES** — *Continued.*

72. *Dabar*. — A vessel for washing one's hands in.
73. *Chhepiya*. — A stand for the *Bata* (94).
74. *Pilsuj*. — A stand for the country oil-lamp.
75. *Hata*. — A ladle used in cooking.
76. *Ghati*. — A drinking-vessel.
77. *Badna*. — A vessel used chiefly by the Mohammedans for washing-purposes.
78. *Hauri*. — A pot for cooking rice in.
79. *Kara*. — A vessel for frying fish and vegetables.
80. *Beri*. — An instrument like a forceps, with which pots from the oven are taken out.
81. *Haman-dista*. — Pestle and mortar for grinding spices, etc.
82. *Khunti*. — A utensil with which articles on the cooking-pots are overturned.
83. *Jhanjri*. — A utensil having a perforated plate with which articles being fried in oil or *ghee* (clarified butter) are overturned.
84. *Sara*. — A cover for a cooking-pot.
85. *Kajal-lata*. — A case for the collyrium (an unguent for the eyes used by Indian women and children).
86. *Pradipa*. — A country oil-lamp.
87. *Pakir-danr*. — A perch for birds of the parrot species.
88. *Dhakan*. — A cover for a plate or vessel.
89. *Dhuchuni*. — A basket in which rice, vegetables, etc., are washed.
90. *Salbot*. — A salver.

(b) BELL-METAL.

91. *Thala*. — A plate upon which rice, bread, etc., are served.
92. *Gelas*. — A tumbler for water.
93. *Bati*. — A cup for soup or curries.
94. *Bata*. — A spice-box, consisting of small cups containing different kinds of spices used after meals.
95. *Diba*. — A receptacle for *pan* (betel-leaf), which, together with the arecanut, catechu, lime, and spices, is chewed after meals, as also served to visitors.
96. *Phero*. — A drinking-vessel.
97. *Teler-bhanr*. — An oil-pot.
98. *Pikdanti*. — A spittoon.

(c) IRON.

99. *Banti*. — An instrument for cutting vegetables for the kitchen.
100. *Katari*. — An instrument used for removing the fibre from cocoanuts, as also for breaking hard substances.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***EAST INDIES — Continued.**

101. *Janti*. — An areca-nut-cracker.
 102. *Chhuri*. — A country-made knife used for peeling mangoes and other fruits, as also for mending pens made of reed or bamboo-sticks.

(d) STICKS.

103. *Sital Páti*. — A seat woven out of sticks of a creeping-plant; generally used in the summer.
 104. *Masland Mádur*. — A mat made of sticks of another species (obtained from one of the estates of Rajah Comm. S. M. Tagore, C.I.E., situated in the District of Midnapore).

EDIBLES, ETC.

(Obtained from one of the estates of Rajah Comm. S. M. Tagore, C.I.E., situated in the District of Midnapore.)

(a) RICE-CORNS.

105. Noná.
 106. Gobinda bhog.
 107. Párvati sál.
 108. Kálándi sál.
 109. Gandha málati.
 110. Gangá jal mudí.
 111. Sundar sál.
 112. Chámár dhál.
 113. Gayá báli.
 114. Radhunipáglá.
 115. Kanak chur.
 116. Sikhar.
 117. Haludguri.
 118. Sarkarchini.
 119. Harkul.
 120. Sánchi.
 121. Sankarjatá.
 122. Lajjábati.
 123. Bánmati.
 124. Pánmauri.
 125. Hinchábándi.
 126. Rámketki.
 127. Kálajjire.
 128. Dedhán.
 129. Bánsadhán.

(b) HUSKED RICE.

130. Durgábhog.
 131. Kadalí mul.
 132. Til sál.
 133. Bálám.
 134. Bukri.
 135. Pakshiráj Paráangi.
 136. Kautukmani Aman.
 137. Randhaní Sandeha.
 138. Dudmáli.

Visitor's Notes:

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.*EAST INDIES — *Continued.*

CLAY FIGURES.

(Obtained from the place of their manufacture in one of the estates of Rajah Comm. S. M. Tagore, C.I.E., in the District of Nuddea in Central Bengal.)

139. A Peon with a peon-book in his hands.
 140. A Peon with a letter in his hands.
 141. A barber with a shaving-case under the armpit.
 142. A barber with a shaving-case under the arm-pit (another variety).
 143. A *Bhisi* (water-supplier).
 144. A *Bhisi* (another variety).
 145. A *Syce* (groom) with a fly-flap in his hands.
 146. A washerman carrying a bundle on his back.
 147. A washerman (an inhabitant of Orissa).
 148. A *Khidmadgár* (table-servant) with a dish in his hands.
 149. A *Khidmadgár* (another variety).
 150. " " " "
 151. A pedler with a tray containing fruits.
 152. A *Ghásuriá* (grass-cutter) cutting grass.
 153. A *Khánsáma* (waiter).
 154. A *Darzi* (tailor).
 155. A *Mehter* (sweeper).
 156. A carrier opening a bundle.
 157. An *Ayá* (maid-servant).
 158. " " (another variety).
 159. A *Fakir* (mendicant), with a coconut-shell in his hands, begging for alms.
 160. A female *Fakir*.
 161. A Hindustani woman carrying water on her head.
 162. A *Munshi* (letter-writer) writing a letter.

WORKS ON MUSIC AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

COMPOSED OR EDITED BY RAJAH COMM. SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, C.I.E.

(a) BENGALI.

163. *Muktávali-Nátiká*. — A drama — original.
 164. *Málavikágnimitra Nátaka*. — A drama — translation.
 165. *Yantra Kshetra Dípika*. — A treatise on *Setár*.
 166. *Hármonium Síttra*. — A treatise on harmonium.
 167. *Yantra Kosha*. — A treasury of musical instruments.
 168. *Victoria Giti-Máldá*. — English history in poetry, set to Hindu music.

Exhibitors.

EAST INDIES — Continued.

169. *Bhāratiya Nāṭya Rahasya*. — A treatise on the Hindu drama, compiled from Sanskrit authorities.
170. *Rasābshikāra Vrindaka*. — Dramatic pieces illustrative of the eight principal *Rasas* (i. e., sentiments) of the Hindus.
171. *Gīta-Pravēsa*. — A manual of vocal music.

(b) ENGLISH.

172. *Hindu Music from various Authors*. — A collection.
173. *Six principal Rāgas of the Hindus*. — With lithographic illustrations. (Original.)
174. *Eight principal Rasas of the Hindus*. — With lithographic illustrations.
175. *Ten principal Avatāras of the Hindus*. — With lithographic illustrations.
176. *The Binding of the Braid*. — A translation of Veni-Sanhāra Nāṭaka.
177. *Short Notices of Hindu Musical Instruments*. — Alphabetically arranged.
178. *Fifty Tunes*. — A collection of the author's musical compositions.
179. *Eight Tunes*. — A collection of some of the author's musical compositions.
180. *Specimens of Indian Songs*. — With short descriptions, set to music, — a collection.
181. *Tārāvati*. — A translation of a work written by the revered mother of the translator.
182. *Dramatic Sentiments of the Aryas*.

(c) SANSKRIT.

183. *Saṅgīta-Sāra-Saṅgraha*. — A collection from various Sanskrit authorities.
184. *Mānasa Pūjanam*. — A collection of hymns by Ś'ankarāchāryya, set to Hindu music.
185. *Kavi-rahasyam*. — A printed edition of a work of Halāyudha, an ancestor of the editor, with notes by the editor.
186. *Haratattva Dīdhiti*. — A printed edition of a work of the late Illustrious Hurro Coomar Tagore, the revered father of the editor.
187. *Saṅgīta-Darpana*, Part I. — A printed edition of a work of the same name by Dāmodara Miś'ra, with notes by the editor.
188. *Puras'charana Bodhini*, Part I. — A printed edition of a work of the late Illustrious Hurro Coomar Tagore.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***EAST INDIES** — *Continued.*

189. *The Five Principal Musicians of the Hindus.* — Or a brief exposition of the essential elements of Hindu music as set forth by the Five Celestial Musicians of India. An offering to the Fifth International Congress of Orientalists, held at Berlin in September, 1881.

(d) SANSKRIT WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

190. *Victoria Sāmrājyam.* — Stanzas descriptive of Great Britain and Ireland and of the various dependencies of Her Britannic Majesty, set to the music of the respective countries.
191. *Rome-Kāvya.* — A brief history of Rome from the earliest times to the present period, in Sanskrit stanzas.

(e) HINDI.

192. *Gitāvali.* — An elementary treatise on vocal music.

(f) SANSKRIT WITH HINDI, BENGALI, AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

193. *Manimāld.* — A treatise on gems, compiled from various sources; in two parts.
194. *The National Anthem.* — Translated into Sanskrit and Bengali verse, and set to twelve varieties of Indian melody.

ENGLISH WITH AN ITALIAN TRANSLATION.

195. *Roma-Poema.* — *Rome-Kāvya*, translated into Italian.
196. *The Tagore Family.*

WORKS BY THE LATE HON. PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE, C.S.I. (uncle of Rajah Comm. S. M. Tagore, C.I.E.)

ENGLISH.

197. Table of succession according to the Hindu law of Bengal.
198. Loose papers.
199. *Vivāda - chintāmani.* — A succinct commentary on the Hindu law prevalent in Mithila; from the original Sanskrit of Vāchaspati Miśra.

SUNDRIES.

(a) SILVER.

200. *Attardān.* — A receptacle for *Attar* (concentrated essential oil). Manufactured in one of the estates of Rajah Comm. S. M. Tagore, C.I.E., in East Bengal.

*Exhibitors.***EAST INDIES** — *Continued.**(b) VELVET EMBROIDERED IN GOLD.*

201. A bed-cloth. }
 202. A bolster. } Used by men of rank.
 203. Two pillows. }

(c) SILK.

204. *Báluchar Sári.* — A silk cloth used by females on sacred occasions, also worn by the bride. This kind of cloth is chiefly manufactured at Báluchar in the District of Moorshedabad in Bengal.

(d) WOOL.

205. *Jámewár.* — A kind of shawl manufactured in Cashmere; used in the cold season as a cover over the coat.

PROCTOR & CO., 428 Oxford Street,
London.

206. A full assortment of East India goods, works of art and ornament, from Bombay, Madras, and Bengal.

RASLAWFIC BHOKAFCE & SON,
Bombay.

- 207, 208. Condiments, sauces, comfits, etc.

ROBERTS & CO., Cocanada, Madraś.

Turkish Cigars and Cheroots.

209. Dolly Varden, Regalia, Royal Indiana cigars.
 210. Havana, Leisure Hour, Sedan, Office, Empress, Babington cheroots, etc.

WILLIAM BENDON, Superintendent of
Midnapore Jail, Bengal.

211. Maldive coir mats — various sizes and patterns.
 212. Maldive coir curtains.
 213. “ “ table-covers.
 214. “ “ matting in rolls.

These articles are made by manual labor from maldive fibre from Calcutta, or from the country fibre, prepared in the jail, and woven on large looms worked by the manual labor of several male prisoners who have learned in the jail. Mats and matting are largely used for floors, stair-cases, etc.

The curtains are woven on fly-shuttle looms, worked by manual labor of male prisoners, and are notable for their strength and brilliancy.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***EAST INDIES** — *Continued.*

CHANDRA BHUSUN PAUL, Ghurni.

215. Clay figure — Chinese.
 216. “ “ Cabulian.
 217. “ “ a Persian.
 218. “ “ a Jew.
 219. “ “ an African.
 220. “ “ Clerk of District Police
 Office in Lower Provinces of India.

LIBERTY & CO. (representing East Indies), East India and Chesham Houses, Regent Street, London.

Specialties.

221. Mysore and Magpore silks (plain colors and printed) for interior furnishing and dresses.
 222. Silk hangings, fabrics, and handkerchiefs, in art shades.
 223. India cashmeres and woollens.
 224. Palanpores and cottons.
 225. Oriental curtains and portières.
 226. Antique and modern embroideries.
 227. Brass salvers and vases.
 228. Indian and Persian hanging lamps.
 229. “ silver bangles, brooches, etc.
 230. Indian, Egyptian, and Bulgarian necklets and silver-workings.
 231. Camel's-hair, Chudda, and Dacca shawls.
 232. Persian brass-ware.
 233. Cashmere chogas (dressing-gowns).
 334. Rush furniture.
 235. Carved ivory, pebble and metal necklets.

Turkish Compassionate Fund Embroideries.

236. Cushion-covers, chair-seats, etc.
 237. Doylies, parasol-covers, bonnet-crowns, etc.
 238. Fans, portfolios, note-cases, slippers, etc.

TRÜBNER & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, London.

240. Books on the East.
 241. “ in Hindostanee, etc.
 For full titles see pp. 273-276.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***CEYLON.**

DELMEGE REID & Co.

1. Native Ceylon coffee, four grades.
2. Plumbago, — Dagoba brand.
3. Elephant carved from a lump of plumbago.
4. Log ebony wood (one side polished).
5. Coir rope and fibre.
6. Bottle each cinnamon leaf and bark, citronella, cocoanut, and lemon-grass oils.
7. Coir yarn, brush, and kittool fibre.

GRINDROD JENKINS & Co.

8. Fine plumbago.
9. Citronella oil.
10. Block of ebony.
11. Cocoanut oil, cinchona bark.

COREA.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

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AUSTRALASIA.PATENT WOOL-SCOURING MACHINE
Co., Auckland.

1. Wool — Locks and clippings.
2. “ Cross-bred Merino (six months' growth).
3. “ Cross-bred Lincoln (three specimens).
4. “ Merino clothing, Province of Cantabury.
5. “ Merino clothing, second quality seeded.
6. “ Merino clothing, in the grease.

H. W. PEABODY & Co.

7. Kangaroo (native).
8. Photographic views of Dunedin and Christ Church Streets and railway stations of Wellington, streets in Auckland, Port Lyttleton, views in Melbourne, etc.

FIJI ISLANDS.

WILLIAM HUNNINGS, Leruka.

1. Bale Sea Island cotton.

The Boston Traveller says:

THE QUEEN under its new editorial management is a complete record of all the movements and things of importance, or of transient interest, in the social world of to-day. THE QUEEN includes entertainments, movements, arrivals, social occurrences, the drama, music, and current literature. During the summer, especially, it is practically indispensable. It furnishes a complete directory of the whereabouts of one's friends, and chronicles all the things that one specially likes to know. We predict a brilliant future for THE QUEEN, and wish it abundant success.

The Boston Times says:

THE QUEEN is one of the most thorough and reliable society journals published in this country, and will spare no efforts or expense that will make it of constantly increasing interest.

The Boston Home Journal says:

THE QUEEN has been purchased by Ernest F. Birmingham & Co., and appears with a new and neat headline, and several changes in dress, all for the better. THE QUEEN, always popular, takes thus a new lease of life.

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The ladies of our households are especially fond of such journals. They are the soul of our social life, and it is wise and kind to gratify them by supplying them with the records of events in which they

feel a peculiar interest. It would be to many fathers or brothers a trifling expenditure to provide a wife and daughters, a mother and sisters, with one of these carefully conducted journals, and the gratification provided would be worth ten times the cost. Specimen copies cost little, and can be easily procured. Do at least this for the special gratification of the ladies of your household: supply them with one or all of these weekly papers. They desire news of this kind. It meets a want of their lives. You will be amply repaid by pleasing them in this.



MUTSU HITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

BY H. SHUGIO.

THE Empire of Japan, or Dai Nippon as we call it, is composed of four large islands, and of an innumerable number of smaller ones, lying between the longitude (east) 124° and 155° , and the latitude $24^{\circ}20'$ and 52° , with an aggregate area of about 160,000 square miles.

Its whole length, from one end to the other, measures more than 1,225 miles, and its breadth varies from 73 miles to 146 miles. Nippon proper, including the adjacent islands, is by far the largest of the group, having an area of 102,000 square miles; Kiushiu, including the Loo Choo islands, etc., has an area of 16,000 square miles; Sikoku, 7,500 square miles; and Yesso, including the Kurile islands, 34,500 square miles.

The total population of the Empire, according to the last census, taken in 1881, is 36,710,118 souls; of whom 18,598,998 are men, and 18,101,120 women.

The whole country is traversed by irregular chains of mountains, with fertile plains and beautiful valleys; and the neighboring waters are studded with picturesque islets, greatly adding to the scenic beauty of the "Empire of the Rising Sun." The whole country is highly volcanic, and earthquakes are not uncommon; the hot springs are to be found in different parts of the country, which

afford the people places of resorts for health and pleasure. The climate of the Empire is comparatively mild and salubrious, owing to the warm water of the Kuro Shiwo; but in the extreme north it is almost arctic, and in the extreme south it is quite tropical. The soil is generally fertile, and is capable of producing all kinds of cereals, vegetables, and fruits. The country is extremely poor in fauna, having only a few indigenous animals, but it is surpassingly rich in all kinds of edible fish both of fresh and salt water. The flora largely consists of evergreens, covering the face of the country throughout the year. Our mineral resources are not small, but they are not fully developed yet.

The sovereign power of the Empire is vested in the hands of the Emperor, whose authority is nominally absolute in all state affairs. The great Council of State, over which the Emperor presides, is composed of a Prime Minister, two Vice Prime Ministers, and Councillors of State, who form the Cabinet. All laws are made by this great Council of State, and emanate therefrom. The Senate is a deliberative body whose members, unlimited in number, are appointed by the Emperor, holding their seats during his pleasure, when the laws are discussed and examined, having power to propose the adoption of the new laws and the amendment of those actually in force.

The assembly of the local governors is occasionally summoned by the Emperor, to discuss matters directly connected with the welfare of the people. By the memorable imperial rescript issued on the 12th of October, 1881, our august Emperor has promised us to establish a parliament in 1890.

The whole administrative machinery is worked by the following departments: viz., Department of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, Finance, War, Marine, Justice, Public Instruction, Agriculture and Commerce, Public Works and Imperial Household. The Empire is divided for administrative purposes into three cities and forty-one prefectures. The government of the cities and prefectures is vested in the hands of a governor, who is appointed by the central government for an unlimited term; and the power of discussing local finances is vested in an assembly of local representatives, who meet once a year to discuss the financial matters. The members are elected by the people by ballot. This assembly has also the right to give advices to the local government in such matters as shall affect the general welfare of the city or prefecture.

The judicial system of Japan possesses one Supreme Court, seven Superior Courts, ninety Common Courts, and one hundred and eighty Parochial Courts. A complete code, promulgated a few years ago, has been prepared by eminent Japanese lawyers, with the valuable assistance of a French legal adviser, and it is, for the most part, based upon Code Napoléon.

Our present army is composed of forty-eight regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, twenty companies of artillery, ten of engineers, seven of commissaries, and nine of coast artillery; representing a force of 42,660 men, including 2,337 officers, 5,600 non-commissioned officers, 2,725 military cadets, and 1,557 attendants, besides 2,725 horses. The whole army is divided into two kinds; viz., The Imperial Guards, of which there are 3,994 men of all arms stationed in our national capital, and the National Guards, which are quartered at six grand stations and forty-eight sub-stations in the Empire. The soldiers are armed with European weapons with the latest improvements.

Our navy is modelled after the English navy, and is composed of twenty-four men-of-war, having a force of 5,434 men, including 626 officers and non-commissioned officers.

The system of national education, making it compulsory and universal, was inaugurated in 1873, and has had most satisfactory results in promoting the welfare and progress of our people. The total number of schools is 30,787, including two universities, 94 technical colleges, 76 normal schools, 187 high schools, and 28,410 common schools, besides 2,018 other schools. The public schools are supported by school district rates, voluntary contributions, school fees, government grants, interest accruing from the school funds, and other miscellaneous items.

The foreign trade of Japan is in its infancy, but there is every sign of a promising future.

The net total of export during the year 1882 is 37,235,776 yen, and of import 29,168,040 yen. The bullion movements for the year 1882 are as follows: Export, 4,430,197; import, 6,160,724.

His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, was born on the 3d of November, 1852, and will be thirty-one years of age by the 3d of November. He is the second son of the late Emperor Komei Tenno and of the Empress Fujiwara Asako, and succeeded to the imperial throne on the death of his father, Feb. 13, in the year 1867.



HARU-KO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

His Majesty married the Empress Haru-ko, on the 28th of December of 1868. She is the third daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, noble of the first rank, and she is the *first lady* of Japan in every respect. She is attractive in her personal appearance and manners, and is of great natural gifts. She takes great interest in the higher education of her own sex, and has given every encouragement to female schools.

His Imperial Majesty in his personal appearance is rather tall, and has a strong constitution. He spares no pains to study the welfare of his subjects, and is eager to acquire knowledge. He presides in person at the Cabinet meetings, and attends all the public ceremonies and services where his personal presence is desired. He is progressive and ambitious. The past history of his Majesty's reign is full of most wonderful reforms and progress, and the future will be more so if we can judge from his past actions. The imperial family consists of their Majesties, one son, and two daughters.

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.



JOHN L. GRAVES, COMMISSIONER TO JAPAN, PERSIA, AND RUSSIA.

JOHN L. GRAVES, commissioner in chief for Japan, Persia, Turkey, Russia, etc., was born in Sunderland, Mass., Aug. 15, 1831, and graduated at Amherst College with high honors in 1855. He has travelled extensively abroad, and has been a student and collector of rare things from early youth.

For many years he has been an importer of art objects from Japan and China, and of rare gems and precious stones from the East. Since accepting the position of commissioner, as above, he has devoted his whole time, energy, and means to the accomplishment of the object in hand, with such results as appear in the exhibits which he has secured.

J A P A N.

THE Japanese exhibit comprises examples of all the arts and manufactures, both ancient and modern. In this respect, it excels other exhibits before made. It also includes several complete *historical collections*, the only examples known outside the Imperial Museum at Tokio. In each department will be found *masterpieces*, which are believed to be among the finest extant.

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*Exhibitors.***JAPAN.**

J. L. GRAVES, American Commissioner in Chief.

Kagoshima.*Historical collection of Imperial Satsuma.*

- 1, 2. Antique jar and dish (handle).
 3, 4. " bowl, sacred decoration.
 5. " bowl, floral decoration.
 6, 7. " *saki*-bottle, teapot.
 8, 9. " cup (inlaid border), standards.
 10, 11. " covered jars, small.
 12-15. " sacred decoration.
 16, 17. " *koro*, flower-pot.
 18, 19. " vases, historic decoration.
 20. " bowl, dragon in relief.
 21, 22. " bowl, *koro*.
 23. " vases, small.
 24, 25. " incense-box, oval plate.
 26-28. " teapot, vase, dish-standard.
 29. " teapot, bamboo.
 30, 31. " bowl, vase.
 32. " rice-bucket, floral crests.
 33. " *koro*, plum-tree decorations.
 34. " cup, Tycoon and other crests.
 35, 36. " bowl with flight of storks.
 37. " *saki*-bottle.
 38. " tea-jar, historic decoration.
 39. " vase — floral and historic.
 40. " bowl — massive gold decoration.
 41. " bowl.
 42. Vases — Satsuma porcelain.
 43. Antique vases — god of war, and dragon.
 44. " " hexagonal, historic.
 45, 46. " " *saki*-bottles.
 47. " bowl and plate.
 48. Rectangular dish.
 49. *Koro* made in 1845.
 50. Vase — vine in relief.
 51-53. Vase, bowls.
 54-56. Vases in pairs.
 57. Leaf plate, 3 patterns.
 59. Bowl, high relief work.
 60-64. Bottle, saucers, etc.

Nagasaki.*Antique Potteries and Porcelains.*

- 65-72. Antique sacred set, Hizen — 14 pieces.
 73-75. " Awaji round and square plates, *saki*-bottle.
 76. Antique Awata bowl.
 77. " Takato mushroom-dish.
 78. " Shigaraki jug.
 79. " Herado hanging vase.
 80, 81. " " bottle and teapot.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***JAPAN** — *Continued.*

82. Antique Nabishima plate — map of Japan.
 83, 84. “ Yeiraku and Satayaki bowls.
 85. “ Bizen boat-chain.
 86. “ Tanabe cake-dish.
 87, 88. “ Yatsushiro and Kochi bottles.
 89. “ Nagato vase, ring handles.
 90, 91. “ Haratsu and Shimidzu tea-pots.
 92. “ Kenzan pitcher.
 93. “ Tamba leaf-plate.
 94. “ vase, porcelain, copper, and gilt.
 95. “ Kenzan flask.
 96. “ Yeiraken Hibachi.
 97. “ Bizen bowl, cover, and handle.
 98. “ Kiusiu figure — Daiko Ku.
 99. “ Imari *saki*-bottle.
 100. “ plum-tree jar.
 101–105. Antique bowls.
 106–108. “ dishes.
 109. Antique Kutani *koro*.
 110. “ gourd bottle.
 111. “ jar, Kwanon cover.
 112. “ goblet and *saki*-bottle.
 113–117. Antique bowls.
 118–121. “ Kutani plates.
 122–123. “ Kaga bowl.
 124–126. “ “ plates and cup.
 127, 128. “ “ large jars and cups.
 129. Antique Ninsei *saki*-bottle.
 130. “ “ *koro*, bamboo-grove.
 131, 132. Antique Kioto gourd bottle, cake-dish.
 133. Antique Imari boat-dish — god of wisdom, and deer.
 134. “ Owari bowl.
 135. “ Sadowara bowl and cover.
 136. Arita *saki*-bottles.

Hiogo.*Crest, Tiger-skin Scabbard, Gold Lacquered.*

137. Antique imperial sword — native gold mountings.
 138. Dress-sword of Tycoon — full mountings and crest.
 139, 140. Double-edged Hari-Kari knives, gold, silver, and ivory scabbards.
 141, 142. Hari-Kari knives — solid silver and gold scabbards.
 143. Antique sword — Corean and Chinese coins in scabbard.
 144–165. Antique swords — various dates and styles of ornament.
 166–186. Antique Hari-Kari knives of various sizes, and styles of ornament, and dates.

*Exhibitors.*JAPAN — *Continued.*

Osaka.

Antique Carvings, etc.

187. Three tusks, covered with elaborate historical carving. The centre tusk is that of a mammoth found in Siberia, elaborately worked with gold, silver, and precious stones.
188. Shoki and "familiar" playing game of "Go."
189. Fagot-seller.
190. Corean official on horseback.
191. God of wisdom -- burlesque.
192. " " " *netsuki.*
193. Inlaid box.
194. Monkeys and man.
- 195-211. *Netsuki.*
212. Antique priest's cup — rhinoceros' horn.
213. Antique *saki*-bottle.
214. Bracelet—ivory and gold. Elaborate.
215. Antique pouch — pipe and *netsuki.*
216. " tobacco-box.
217. " gold, silver, and iron box.
218. " lacquer penholder.
- 219, 220. Antique boxes, black and red.
- 221-302. Medicine-cases — great variety and sizes.

Kamakura.

Massive gold and silver work, in solid silver, gold and silver on iron, and gold and silver on bronze.

303. Shakado vase — flowers in relief
- 304-311. Massive gold bronze vases (pairs).
312. Antique silver *koro.*
- 313, 314. Antique teapots.
315. Solid silver set — pomegranates, etc.
316. Vases — autumn-leaves.
- 317, 318. Imperial screens, 2 and 3 folds.
319. Embroidered panels.
320. " imperial robe.
- 321-323. Daimio's embroideries.
324. Antique Tycoon's cabinet, rack with crest.
325. " " jewel-trunk.
326. " " secret cabinet.
327. " " despatch-box.
- 328, 329. Antique Japanese clocks.
330. Antique imperial sword-rack, with crest.
331. " daimio's sword.
332. " fan lunch-box.
333. " red lacquer stand.
334. " " " hexagonal box.
335. " " " box.
336. Kiu-siu perfume-jar, silver and gold mountings.
337. *Tanzan*, silver and gold mountings.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***JAPAN** — *Continued.*

- 338-340. *Tanzan* — various colors.
 341, 342. Ladies' lace and shawl pins.
 343, 344. " brooches and necklace.
 345, 346. Gentlemen's scarf-pins and buttons.
 347. Cane-heads, whip-handles, etc.

Nagoya.

- 348, 349. Antique jar, vase and stand.
 350-353. Elaborate covered jars (pairs).
 354, 355. Plates.
 356. Small vase showing work in progress.
 357. Perfume-jar in faience.
 358. Porcelain flower-pots.
 359. Large ivory cylinder.
 360. Antique bronze *koro*.
 361. " imperial umbrella and cover.
 362. " Tycoon's gun.
 363. Model of imperial cart, ox, and harness.
 364-366. Painted velvet and satin panels.
 367. Fukusa, temple banner.
 368. Helmet and cape.

WORK DONE BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Imperial Government.

- 369, 370. Crêpe cloth, hand-painted table-covers, curtains, and valances.
 371. Crêpe cloth for beds and pillow-slips.
 372. Crêpe cloth, panels of five sizes for wall and ceiling decorations.
 373. Hand-painted friezes.
- 374-376. Japanese umbrellas.
 377. Famous imperial *kakemono* Hidi-yoshi.
 378. Famous imperial *kakemono*, by Tosa.
 379, 380. Famous very old temple *kakemono*.
 381. 22 *kakemono* representing, to the life, characters and landscape scenes on the Tokaido, or great imperial road of Japan.
 382-384. Nagasaki egg-shell cups and saucers.
 385. Nagasaki mugs and saucers.
 386. Famous tea of Ise in the natural state, served in Japanese style, with cakes and cordials.
 387, 388. Metal and carved wood cup-holders.
 389. Braided bamboo cup-holders.
 390-393. Bamboo, wood, and lacquered trays.
 394, 395. Antique brown, red, and gilt lacquered bowls.
 396. Owari teapots, porcelain strainers.
 397, 398. Kutani and Seto teacups.
 399. Imari bowls.
 400. Hun-chin cups.
 401. Celadon jardinières.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*JAPAN — *Continued.*

MEI-SAN KUAI SHIA, Kioto.

- 402. Perfume-boxes, censers.
- 403. Iron plates.
- 404. Flower-vases and ornamental pieces.
- 405. Screens — silk.
- 406. Porcelain from Satsuma.
- 407. Artificial animals and birds.

KIRIU KŌSHŌ KUAISHA, Tokio.

The first Japanese Manufacturing and
Trading Co.

- 408, 409. Bronze incense-burners.
- 410-414. Bronze vases.
- 415. Bronze flower-pot.
- 416. " jar.
- 417. Silver figure.
- 418. White-metal hanging panel.
- 419. Bronze ash-receiver.
- 420. " screen.
- 421. Hanging lamp, cloisonné on bronze.
- 422. Silver napkin-rings.
- 423. Bronze candlestick.
- 424. Bronze tea-set — silver lined.
- 425. " smoking-set.
- 426. " photograph-frame.
- 427. Silver cups, cigar-case.
- 428. Card-receiver — iron and brass.
- 429. Vases in bronze — also silver.
- 430. Trays in bronze.

Lacquer Ware.

- 431. Hanging cabinet, umbrella-stand, screens, tables, jewelry, letter, and perfume boxes, luncheon-set, bonbonnière boxes, jars, etc.
- 432. Jewelry-trays (sets), plain trays also, for pens.
- 433. Smoking-sets, wall-brackets.
- 434. Glove and handkerchief boxes.
- 435. Crumb and brush tray.
- 436. Screens in silk embroidery, also plain.
- 437. Ivory paper-cutter.
- 438. Bed, piano, table-spreads, and tidy.
- 439. Hanging scroll — silk embroidery.
- 440. Card-case, scent-bag, and table-mat.
- 441. Lamp — Arita porcelain.
- 442. Vase — Idsumo ware.
- 443. Jar, vases, and flower-pot — Okumura ware.
- 444. Ornamental piece and figure — Mme. Koren.
- 445. Vases — Imado porcelain.
- 446. " Makudzo ware.
- 447. Flower-buckets — Satsuma ware.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***JAPAN** — *Continued.*

SEIJI KUAISHA, Nagasaki.

448. Ornamental bowls.
 449. " coffee and tea cups, and plates.
 450. " tea-sets.
 451. " censers — with dragon and lion.
 452. " flower-stands and vases.

S. NAMIKAWA, Tokio.

453. Covered bowls, cups, and plates.
 454. Flower-vases — ornamental pieces.
 455. Tea-jars and tea pots and cups, censers
 456. Painted porcelain pictures, etc.

KORANSHA, Nagasaki.

457. Bowls, covered and uncovered.
 458. Cups and saucers for tea and coffee.
 459. Flower stands and vases, all sizes.
 460. Pen-racks, salt-cellars, bottles.
 461. Tea-sets and finger-bowls.
 462. Fruit and cake and other plates.
 463. Jars and ash-receivers.

H. IMURA, Yokohama.

464. Tea-sets with 12 cups and saucers.
 465. Bowls, jars, plates, flower-vases.
 466. Censers, coffee-cups.

T. NOBATA, Yokohama.

467. Flower-vases and censers.
 468. Bowls, coffee-cups, jars.
 469. Wooden stand.
 470. Umbrella-stands.

M. MARANAKA, Ishikawa.

471. Jars, various sizes and shapes.
 472. Bowls, coffee-cups, plates.
 473. Flower-vases and censers (iron).
 474. Toilet-sets and lamp-stands.
 475. Japanese tea-sets.
 476. Pen-racks, spittoons, etc.

T. NOBATA, Yokohama.

477. Bowls, covered and uncovered.
 478. Censers, various patterns and designs.
 479. Flower-vases and censers, large variety.
 480. Flower-pots of curious shapes.
 481. Plates, plain and ornamented.
 482. Umbrella-stands.
 483. Teapots and tea-sets.
 484. Leather, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*JAPAN — *Continued.*

SEIJI KUAI SHIA, Nagasaki.

- 485. Coffee-sets, 6, 7, 9, and 12 pieces.
- 486. Covered and uncovered bowls.
- 487. Bottles, various designs.
- 488. Plates, ornamented and plain.
- 489. Ornamental pieces.

A. B. YA. Y. TSUBOUCHI, Tokio.

- 490. Perfume-boxes.
- 491. Ornamental pieces, bronze and wood.
- 492. Flower-vases.
- 493. Censers, candlesticks.
- 494. Sword appendages.
- 495. Hanging pictures and screens.
- 496. Book-shelves.
- 497. Carved buttons.
- 498. Statuettes of various gods.
- 499. Sedan-chair for gods.
- 500. Lacquered goods in great variety.
- 501. Fine, rare, and curious works of art.
- 502. Large rosewood carved cabinet.
- 503. Tablets, lacquer and inlaid.
- 504. Large screens, lacquer and inlaid.
- 505. Fire screens, lacquer and inlaid.
- 506. Red lacquered cabinet.
- 507. Inlaid cabinets.
- 508. Large and small temples.
- 509. Bronze flower-vases.
- 510. Old picture painted by Chio-deu-Su.
- 511. Lacquer trays and jewel boxes.
- 512. Artistic articles in ivory.
- 513. Ancient armors.
- 514. Inro medicine-box.
- 515. Embossed leathers, etc.
- 516. Small ornaments in metal.

M. MARUNAKA, Kaga.

- 517. Flower vases and pots.
- 518. Censers, trays, toy candlesticks.
- 519. Coffee-sets, 6, 12, and 48 pieces.
- 520. Toilet-sets.
- 521. Hanging flower-pots.
- 522. Cake-plates, lamp-stands, etc.
- 523. Bronze and porcelain ware.

PROF. J. B. STEARNS.

- 524. Carvings in ivory.
- 525. Japanese Tea and Lunch House, or refreshment-room, for ladies and gentlemen, to accommodate one hundred persons. Japanese tea, *saki*, and cakes served as in Japan. Located in basement of Franklin Hall, and reached by stairs or elevator.

Visitor's Notes.

Exhibitors.

PERSIA.

RAJAH MOHUN SUN-DAH, Lahore.

Oriental Collection of Precious Stones.

1. Diamonds, white and of the rarest colors, mounted and unmounted.
2. Rubies, pigeon-blood and star.
3. Sapphires, star and of various colors.
4. Ceylon cat's-eyes, finest.
5. " pearls.
6. Alexandrites, jacinths, chrysoberyls, emeralds, and antique stones from Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

—
JOHN L. GRAVES, Persian Commissioner.

7. Illuminated manuscript of the 13th century, full works of Sheik Nyami.
8. Persian Columdan stone.
9. " " "
10. Antique set sherbet spoons.
11. Persian " "
12. " carved wood sherbet spoons.
13. Antique Shiraz box inlaid.
14. " " cane "
15. " dagger and sheath.
16. " spear and shield.
17. " carved Dervish bowls.
18. Pair shoes, zondjan.
19. Dried flowers, Eda, etc.
20. Antique carved Dervish bowl.
21. " Persian house-locks.
22. " " razor.
23. " " stone pipe.
24. " " paintings.
25. Persian school-books.
26. Embroidered head-band.
27. Bath foot-scraper.
28. Child's whistle, stone inkstand, toilet-case, jars, comb-case, etc.
29. Porcelain plates, bowls, and vases.
30. Camel's-hair shawl, *finest ever made*.
31. A complete collection of all the antique and modern Persian rugs and carpets, including the antique Seuneb, Ispahan, Chorassan, Teheran, Bokhara, Kurdistan, etc.

—
HAKI EL BEDER, Teheran.

32. Carpets and rugs, a full assortment.

—
AGOB KIRKORCAN, Tiflis.

33. Bokhara rugs, various sizes.

—
ESSEFF EMIN EFENELS, Teheran.

34. Ispahan rugs, various sizes.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***PERSIA** — *Continued.*

ALI MAXONDICH, Senab.

35. Senab rugs, various qualities.

EMISS TROMBARS OGLIS, Tiflis.

36. Rugs, various sizes.

SHOUL AB OSMAN EFFENDI, Tiflis.

37. Rugs and carpets, ordinary dimensions.
-
38. Royal Persian carpets, full sizes.
-
39. Adgderban hail rugs.
-
40. Persian camel's-hair rugs, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***SIAM.**

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

1. Standard of Siam.
2. Coat-of-arms of Siam.
3. Teapot in copper, enamelled.
4. Small stand in brass.
5. Fruit-tray in silver, gilt and enamelled.
6. Teapot in silver, gilt and enamelled
7. Fruit and cake stand (large).
8. Tea or water pot, in silver, gilt and enamelled.
9. Cake-stand in silver, gilt and enamelled.
10. Pearl betel-box.
11. Bookcase, pearl inlaid.
12. Food-stand, " "
13. Silk cloth woven in gold.
14. Cloth raised.
15. Pillow for resting body and arm (coloured).
16. Pillow for the side.
17. " for the back.
18. " (angular).
19. Folding cushion seats.
20. Wash-bowl and tray.
21. " " stand with cover.
22. Towel-stand, gilt.
23. Spittoon, gilt.
24. Saddle with appurtenances.
25. A priest's fan.
26. Priest's wash-bowl in copper, enamelled.
27. Priest's bed, yellow satin.
28. " pillow (rectangular).
29. Betel-box in copper, enamelled (used by priests).
30. Silk curtains flowered.
31. Woollen blanket.
32. Fancy covered cups, silver, gilt and enamelled.
33. Water-goblet.

Visitor's Notes.

Exhibitors.

CHINA.

KWONG SI LOONG, Shanghai.

1. Black porcelain fish-jar, engraved flowers.
2. Green porcelain flower-vase, engraved flowers.
3. Red and blue vase.
4. Black plain vase.
5. Yellow vases engraved.
6. Red vases, plain and finest quality.
7. Green vases, engraved figures.
8. Yellow flower-stand, engraved figures.
9. Green " " " " " "
10. Red fruit-jar, engraved dragons.
11. Green and white flower vase.
12. " " " stand.
13. " flower-stand, finest.
14. " fish-jar, engraved flowers.
15. " and white jar, " "
16. " vase with engraved cover.
17. Large dragon dish.
18. " vases, 32 and 24 inches.
19. White flower-stand engraved.
20. Ebony table with marble top.
21. Set large embroidered screens.
22. " " " hanging screens.
23. " small " " " "
24. " " " screens.
25. Pair flower table-covers embroidered in gold.

—
TIEN PAO, Shanghai.

26. Square vase, in green.
27. " " in relief.
28. " vases, in white, pink, and other colors.
29. Round vases, in great variety.
30. Bottles, various shapes and colors.
31. Vase, with peacocks.
32. " " dragons.
33. Jardinieres, with fish design.
34. Vases, in various designs, colors, and sizes.
35. Cups, plain and ornamental.
36. Tobacco-boxes, plain and ornamental.
37. Ornaments, toys, figures, etc.
38. Articles in porcelain, large and small.
39. " in jade and crystal.
40. Richly embroidered curtains, in pairs.

Visitor's Notes.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE estimated area of the Turkish Empire since the Treaty of Berlin, signed in 1878, is 2,396,692 square miles; and the number of population, which is chimerical merely, no census having been taken, is supposed to be 42,213,400. Turkey in Europe comprises four provinces, not including the district of Constantinople, which has a separate government of its own. Turkey in Asia comprises, since 1878, when two provinces were ceded to Russia, twelve provinces; and by a treaty with Great Britain, of June 4, 1878, the island of Cyprus was assigned to be occupied and administered by England. The constitution of the empire is formed from the precepts of the Koran, the will of the Sultan being subordinate to the doctrines of that religion, and in other respects absolute.

The laws which in any degree influence the Sultan are a code called the *Multeka*, — the rulings of Mahomet and his immediate successors. The “Canon nameh” is a collection of decrees formed by Sultan Solymán the Magnificent, and his predecessors; but they have only the significance and weight of human law. Two officers — the Grand Vizier (prime minister) and the Sheik-ul-Islam (head of the church) — execute the will of the Sultan. The Sheik-ul-Islam, as well as the Grand Vizier, is appointed by the Sovereign, with the concurrence (merely nominal) of the body composed of learned scientific men and jurists, called the *Ulema*, over which the Sheik presides; and attached to this body are the *Mufti*, the interpreters of the Koran. The heads of the civic government bear the title of *Bey* or *Effendi*. The Grand Vizier, representing the Sovereign, presides over the *Medjliss-i-Hass*, — a sort of cabinet consisting of nine members, the average term of service being not more than four months. All persons, of high or low degree, are eligible to the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Abdul-Hamud II., Sultan of Turkey, thirty-fifth in male descent from Othman, founder of the empire, and twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople, was born Sept. 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; and ascended the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Murad V., Aug. 31, 1876.

The children of the Sultan are: Mehemed-Selim Effendi, born 1870; Zekie Sultana, born 1871; Naimé Sultana, born 1876; Abdul-Kadir Effendi, born 1878; Ahmed Effendi, born 1878.

There are no reliable statistics upon which to base the value of the foreign commerce of the empire, which is carried on principally with Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Greece. The total estimated annual value of the imports is given as £23,000,000 sterling, Constantinople receiving about £10,000,000; and the total exports as £20,000,000, Constantinople exporting products to the value of £7,300,000. The exports consist mainly of grain, wool, goat's-hair,

valonia, opium, and raisins. The most important articles of import are manufactured cotton, cotton yarn, woollens, and iron wrought and unwrought. The total tonnage of the mercantile navy was estimated, in 1880, at 181,500 tons. The number of lines of railway in the empire, in 1882, was 1,076. The line known as the Ottoman railway, running from Smyrna to Aidin in Asia Minor, 145 miles in length, was built by an English company, the expense being guaranteed by Turkey. The commerce of Egypt, a dependency of Turkey, consists principally of goods transported through the country to Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, and Russia; the imports in 1881 amounting to £7,115,000, and the exports to £13,315,000. Large shipments of raw cotton are made to Great Britain, which constitute the most important part of the export trade to that country, the opening of the Suez Canal materially interfering with the transit trade from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt. Corn, flour, beans, barley, and maize are exported, and the imports are principally cotton goods. Bulgaria, another tributary state, exports wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. 1,500,000 tons of corn are annually exported, and textile manufactures—iron and coals—are imported. The raising of sheep is largely carried on, wool being exported chiefly to Austria, and the finer qualities to France; and on the borders of the Black Sea deposits of coal have been discovered, but not yet developed. One line of railway 140 miles in length, constructed by private parties but charged to the government, crosses the country from Rustchuk to the port of Varna on the Black Sea.

Eastern Roumelia, which was created by the Treaty of Berlin, has at present very little trade; the population in official returns of 1880, estimated at 815,513, attending principally to agriculture.

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.



DEMOSTHENES T. TIMAYENIS, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF TURKEY.

DEMOSTHENES T. TIMAYENIS, acting commissioner of Turkey, son of Professor Thomas Timayenis, and Ph. Rodocanachi, sister of J. M. Rodocanachi, consul of Greece in Boston, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in July, 1856. He graduated at the age of nineteen from the Greek Evangelical College, and subsequently entered Mr. Barkshire's school for the study of French, English, and German.

He came to this country in 1876, and entered French's Business College, and afterward the office of Mr. J. M. Rodocanachi, of the Cunard Line, and also of Messrs. Linder's & Meyer's, in order to get the necessary business experience.

After staying a short time at each of these offices, he returned to Smyrna, and, having made the necessary arrangement, came back to this country, and established himself in business on his own account, as importer of oriental rugs and carpets.

The Turkish department at the Foreign Exhibition is in his charge; and he has succeeded in making one of the finest displays of oriental rugs, embroideries, and other Turkish products, ever offered to the public of the United States.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.*

TURKEY.

D. T. TIMAYENIS, Acting Commissioner, and Exhibiter of the following goods.

1. Rugs and carpets of the most antique and modern patterns, in great variety of colors, and imported expressly for this Foreign Exhibition.

Made by Souhams Abdoullat & Co., Constantinople.

2. Embroidered fabrics of silk and cotton, done by hand in silver and gold, such as table and bed covers, cushions, tidies, towels; etc.
3. Dardanelles ware,—pitchers, jars, etc., *the first exported direct to the United States.*

Made by D. N. Lebbess & Co., Archipelago Islands.

4. A fine and complete collection of sponges, both natural and cleansed.

Made by V. Vallours, Constantinople.

5. Turkish tobacco, all qualities and strength.

Made by John Kahl, Constantinople.

6. Silk handkerchiefs, jewelry, pipes, etc.

Made by Mehmet Effendi Accardjaloglu, Smyrna.

7. Rugs and carpets (3×2 to 20×14), and a full assortment of smaller sizes.

Made by Hadji Suleiman Kaissili, Smyrna.

8. Koula rugs and carpets, various sizes.

Made by Moustaffa Ben Suleiman, Constantinople.

9. Ourbak rugs, full size and small.

Made by Omer Loufts, Cassambra (Asia Minor).

10. Yourouk rugs, various sizes and colors.

Made by Abdoulah Haki Effendi, Constantinople.

11. Antique rugs or carpets, full sizes, and are the most expensive rugs ever imported.

Made by Omer Tsirist Ogles, Constantinople.

12. Mecca rugs, small and large sizes.

Made by Fakir Toppa Effendi, Smyrna.

13. Anatolian rugs.

*Exhibitors.***TURKEY** — *Continued.**Made by Hakiit Osmanoglor, Smyrna.*

14. Cashmere carpets and rugs, full sizes.
15. Bagdad cashmere rugs.
16. Cashmere horse-covers.
17. Saddle-bags, a complete assortment.
18. Dadjim portières, various lengths and breadths.
19. Kelins portières, various lengths and breadths.

SHEIK'S TENT.

20. For refreshments in Turkish coffee, smoking, and sale of Turkish cakes and coffee; a separate room for ladies.

In charge of Ysuff Maroaian.

BEDROSSIAN BROTHERS, Constantinople.

21. Turkey rugs of all descriptions. Turkey fancy embroideries. Turkish articles, a large variety.

COUYUMDJOGLU & THOMOGLU BROS.,
4 South Parade, Manchester.

22. 16 Turkey rugs, various designs. 3 Turkey carpets.

ZACHARIE PARRAYOTTI & BROTHERS,
Bethlehem.

23. Hand-carved articles of olive-wood, mother-of-pearl, peculiar stones from the Dead Sea, representing curious objects and utensils.

C. & J. ABOUKALIL, Bethlehem.

24. Articles in mother-of-pearl, olive-wood, and stones from the Dead Sea.

K. ŽILDGIAN & Co., Constantinople.

25. Turkish Cymbals, various sizes, and of superior quality and power of tone; and the secret of the manufacture is claimed to be at least two centuries old.

Visitor's Notes.

Exhibitors.

EGYPT.

C. PIAZZI SMYTH, Royal Astronomer
for Scotland.

1. A model of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, with a fragment of its interior.
2. Large fragments of the casing-stones, showing vertical side-joints, upper horizontal surfaces, and bevelled casing-surfaces.
3. Large glass transparent photographs of the pyramid, taken in 1865 by Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth.

Visitor's Notes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.



FRANZ JOSEF I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government is composed, as its name implies, of two nations, one officially designated Austria, the other Hungary, each governed by its own parliament, ministers, and government, but with one sovereign, the ruler of both nations, and an army and navy recruited from both countries, with a diplomatic corps representing each in the Delegations, which consists of one hundred and twenty members, chosen in equal numbers from Austria and Hungary; twenty from each Upper House, and forty from each Lower House of Delegates. The "Delegations" are composed of two Chambers, one being formed of sixty deputies representing Austria, and the other of the same number from Hungary.

Austria has an area of 115,903 square miles, and a population of 22,144,244. Hungary has an area of 125,039 square miles, and a population of 15,642,002. The constitution of Austria is of comparatively recent adoption, originating in an "Imperial Diploma" in 1860, followed by a "Patent" in 1861; but that of the eastern portion of Hungary dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 895, and was forfeited by the rebellion of the nation in 1849. In 1860

the decree which declared it forfeited was repealed; and in 1867 the present sovereign took the oath to maintain the constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, son of Archduke Franz Karl and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria, was born Aug. 18, 1830. He is the nephew of Ferdinand I.; and in 1848, after the abdication of his uncle and the renunciation of the crown by his father, he was proclaimed Emperor of Austria. In 1854 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian, in Bavaria, born in 1837; and in 1867 he was crowned King of Hungary. The children of this marriage are: Archduchess Gisela, born July 12, 1856, married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, born Feb. 9, 1846; Archduke Rudolf, heir-apparent, general in the service of Austria, born Aug. 21, 1858, married May 10, 1881, to Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II., of Belgium, born May 21, 1864; and Archduchess Maria Valeria, born April 22, 1868.

The greater part of the commerce of the Austrian empire is carried on with Germany, although importations averaging £4,000,000 in value have been received from Roumania, and the exports to that country have amounted to £5,000,000 sterling; but the statistics for these countries are not considered perfectly correct, owing to the relative positions of the empire and the neighboring countries across which its products have to be transported, and to which they are often accredited as exports or imports. From the cities of the seaboard the amount of direct exports and imports may be arrived at, and since 1875 these exports are said to have remained nearly stationary, while the imports have declined. The exports comprise corn, barley, wheat, and wheat-flour. The principal imports are cotton manufactures and iron, oil-seed, coals, and woollen goods. In 1882 the total length of railways in the empire, open for traffic, was 11,480 English miles. There are 8,406 vessels in the merchant marine. In 1883 a company was established at Trieste called the "Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd," which in 1879 owned sixty-nine steamers of 56,138 tons. It is subsidized by the government at the rate of 1,730,000 florins, and controls a large part of the Austrian trade with the East by way of the Suez Canal. Following the advent of Mr. Commissioner Haas, a number of merchants became exhibitors at the Boston Foreign Exhibition, and in July subscribed a very handsome sum for the general Austrian installation, and appointed two agents to go to Boston for this purpose. Mr. Franz Wilhelm, a merchant, President of the Austrian-Hungarian Export Verein at Vienna, in whose hands the entire charge of the Austrian collection was placed, became interested, early in June, in the matter, and generously assisted the commissioner in the discharge of his duties. The press of Vienna, like that of all large cities where art and industry occupy the attention of a large portion of the inhabitants, lent their valuable aid to call the attention of the public to one more venture in addition to the exhibitions at Calcutta, Amsterdam, Nice, and Munich, which were in competition with it and under the auspices of the government. Notwithstanding the tariff rates and other drawbacks, including the brief time allowed for the preparation of exhibits, a very complete collection of Austrian art and industry, including the most beautiful paintings and wonderful articles in embroidered goods, has been forwarded to Boston.

*Exhibitors.***AUSTRIA.**

F. X. KATZMAYR, Commissioner.

In the exhibit from this nation will be found specimens of the best of glassware, useful and ornamental, from Bohemia, which has been long celebrated for its beauty and workmanship. China-ware in great variety. Wines and furniture from Hungary.

—
VICTOR AUGERER, Vienna.

1. Heliotypes, engravings, and photographs.

A. C. ANGER, Aicha (near Carlsbad), Bohemia.

2. China, in great variety.

—
ARTARIA & Co., 9 Kohlmarkt, Vienna.

- 3-5. Geographical and artistic maps.

JOHN BAYER, 29 Magdalenenstrasse, Vienna.

6. Glass and china goods.

—
F. K. BIRKINGER, Vienna.

7. Oil painting — Flower-piece.

F. BOLLARTH, 29 Graben, Vienna.
(By appointment, purveyor to imperial court.)

8. Laces of various qualities.

—
JEAN BOLZANI, SONS, Stein on Danube.

9. Fancy jewelry and metal ornaments.

HERMAN BRAÜNERT, 32 Theatregasse, Prague.

10. Drill-paper for trunk and box linings.

—
PHILIP BRUNNBAUER, 14 Hermann-gasse, Vienna.

11. Mouth harmonicas, various styles.

—
O. BRIOSCHI, Vienna.

12. Oil painting.

—
A. CHWALA, Vienna.

13. Oil painting.

—
S. DEVIDELS, Prague.

14. Lamb-skin gloves and gauntlets.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***AUSTRIA** — *Continued.*

ANTON DREHER, Klein Schwechat,
Vienna.

15. Beer.

ELLISEN ROEDER & Co., Vienna.

16. Letter and note papers.

SAMUEL VON FISCHER, Herend, Hun-
gary.

17. China-ware, various articles.

I. FLANDORFER, Oedenburg, Hun-
gary.

18. Wines of various kinds.

LA FERME DOBRUSKA, Bohemia.

19. Liquors of various kinds and quali-
ties.

J. E. GAISSER, Vienna.

20. Oil paintings.

CARL E. GEYLING'S ERBEN, 22 Wind-
müchlgasse, Vienna.

21. Stained-glass windows for churches,
private dwellings, etc.

C. GIANI, 21 Westbahnstrasse,
Vienna.

22. Textures and embroideries.

HANNA MALZ, Kremsier.

23. Malt.

COUNT HARRACH GLASS-WORKS,
Neuwelt, Bohemia, Austria.

24. Glassware in great variety.

HARNISCH & Co., Neusohl, Hungary.

25. Furniture of solid bent wood.

J. HAMZA, Vienna.

26. Oil painting.

J. HABALL, 37 Laudongasse, Vienna.

27. Liquorice-juice, and articles made of
liquorice.

J. L. HERMANN, 27 Griesgasse,
Vienna.

28. Silver-plated ware in great variety
for table and house use.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***AUSTRIA** — *Continued.*

EDWARD HÖLZEL, 5 Louisengasse,
Vienna.

29. Chromos and articles of school furniture.

DR. E. A. JUST, 33 Maerzstrasse,
Vienna.

30. Albumen paper for photographers.

KAHL & CO., Krondorf near Carlsbad,
Bohemia.

31. Mineral water, etc.

HERMAN KERN, Vienna.

32. Oil painting.

KLEINOSCHEG BROTHERS, Gratz.

33. Still and sparkling champagne wines.

JACOB & JOSEPH KOHN, 3 Burgring,
Vienna.

34. Furniture of solid bent wood.

GABRIEL KONEZ, Csongrad, Hungary.

35. Upper and lower section of waste-pipe.

JOS. LEITER, 11 Mariannengasse,
Vienna.

36. Apparatus for the withdrawal of warmth from and the supply of warmth to the human body.

M. LOVATTI, Vienna.

37. Oil painting.

A. LUTZ & Co., 6 Fleischmarkt,
Vienna.

38. Musical instruments and strings.

J. MARACK, Vienna.

39. Oil painting.

GUSTAV MARBURG, Freudenthal,
Austria Silesia.

40. Manufactured articles from sheep's wool.

41. Silk-damask goods.

LUCA MILLICHICH, Zara.

42. Maraschino cordial.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***AUSTRIA** — *Continued.*

R. RAUNEGGER, successor to Leopold Nagl, 28 Siebensterngasse, Vienna.

43. Articles of meerschaum, amber, and weichselwood.

JOSEPH. NEMETZ, 4 Somenhofgasse, Vienna.

44. Scales for chemists', apothecaries', and druggists' use.

PAUL OLTOSY & SONS, 51 Linien-
gasse, Vienna.

45. Umbrella handles, canes, pipes, tubes, etc., of weichselwood.

LEOPOLD POPPER & Co., Bielitz.

46. Woollen cloths, fancy and plain.

FRANZ QUERESER, Linz.

47. Moulds for jellies and puddings, double-lined steel.

ALEXANDER RADESICH, Trieste.

48. Mineral polishing liquid, paste and powder, for polishing metals, etc.

GUSTAV RANZONI, Vienna.

49. Oil painting.

C. REICHERT, Bennogasse.

50. Scientific and microscopical instruments.

REITHOFFER & NEPHEW, Vienna.

51. Soap-sheet books, manufactured of soap, *perfumed* for travellers' and excursionists' use, *carbolized* for physicians' use.

WILLIAM RIEDL, Graslitz, Bohemia.

52. Musical instruments.

W. AUGUST, Roesler.

53. Oil painting.

MATTHIAS SALCHER & SONS, Vienna.

54. Buttons covered with stuff, horn, and metal.

F. A. SARG & SON, Vienna.

55. Fancy soaps, candles, etc.
56. Glycerine, crude and refined.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***AUSTRIA** — *Continued.*

F. SCHMITT, Bohemisch-Aicha.

57. Sheep's-wool goods, various.

F. SCHARF, 12 Kolowratring.

58. Imitation diamonds (real gold and silver settings).

ALOIS SCHEIDL, Vienna.

59. Mouldings for frames (can be washed without injury).

SCHLÖGLMÜHL, Paper Manufactory,
Vienna.

60. Letter, note, and other papers.

GÖTTFRIED SCHREIBER, Gratz.

61. Biscuits and meal for infants' food.

C. SCHWENINGER, Jun., Vienna.

62. Oil painting.

JOHN STIFFT & SONS, Vienna.

63. Austrian and Hungarian wines.

64. Liquors, various kinds and qualities.

F. C. STOEHR, Prague.

65. Dolls, papier-maché and wax.

SOCIETY FOR REPRODUCING AND DE-
SIGNING ART OBJECTS.

66. Engravings, etchings, etc.

67. Various works of art luxury.

WILHELM THIE, 45 Schottenfeld-
gasse, Vienna.

68. Mouth harmonicas.

EM. THIEBEN, 15 Millergasse, Vienna.

69. Long and dress shawls, various qualities and colors.

THONET BROTHERS, Vienna.

70. Solid bent wood furniture.

JOHN TILL, Vienna.

71. Oil painting.

ANTON ULBRICH, Puellna, Bohemia.

72. Natural Puellna bitter-water (quarts and pints).

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***AUSTRIA** — *Continued.*

FRANZ UNTERBERGER, Innsbruck-Tyrol.

73. Wood carving — Tyrolese dance.
 74. “ “ Eyrrie.
 75. “ “ Poacher.
 76. “ “ The Youngest Brother.
 77. “ “ Tyrolese family scene.
 78. “ “ Farewell.

WILLIAM WAISS, Vienna.

79. Embroideries, table-cloths, etc.
 80. Embroidery machine in operation.

FRANZ WILHELM & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Vienna.

81. Austrian products and chemicals, ethereal oils, herbs, mine products, various drugs, etc.

JOSEPH ZASCHE, 15 Kärntnerring.

82. Fancy and plain china and porcelain sets, etc.
 83. Enamelled porcelain paintings.

ZÜNDHÜTCHEN & PATRONENFABRIK, (successors to Sellier & Bellot), Prague.

84. Cartridges and caps for pistols, etc., dynamite detonators.
 85. Cartridges and caps for hunting-guns, etc.

ZWEIG FRANKFURTER & Co., Graslitz, Bohemia.

86. Mother-of-pearl buttons.
 87. “ “ mosaic plates.
 88. Fancy goods (various) of mother-of-pearl.

MORKOWITSCH & SON, 8 Sandwirthgasse, Vienna.

89. Silver bracelets and brooches.
 90. “ lockets, chains, necklaces, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

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SWEDEN.



OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

THE kingdom of Sweden, covering an area of 170,979 square miles, has the distinction of being one of the first countries of Europe, in which statistics in relation to the number of population were obtained. At first, it was considered necessary to take the census every third year; but after a short experience, the interval was prolonged to five years, and subsequently to ten years, with local numerations taken annually, by which means a table is furnished, showing the births, deaths, and marriages, and the surplus of births over deaths. In December, 1881, the population was estimated at 4,565,668. The statute laws of the kingdom which formed the basis of the Regerings-Formen, or constitution, were amended in important particulars in 1810 and 1812, and in 1866. The will of the sovereign is not all supreme, although the king has absolute veto power, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. A Diet, consisting of two chambers, both elected by the people, exercises legislative functions in concurrence with the sovereign, but the right of imposing taxes is exclusively vested in the Diet. The First Chamber consists of 131 members; one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The



SOPHIA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

members are elected by the Landstings, or electoral commissions, composed of 25 representatives and the municipal governments of Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and Norrköping. Members of the First Chamber must be over 35 years of age, and a property qualification is required. Their services are unrewarded, and the term is nine years. The Second Chamber consists of 204 members, 64 of whom are elected by the towns, and the rest by the rural districts, the quota being one for every 10,000 inhabitants of towns, and one for every district of 40,000 inhabitants, and two for every rural district containing more than that number of population. The qualifications for voting are: to be a native of Sweden, to possess real property to the taxed value of £56, or farming for a period of not less than five years landed property to the taxed value of £333, or paying income-tax on an annual income of £45. Native-born citizens of 25 years of age, having possessed these qualifications for twelve months previous to election, are eligible to election for the Second Chamber. The members of this branch of the government hold their seats three years, and are paid from the public treasury at the rate of £67 for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The advisers of the king are called the Council of State, which consists of ten members, seven of them heads of departments, and they are responsible for the acts of the government. Two officers, Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ambudsman, or Attorney General, administer the government; the former controls the courts of law, and the administration of justice.

Oscar II., king of Sweden, is grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, and brother of Carl XV., who succeeded to the crown of Oscar, son of Carl XIV., Johan. He was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden, by the parlia-

ment of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810. Carl XV. was a poet of great promise, who died young. The king, Oscar II., was born Jan. 21, 1829, third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, and grandson of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. He married in 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, born July 9, 1836; and succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. The children of the king are: Prince Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858; married in 1881 to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Prince Oscar, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859. Prince Carl, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Prince Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

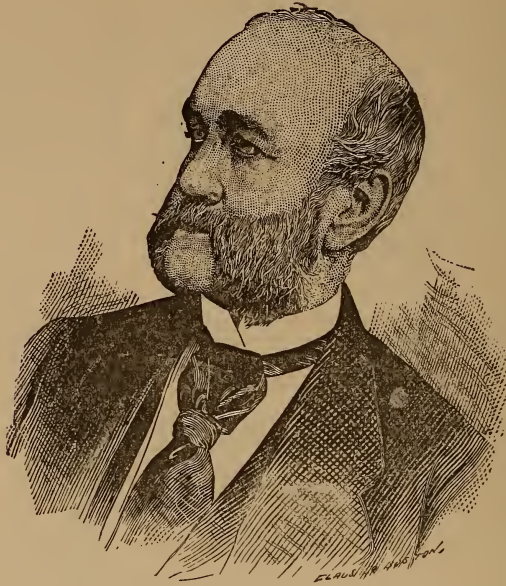
The trade of Sweden is principally with Great Britain, France, and Denmark, but it has considerable commercial intercourse with Germany, Russia, Norway, and our own country. Its importations consist of textile manufactures, iron wrought and unwrought, and coal. The exportations are bar-iron, butter, live animals, wood and timber including house-frames, and corn. A large increase in the latter is noticeable within the past ten years.

In 1880, the commercial navy of Sweden numbered 4,385 vessels of 560,693 tons; of this number, 772 vessels of 86,598 tons were steamers. Göteborg is the largest shipping port. The working of the coal and iron mines is an important industry, and calls for the constant use of machinery. In 1878, 15,821,520 cwt. of iron ore was mined in addition to 115,585 cwt. from lake and bog. In the same year there were produced 2,983 lbs. of silver, 25,565 cwt. of copper, and 947,635 cwt. of zinc ore. In 1878, the coal-mines in the southern portion of the country yielded 4,429,889 cubic feet of coal. Railway lines connect the capitals of the two countries. In 1881, the extent of the railway lines belonging to the kingdom was 1,365 English miles; the whole number being 3,830 English miles.

By the provisions of the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the king of Sweden by the king of Denmark, without the consent of its people, who declared themselves independent, and, convening their representatives at Eidsvold, adopted a constitution, and elected the Danish Prince Christian Frederik, King of Norway; but before the new king could ascend the throne, the two countries were united by the convention of Moss, with separate governments, constitutions, and code of laws, and a Council of State composed of representatives of both countries. In case there is no direct successor to the throne, a sovereign may be elected by the choice of both Diets in convention assembled.

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.

GERHARD GADE, United-States consul at Christiania, Norway, and commissioner from the Foreign Exhibition Association to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, is a native of Norway, and has represented the United States since June 25, 1869. He was commissioner to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and is distinguished for the zeal with which he has prosecuted projects of a world-wide significance, affecting his native land. In the latest venture, that of the Boston Foreign Exhibition, he became at once desirous that the countries to which he was commissioned by the association should make a display, alike creditable to the country and to the promoters of the scheme with whom he very willingly identified himself. On the reception of the news, early in April, he set the matter in a correct light before manufacturers and others, through the "Margenblad" of Christiania, and other newspapers, publishing



GERHARD GADE. COMMISSIONER TO SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK.

contributions from his pen; and visited Stockholm, Copenhagen, and other cities, in person, in each of which he secured the co-operation of the press, and renewed the interest of former exhibitors in international fairs. The duties, especially on paintings, which are considered too heavy, and a market hardly to be obtained, and the fact that a large Scandinavian art-exhibition was to take place in Copenhagen in the summer, materially interfered with sending artists' work early in the season; but efforts were made to induce them to forward pictures later, and manufacturers of terra-cotta, porcelain, and other wares, and mechanics' associations, were interviewed to good effect. Arrangements were made with Mr. E. L. Wilson of Boston, for some time connected with the Bell Telephone Company, to act as agent in Boston for Scandinavian exhibits; and Mr. Axel Kummeleher, a special agent, was also sent out from Copenhagen, who made friends of all with whom he came in contact socially and in the way of business, and his sudden death has been much lamented. He was present at the opening, and saw his collection tastefully arranged among the most conspicuous exhibits.

*Exhibitors.***SWEDEN.**

CARL AUGUST ROOSWALL.

1. Monitor horse-shoes, hammered by machinery after a new method.

E. A. BERG, Eskilsbunn.

2. Razors, with and without cases.

JOHAN AUGUST EILITZ, Eskilstuna.

3. Pen and pocket knives.
4. Corkscrews, etc.

ERIC HOLMBERG, Södertelje.

5. Safety-matches.

Mrs. C. A. KULLGREUS, Uddevalla.

6. Granite (polished and unpolished), from the celebrated quarry of Uddevalla, opened in 1844.

J. CEDERLUNAS SÖNER, Stockton.

7. Genuine Caloric Punch.

ALEX. WHALBERG.

8. Wood carving—Descent from the Cross.
9. Wood carving—A Wedding Party.

G. A. LEONARDSON, Orebo.

10. Violins. These violins are of the famous Amati model; and the maker is the first and only one who has succeeded in making an instrument like its famous model both in form and tone.

G. BILDT, Gottenburg.

11. Safety matches.

AD FAXE & SONS, Malmo.

12. Punch and cordials.

Visitor's Notes.

NORWAY.

THE kingdom of Norway has a total area of 122,869 English miles, and is divided into twenty provinces, or ams, with a total population, in 1880, of 1,925,000; the larger portion of which reside in agricultural districts, although Christiania has a population of 122,036, and the enumeration in Bergen amounted to 40,100 in 1879. The emigration to this country increased from 12,276 in 1871, to 20,212 in 1880. The constitution of Norway is of more recent date than that of Sweden, and was framed in 1814, vesting by its provisions the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, which is to represent the sovereign people. It is called the Grundlov; and the King is allowed to command the forces of land and sea, but has limited authority in matters of appointments and the veto power. He may not appoint other than Norwegians to public office under the crown; and, after a measure passed by the Storthing has been twice vetoed by the King, that body may pass it to be enacted without his consent. The constitution approaches nearest to being an expression of the will of the people, and is more arbitrary in its peculiar powers, than any other monarchy on the Continent of Europe. Since 1869 the Storthing has held annual sittings, and meets independently of any call of the Sovereign or his advisers. The franchise is granted, on a property qualification, to a citizen of twenty-five years of age; and, to be eligible for election, he must have been a resident of Norway at least ten years. Deputies are elected triennially by the people, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in the rural districts; and these deputies, meeting in convention, elect the representatives to the Storthing. If vacancies occur they are filled without an election, the person having received the next largest number of votes being entitled to the office. The Storthing, which is another name for Congress, is composed of two branches, — the Lagthing and the Odelsting, — each having its own president, vice-president, and secretaries, but the Lagthing having one-fourth the number of members. All bills originate in the Odelsting; but, should the Lagsting refuse to pass a bill twice passed by the Odelsting, the decisive action is obtained by a two-thirds vote in a convention of the two branches. The Storthing makes laws, including those regulating taxation, and can impeach and try ministers and judges of the supreme court. A strict surveillance is kept on the accounts of the public treasury; and at the close of the terms for which the members were elected, they are revised by five delegates chosen for the purpose previous to dissolution. The pay of the members is thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, and travelling expenses. The King, who seems to be a sort of royal governor, has a cabinet called a Council of State, composed of two ministers of state and nine councillors. Commercial statistics of Norway show, that, in proportion to the population, that country has the largest commercial navy in the world, the shipping amounting, in 1880, to 8,095 vessels, of 1,518,658 tons, manned by 60,832 sailors. The exports consist of lumber, fish, ice, bar-iron, and copper-ore; and the imports, of iron wrought and unwrought, and cotton and woollen goods. In 1882, the total number of railway lines under construction was 212; open to traffic, 759.

*Exhibitors.***NORWAY.**

TORSTEIN CHRISTENSEN FLADMOE,
Christiana.

1. Model of the old Viking-ship at Christiana, carved in wood.

—
C. BRANDT, Bergen.

2. Rugs of polar bears, brown and black bears, wolf, lynx, and fox skins.
3. Eider-down quilts.
4. Carriage-rugs, of black bears, wolves, etc.
5. Otter-skins.
6. Muffs, caps of various skins, etc.

—
SAMUEL B. MEYER, Bergen.

7. Tanned sole-leather.

—
DAVID ANDERSEN, Christiana.

8. Silver spoons, antique Norwegian.
9. Filagree jewelry, bracelets, necklets, etc.

—
EMIL LARSEN, 22 Kongens Gade,
Christiana.

10. Fur-skins of various animals.

—
ANDREAS J. KROGH, 12 Kirkegaden,
Christiana.

11. Scientific and optical instruments.
12. Drawing compasses, different styles.
13. " instruments, for engineers.

Visitor's Notes.

DENMARK.



CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK.

THE kingdom of Denmark, embracing the islands in the Baltic Sea and the peninsula of Jutland, has an area of 13,784 square miles, and a population of 1,969,039. The government is administered by the king and his cabinet, and a law-making body called the Rigsdag, or Dict, composed of the Landsting, 66 members, and the Folkething, 102 members, corresponding to our Senate and House of Representatives. Twelve of the Landsting are nominated for life by the crown, and the rest are chosen through electoral commissions by the people for a term of eight years. Citizens are eligible who reside in the district, and have reached their twenty-fifth birthday. The members of the Folkething are elected for three years, and must be at least twenty-five years of age. The time of the opening of the Rigsdag is the first Monday of October. The king is president of a state council of six members. Iceland, a dependency of



LOUISE, QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Denmark, has a constitutional government dating back to 1874. By the terms of the constitution, the laws are made by an executive body called the Althing, composed of 36 members, six appointed by the king, and 30 elected by the people; and a special minister is appointed by the king, and made responsible to the Althing, who is at the head of the administration. There are three magistrates, called Amtmands, who govern the western, the northern, and eastern districts; while the supreme local authority is vested in a governor, called the Stiftamtmand. Besides this dependency, Denmark has other possessions in widely separated portions of the world, — the Faröe Islands, Greenland, and the West Indies, — containing a population of 54,984.

Christian IX., the reigning king, was born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. In 1842, he married Louise, daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, born Sept. 7, 1817. According to the provisions of the Treaty of London of May 8, and also by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853, he was appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark; and on the death of King Frederick VII., he was crowned King of Denmark in 1863. Among the names of the children of the king, are several familiar to Americans. Offspring of the union are: Prince Frederick, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Princess Alexandra, born Dec.

1, 1844; married March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Prince Wilhelm, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; in 1863, elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of Georgios I., by the Greek National Assembly; married in 1867, to Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia; Princess Maria Dagmar (Empress Maria-Feodorovna), born Nov. 26, 1847; married Nov. 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia. Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853; married Dec. 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. Prince Waldemar, born Oct. 27, 1858. About one-third of the population is engaged exclusively in agriculture; and the danger of the concentration of land and capital in the hands of a few, which menaces many countries, is averted by a law which forbids the union of small farms into large estates, but encourages the division of land. Emigration from Denmark to this country has increased from 3,906 persons in 1871, to 7,985 in 1881. The trade of the kingdom, the larger portion of which is carried on with Germany and Great Britain, consists mainly of the exportation of agricultural produce, butter, corn, flour, and live animals, and the importation of cotton manufactures, coals, and iron wrought and unwrought; the value of the cotton manufactures amounting, in the year 1881, to £399,918, and of the iron to £207,022. The commercial fleet, consisting principally of vessels under 300 tons burthen, numbers 3,218 vessels, including 202 steamers of 51,984 tons. An increase in the number of vessels propelled by steam is noticed, and a decrease in sail vessels. The total length of the railways open to traffic in the kingdom is 980 English miles, 775 of which run through the islands of Falster and Lolland, with a terminus at the port of Nakskow, connecting with an English steamer; and a line through the middle and western part of Jutland, running as far as the German frontier. The exportation of raw sugar and rum from the West Indies is of considerable importance, amounting annually to from twelve to sixteen million pounds of raw sugar, and one million gallons of rum.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.*

DENMARK.

P. IPSEN's Enke, Copenhagen.

Copies of Antiques from the Munich Museum.

1. Vases, cup-shape, decorated.
2. " called "Olla."
3. Vase, called "Hydria," red figures.
4. " large, called "Amphora," twined ears.
5. Tureen, large, white flower decorations.
6. Jug, large, decoration later Lower Italian style.
7. Jug, large, decorated with palmettos.
8. Vase, large, from Girgenti in Sicily.
9. " Lekythos, used as an oil-vessel.
10. Cup, with sphinx (archaic).
11. Cans, "Oenochoen," for daily use.
12. Vase, Thyrrenic Amphora (friezes of animals).
13. Vases, Panathenaic Amphora, adjudged as prizes to the conquering hero at matches.
14. " large Amphoras.
15. Can, Cyprian oil-vessel to be hung by the ear.
16. Jug, Rhytra, drinking-cup, with head of Silen.
17. Jug, Rhytra, drinking-cup, with black calf's head.

18. Large vases, gilt decorations, Renaissance style.
19. Large vases, Grecian, friezes in figures.
20. Vases and jugs, in archaic styles, with decorations of animals.

*Copies of Vases, Jugs, etc., as found by Dr. Schliemann.**Figures, etc., by Thorwaldsen.*

21. Christ, Hebe, Ganymede, Venus, Jason, Mercury, Amor, Psyche, Vulcan, etc. Basso-relievos and groups.
22. The Panther Hunter, by Professor Jericon.
23. The Girdled Wrestler, by Mollin.
24. Antique Statues and Busts.

SEVERIN & ANDREAS JENSEN, Copenhagen.

25. Walnut cabinet, glass door.
26. " " inlaid.
27. " centre-table.
28. " gentleman's easy-chair.
29. " lady's easy-chair.

*Exhibitors.*DENMARK — *Continued.*

CARL EMANUEL GREN, 99 Gothersgade, Copenhagen.

Silverware, etc.

- 30. Photographs of manufactured works of art.
- 31. Tankard of silver (antique).
- 32. Jewel-cup of metal and silver.
- 33. Plate, of life in different parts of Europe.

MANSFELD, BÜLLNER, & LASSEN,
Copenhagen.

- 34. Cheese (bottled) rennet.
- 35. " " colored.
- 36. Butter (bottled) colored.

EMIL MÖLLER, Thisted.

- 37. Diamond chemical glue for glass, porcelain, etc.

JULIUS DIDERIKSEN, Rosenborg.

- 38. Vase in bronze, silvered and oxidized, designed by Mr. Dideriksen, and dedicated to the memory of the Danish author H. C. Andersen.

Miss H. DIDERIKSEN, Rosenborg.

- 39. Statue of a child—"I guess what Mother will say."

GERHARD HVEJSÈL, Lime.

- 40. School-maps of Denmark.

P. A. E. MÜLLER, Copenhagen.

- 41. Honey in various forms.

CHRISTIAN RÖNNE, Copenhagen.

- 42. Sculptured woods (various).
- 43. Writing-table, inlaid in tortoise-shell and brass, style of King Frederick the Third, of Denmark, 17th century.

FREDERICK F. WEDEN, Eisenore.

- 44. Table made of various woods.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***RUSSIA.**

IVAN ZOURABIANZ, Choucha. Caucasus.

1. White and yellow Khorassan silk.
2. Green Japan silk.

M. J. BOSTANDJIOGLA, MOSCOW.

3. Tobacco and cigarettes.

J. J. JELISIGIFF, MOSCOW.

4. Preserved fruits, caramels.
5. Honey and fruits in cans, etc.

N. P. LANIN, MOSCOW.

6. Champagne wine lemonade.
7. Pear and strawberry syrup, etc.
8. Preserved fruits, various kinds.

N. PRIEZZ, MOSCOW.

9. Mustards, plain and aromatic.

JOHN HOTH, St. Petersburg.

10. Cordage lines, oakum, etc. Tarred by the new process invented and patented by John Coulson of St. Petersburg.

A. & G. KUDREWZOFF, MOSCOW.

11. Preserves and confectionery.

M. A. POPOW, MOSCOW.

12. Pure distilled spirits.
13. " brandies, various ages.

E. G. VAN RIPER & SCHNEE,
MOSCOW.

14. Linens, laces, and embroideries.
15. Orenburg shawls.
16. Kezan soaps in cakes and bars.
17. Articles for toilet in great variety.

S. K. KOSLOFF, MOSCOW.

18. Gloves, mittens, furs, etc.

WORONZOW BROTHERS, MOSCOW.

19. Tea and coffee urns, in brass and silver plated. These are for table use, and the tea and coffee can be distilled as used.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***RUSSIA** — *Continued.*

- A. & J. ALSCHWANG, MOSCOW.
 20. Russian, Bulgarian, and other costumes.
 21. Embroideries (handwork).
 —
- ASAPH BANANOW, MOSCOW.
 22. Cotton goods.
 —
- E. E. ELISEJEFF, MOSCOW.
 23. Preserves, various kinds.
 —
- E. J. MEHLASS, Crakow.
 24. Plough.
 —
- P. E. LONKOWNIKOFF, MOSCOW.
 25. Ink, various kinds.
 —
- W. F. PETROFF, MOSCOW.
 26. Pictures.
 —
- R. BAUMGARTEN & Co., MOSCOW.
 27. Counting-house stationery.
 —
- C. F. WOERFFEL, St. Petersburg.
 28. Works of art in bronze.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***SWITZERLAND.**

G. E. CUENDET, 8 Rue Franklin,
Genève.

Albums, Portfolios, etc.

1. Portfolio of letters in relation to education.
2. Album of new designs and models in linear drawing.
3. Album of plants of Switzerland, with letterpress descriptions and explanations.
4. Portfolio of plants of elementary botany. —

KIRCH - DISTILLATION - SCHWYZ,
Schwyz.

5. Cherry brandy, vintages 1878-1883. —

A. SCHINDLER.

6. Distilled spirits, etc. —

FABRICCA TABACCHI, Brissage.

11. Cigars. —

F. L. GROBET, Vallorbes.

12. Files and engravers' tools. —

GORINI & Co., St. Gall.

13. Embroideries, various kinds.

Visitor's Notes

The New York Tribune.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

A large number of the readers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE have written to express their thanks for securing the valuable letters of Mr. Porter, showing the effects of British free trade upon the masses of the English people. A word to these friends. Apparently, the only issue the Democracy can raise in 1884 is that of free trade. They may not dare to, but Watterson says that "it is the only bit of patrimony they have left." Should the next Presidential campaign be fought on that issue, it will be a tremendous struggle. One thing is clear:—

The educational process ought to be carried forward by the friends of American industry with vigor until November, 1884. The free-trade theory is plausible, and the enemies of American industry are rich, reckless, and active. Free trade is taught in many of the colleges and universities, and it is advocated by various Republican papers which mistake the true sentiment of the Republican party on this especial point. A large number of organizations have been formed to propagate free-trade doctrines, and they are receiving the hearty support of every manufacturer in England. THE TRIBUNE is the only American paper, continental in its circulation and influence, which persistently and vigorously maintains the American doctrine of protection to home industry against British free trade; and the New-York Association for the Protection of Industry, of which Gen. Grant is a director, have publicly indorsed the TRIBUNE on this account.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE, including the Sunday edition, is \$12 per year, \$3 for three months. Without the Sunday edition, \$10 per year; \$2.50 for three months; \$1 for one month. The Sunday edition alone is \$2 per year.

THE TRIBUNE NEW YORK.

SPAIN.



ALFONSO XII., KING OF SPAIN.

A FOREIGN exhibition which did not include Spain would be like a dinner without wine, or minus the sparkle of ladies' eyes. If it is the land of conflict, it is also the land of warm feelings and proud hearts and firm friendships. As a nation it still has ambitious hopes. Spain virtually represents three nations. The Basque Provinces are like our New England, — hilly, with fertile valleys; and they furnish two-thirds of the sailors of the French navy. The inhabitants claim to be the oldest race in Europe, and antedate the Moors and Romans. Andalusia lies in the central portion, on a high plateau 1,100 feet above the sea. It is desolate and wind-swept; and its people are careless of the future, and fond of leisure. The inhabitants of Catalonia, who call themselves "the Catalons," claim to be a republic of themselves; and they are the most troublesome to the government, of any race in the country. That portion of the kingdom is, however, the centre of the manufacturing interests, and it is called



MARIE CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SPAIN.

the Birmingham of Spain. All the fabrics manufactured in the country are made there. No stock is raised except for the purposes of the ring, and goats furnish all the milk that is drank. All the butter that is known there is imported from America. The inhabitants subsist principally on fish, vegetables, and mutton. The best sherry is made in Xeres, by Gonzalez, Byass, & Co. It is kept in casks; and in 1881 this firm had on hand 31,000 pipes, holding about 120 gallons each, and 12,000 at the London docks.

Foreign capital, largely from England, is being worked in Spain to develop lead and coal mines, which are very valuable, and setting up refineries for the manufacture of olive-oil, the inhabitants being ignorant of the best methods. Iron-ore is shipped in immense quantities to Baltimore from Almeria, and the mines are rich in lead, iron, and quicksilver, all of which are worked by the English. Linares is the most important lead-producing district, and contains 805 mines, yielding 70,000 tons of lead annually. A lower price in recent times has, it is said, reduced the production. Eight of the mines are operated by Englishmen, and one-sixth of the yield is exported to England. The value of the English mining interests in Linares was given in 1881 as £560,000. England provides engineers, foremen, and machinery. The city of Linares has increased in population in the past few years, and now contains 45,000 inhabitants.

Alfonso XII., the reigning King of Spain, whose portrait adorns the present number, was born Nov. 28, 1857; son of Queen Isabel, eldest daughter of King Fernando VII., who was exiled in 1868, and abdicated in favor of her son in 1870. His father was the Infante Francisco. Having been proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, in 1874, Alfonso XII. began his reign in 1875, and in

1878 was married to the youthful princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, the youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. After only five months' union the princess died, and in the following year he married the Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria. Their infant daughters, of three years and one year respectively, are the Princesses Marie-de-las-Mercedes, and Maria Teresa. The principal article of export is wine, the value of that product exported to the United Kingdom in 1881 being £1,339,973, nearly two-fifths of the total value of the wine imports into the United Kingdom in 1873, which amounted to £8,267,326 in that year, and to £5,651,107 in 1881. Other articles of export are fruit, lead, pyrites of iron and copper, copper both ore and regulus, live stock, fruit, oranges, raisins, and nuts; from Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, unrefined sugar, tobacco, cigars, and hemp. The importations consist of yarns and linens, iron wrought and unwrought, coals, and cotton goods. In regard to the means of transportation, the railways are all owned by private corporations which have received large concessions from the government. During the reign of Alfonso, 2,000 miles of new railway-lines have been opened, and 3,000 more were in process of construction in 1882. The state telegraph-lines in 1880 were 10,070 miles in length. The port regulations cause great inconvenience, not only to foreign vessels, but between the ports lying on the coast. Baggage has to be examined on the passage between ports, and no one is allowed to land after sundown. The merchant navy consisted, in 1881, of 2,236 vessels, of a total burthen of 560,125 tons, an increase in the tonnage since 1868 of 192,355 tons. The recent revolt of the garrison, joined to the discontented peasantry, who, since the revolution of 1868, have become intensely socialistic, calls to mind the lines of Byron in "Childe Harold:"—

"Such be the sons of Spain, and strange her faith!
They fight for freedom who are never free;

Fond of a land which gave them nought but life,
Pride points the path that leads to liberty;
Back to the struggle, baffled in the strife,
War, war is still the cry, war even to the knife!"

THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS WORK.

MR. GEORGE OYARZABAL, Commissioner to Spain and Portugal, is a near relative of the late J. G. Loring, of this city, who went to Malaga when a boy, and whose father, Benjamin Loring, once carried on the business now conducted by Hooper, Lewis, & Co., stationers, of this city. Messrs. George and Edward Loring, the latter the manager of a railroad in Spain, are of the same family. Mr. Oyarzabal, a native of Malaga, was educated in Germany and in other parts of Europe, and is master of several languages. Soon after the war of the Rebellion he came to Boston; and on the return of Mr. J. G. Loring from Spain, he entered his employ, and remained with him until the death of Mr. Loring, about seven years ago. After settling Mr. Loring's affairs, he went to Philadelphia, and for a year or two was employed by Peter Wright & Sons, in charge of a department, subsequently filling the position of their agent in Baltimore. At the close of his business relations with the Philadelphia firm, he was engaged by a London banking house, to represent them at Manila, and at once proceeded there; but, notwithstanding he was born in that climate, his constitution was not proof against disease, and he was forced to change his residence to Malaga, where he has resided for the past few years, and until he was induced to present the aims and objects of the Foreign Exhibition of Boston to the artists, manufacturers, and merchants of Spain and Portugal. Since the 6th of March, when he received his papers as commissioner, Mr. Oyarzabal



GEORGE OYARZABAL, COMMISSIONER TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

has devoted his entire time and energies to the collection of an exhibit which should furnish something like a just representation of the state of art and industry in those countries to which he was appointed. The newspapers of Spain and Portugal, like those in all the thickly populated regions of the civilized globe, favored the project, and have printed notices of the exhibition, adding favorable comments. The *Diario do Governo* of Portugal, the *Commercio de Portugal*, and the *Noticias*, have taken great interest in the project, and have given space for the introduction of whatever suggestions might be made by the commissioner for facilitating the transportation of exhibits; although, in the exhibitions which are to be held in those countries this year, no applications for space have been made from United-States exhibitors. The commissioner also succeeded in awakening sufficient interest in Portugal to induce the owners of all objects of manufacture, industry, and art, to send over exhibits. On this subject the minister of war, Martinez Campas, was pleased to say that he would send from the national factory at Toledo an exhibit of Toledo blades. At a meeting held in Barcelona, great enthusiasm was manifested in favor of the Boston exhibition, and a petition was signed by all the exporters of art, industry, and commerce of Spain, requesting the minister of public works to grant a subsidy to defray the freight expenses of the exhibitors. Among exhibits *en route* from Spain, are wines, dried fruits, clay statuettes representing Spanish types, oil-paintings, palm-leaf hats, soap, shoes, hemp, cigarettes, boots and shoes, and playing-cards. One of the finest pieces of sculpture, from the chisel of the Spanish sculptor Vallmitjana, is on the way. "He is to sculpture," says Mr. Oyarzabal, "what Prodilla is to painting." There is an exhibit of sherry wine from Ernesto da Silva, of Lisbon, of His Majesty Don Fernando's household; also wines from Gonzalez, Byass, & Co., the largest wine-merchants of Oporto, and he also exhibits Spanish saffron, the bud and the bloom, and the saffron ready for market. The wine-casks come handsomely painted with the coat-of-arms of Spain.

Exhibitors.

SPAIN.

JOSÉ CUBERO GABARDON, 23 Pasage
de Heredia, Malaga.

1. Clay figures — Spanish costumes.

PLACIDO ZULOAGA, 10 Arenal, Madrid.

2. Artistical works in iron.

FELIPA GUIASALLO, Madrid.

3. Ornamental works in stone.

J. LAURENT & Co., Madrid.

4. Two albums, photographic views of
buildings, pictures antique and mod-
ern, objects of art, etc.

ANTONIO MUNOZ DEGRARIO, 62 Vic-
toria Street, Malaga.

5. Oil painting.

SERAFIN MARTINEZ DEL RINCON, Mal-
aga.

6. Oil painting.

JOSÉ GALLARDO Y GUZMAN, 7 Carme-
litas, Malaga.

7. Montilla wines.
8. Malaga “

CHARLES COWAN, Malaga.

9. Palm leaf (raw material).
10. “ “ braids.
11. “ “ hats.
12. “ “ various articles.
13. Clay jars, etc.

CLEMENS & PETERSON, Malaga.

14. Wines (various).
15. Dried fruits.

JOHN OYARZABAL, Malaga.

16. Wines (various).
17. Liquorice-root.
18. Honey, sweets, chestnuts, etc.
19. Mineral ores, etc.

JOSEPH GÄRTNER, 88 Calle de Gra-
nada, Malaga.

20. Oil painting.

JOSÉ ARIAS, 6 Calle Alta, Malaga.

21. Oil paintings.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*SPAIN — *Continued.*

FEDERICO VARELA & Co., Malaga.

22. Raisins, various qualities.
23. Palm-leaf hats, various patterns.

CAMPUZANO BROTHERS, Malaga.

24. Box raisins.

HORACIO LENGU, Madrid.

25. Oil painting.

ENRIQUE ESTEVAN, Madrid.

26. Oil painting — Spanish characters.

ANTONIO G. DE LEON, 7 Plaza Alvarez, Malaga.

27. Clay figures.

BERNARDO FERRANDEZ, Malaga.

28. Oil paintings.

ENRIQUE NAGEL, Malaga.

29. Oil paintings.

LUIS DE ABRISQUETA.

30. Castile soap, cigarettes, sugar, hemp, coffee, Spanish wines, model of turbine wind-mill.

MANUEL ALVAREZ FONSECA, Malaga.

31. Wax candles, ornamented.

SEGUNDO DE OLEA, 12 Calle de Comedias, Cadiz.

32. Spanish and American playing-cards.

ANTONIO DE LA ROSA, 18 Calle Columeta, Cadiz.

33. Shoes and boots.

JOSÉ MONTENEGRO, 11 Calle del Aire, Cadiz.

34. Oil Painting.

GONZALEZ, BYASS, & Co., Xeres de la Frontera.

35. Sherry wine — various kinds and vintages.
36. Dry Monopole champagne.

Visitor's Notes.

THE Council of the BOSTON EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS having decided that no samples of Wine shall be given in the building by the Exhibitors, the Visitors and Public are informed, that, by application to

MESSRS. MCDEWELL & ADAMS,
WINE-MERCHANTS AND GROCERS,
156 TREMONT STREET,
BOSTON,

they can be supplied with every information regarding the prices of the

FINE OLD AND CURIOUS SHERRIES

exhibited by

Messrs. GONZALEZ, BYASS, & CO.,

Jerez de la Frontera, SPAIN,

and

39 Broadway, NEW YORK,

grown in their own vineyards at Jerez de la Frontera, and comprising fine and rare specimens of

FINOS,

AMONTILLADOS,

VINOS DE PASTO,

OLOROSOS,

as well as old East India and other varieties; of all of which sample bottles may be procured.

MANZANILLA,

A very light and dry wine, recommended by physicians.

FINOS,

A very light and dry wine, recommended by physicians.

AMONTILLADOS,

A dry, mature wine, of high quality.

TULA,

The celebrated dinner wine, light, elegant, and soft.

NUTTY, No. 6,

Old and full-flavored.

VINO DE PASTO,

A high-flavored and superior wine for dinner use.

AMOROSA,

A specialty from G., B., & Co.'s vineyard of that name. OLD, high-flavored, and of great repute in Europe.

DUKE'S MONTILLA,

From the vineyards given to the Duke of Wellington by the Spanish nation.

And other rare specimens of the celebrated vintages of

1820 and **1809,**

as well as very choice old SWEET WINES, in the highest fashion at dessert, in Paris, and specially adapted for use by ladies.

CREMA, MOSCATEL, PEDRO JIMENEZ,

in cases of 12 bottles each.

Sample bottles may also be obtained, by purchase, of three of the finest wines known to exist in Spain, of which Messrs. McD. & A. possess a few hhds., which they confidently assert to be the finest Sherries ever seen in the city of Boston.

ROMANO CABINET, golden colored.

The celebrated VINTAGE OF 1847, from a Solera of the finest vineyards.

APOSTOLES OLOROSO, of unknown age, as supplied to the late Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., and several sovereigns of Europe.

*Exhibitors.*SPAIN — *Continued.*

HENRY CLANZEL, Maunabo, Porto Rico.

37. Bay-rum — clear in color, and superior in strength and pungency.

PEDRO DE VEGA Y MUNOZ, Seville.

38. Painting — The Admirers.

F. ASIS LOPEZ, 3 Espoz y Miña, Madrid.

39. Water-color — The Widow.
 40. “ “ A Provincial Girl.
 41. “ “ Billiard Party.
 42. “ “ External Worship.
 43. “ “ Valencia Flower-Vender.
 44. “ “ Last of the Spanish Arabs.
 45. “ “ Caprice.

EDUARDO LEON Y HERENA, 35 Calle de Serrano, Madrid.

46. Mineral-water from the celebrated spring of Marmoligo.

W. C. BEVANT & Co., Malaga.

47. Raisins in quarter boxes.

TRENOR & Co., Valencia.

48. Denia raisins.
 49. Vinaliza raw-silk.

ALCARAZ, Valencia.

50. Spanish saffron.

HIJOS DE YARRITU, Carrabauchel Bajo.

51. Pure Castile soap.

DON JOSÉ RUBERT, Palma, Island of Mallorca.

52. Shoes, various kinds.

FELIPE N. CASADO, Forrijos Street, Malaga.

53. Malaga raisins.

F. TERRATER & SORONELLAS, Tarragona.

54. Yellow and green olive oil.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*SPAIN — *Continued.*

LORENZO JARGAS & SONS, Barcelona.

55. Antique Moorish Arab chest of walnut, inlaid with bone, of great value for its artistic merit and antiquity.

PEDRO PLAJO & SONS, Figueras.

56. Liquors and wines.

MARQUIS OF MONTOLIN, Tarragona.

57. Wines, vintages 1840-1882.
58. Nuts for table use.
59. Olive oil.

PAUL LLORACH, Barcelona.

60. Natural aperient mineral water.

SALA POU & Co., Barcelona.

61. Refined sugar, four grades.

DAMARO BARO.

62. Group — The Chase.
63. " Hair-Dresser.

J. BATELO, Barcelona.

64. Cotton cloths — white and printed.

VINYAS & Co., Barcelona.

65. Ship bread and crackers.

HEIRS OF JOSEPH FITER, Barcelona.

66. Black silk mantilla.
67. Duchesse lace mantilla (black).
68. " " " (white).

ANTONIO GONZALEZ PINEDA, Barcelona.

69. Oil painting — Impossible.

PAUL MURET, Barcelona.

70. Mineral water.

JOSEPH PEREZ, Barcelona.

71. Wines, various kinds.

COUNT OF TORREGROSA, Torregrosa.

72. Wines, various.
73. Sweet oil.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***SPAIN** — *Continued.*

JUNCOSÁ SONS, Barcelona.

74. Chocolates, various qualities.

M. GUIZARD, Barcelona.

75. Dyed wools.

STEPHEN PLANA, Barcelona.

76. Mineral water (Robert Matamade).

77. " " (Sabates Llorasco).

VINCENT DOMENCH & Co., Barcelona.

78. Cordials, various kinds.

ANTONIO GILI & SON, Barcelona.

9. Figure with embroidered raiment.

MANUEL PORCAR & UNCLE, Barcelona.

80. Olive oils.

FRANCIS LLORENS, Barcelona.

81. Pencil drawings.

82. Oil paintings.

DR. COLL, Barcelona.

83. Casts — human muscular anatomy.

ALEXANDER PLANELLA ROURE,
Barcelona.

84. Paintings in sepia.

85. " in water-colors.

86. " on metal.

87. " in oil.

CHARLES A. LAEDERICH, Barcelona.

88. Cylinder engraved upon cotton.

SEBASTIAN RICART, Barcelona.

89. Spanish lustre.

PHILLIP COMABELLA, Barcelona.

90. Pharmaceutical preparations.

PEDRO ANTONIO PIZA, Barcelona.

91. Oil of almonds.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***SPAIN** — *Continued.*

BUREAU OF PROTECTION TO SPANISH PRODUCTS.

92. Books relative to the industry and fine arts of Spain.

FRANCIS P. YSAURA, Barcelona.

93. Candlesticks, lamps, censers, tabernacles, reliquaries, chalices, cups, crosses, croziers, etc. Bronze varnished, plated, or gilded (for church use).
 94. An ascenser for measurement of fluids; hydrometer, capacity guaranteed against water at any pressure.
 95. Water-gauge.

A. M. LLASAT, Tortosa.

96. Wines.

J. B. CORIS, 11 Glory Street, Malaga.

97. Oil painting — Marine View.
 98. “ “ Fishermen.
 99. “ “ Fishermen.

ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, Barcelona.

100. Statutes and Regulations of the Association.
 101. Technological and Industrial Review. Ten volumes and a portfolio.

HENRY LAMOLLA, Lerida.

102. Annisette.

J. MARTI & SON, Barcelona.

103. Cat-gut musical instrument strings.
 104. “ bass strings, which contain in their interior gut-strings covered with metal and with silver, and also those whose interior is made of silk, of the same kind.

JOSE GORDON, Malaga.

105. Raisins from American seeds, and grafted on Spanish vines.

ESTEBAN DE LA REYEZ, Cadiz.

106. Oil painting.

EDWARD LORING, Malaga.

107. Raisins, various qualities.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*SPAIN — *Continued.*THE ARTILLERY CORPS OF THE
SPANISH ARMY.

- 108. Field-piece, ten pounder, with full appurtenances.
- 109. Swords, large and small, Toledo blades.
- 110. Daggers, etc, with enamelled Toledo blades.
- 111. Shells, shot, etc.
- 112. Iron and steel bars.

Visitor's Notes.

FRANCIS FALKNER'S OLD IRISH WHISKEY.

First made in Dublin, A.D. 1780.

EUROPEAN DEPOTS:

36 DAWSON STREET. DUBLIN. 83 GRAFTON STREET.

LONDON BRANCH: 40 CHARING CROSS.

THIS Fine Old Spirit, famous in Ireland for the last century, will prove an agreeable surprise to those who are only familiar with the Irish Whiskey usually shipped to the Colonies and America.

Its refined flavor is imparted by age only,

and it possesses in the highest degree all the characteristics of the finest spirit.

It is distilled by the most approved method, from the best materials only; and, being matured in bond for many years, all the unpleasant flavor and unwholesome properties are eliminated by the process of time; while in the case of much of the imitation whiskey now exported, the imperfections of new spirit are attempted to be disguised by the addition of flavoring ingredients. Such an article, however palatable, must be injurious to health.

REAL IRISH WHISKEY, such as **FALKNER'S** is guaranteed to be, when partaken in moderation, produces exhilaration, followed by no unpleasant consequences, — no injury to digestion, discomfort, or headache.

Taken at meals, diluted with cold water; as punch, with hot water; or with aerated waters of all kinds, — it forms a valuable aid to digestion. It is constantly recommended by the Medical Profession as the most wholesome and acceptable of all alcoholic stimulants, — before the best of brandy.

The genuineness of this famous **FALKNER WHISKEY** is guaranteed by each bottle being cap-suled, and each cork branded **FRANCIS FALKNER**.

FRANCIS FALKNER is Purveyor of Whiskey and Wine to the Austrian Court; has taken gold medal for his Whiskey at the New Zealand Exhibition; first prize at the late Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; is Purveyor to the Calcutta Exhibition, at present in course; and has the honor of supplying the following Naval and Military Messes and Clubs in the United Kingdom and the Colonies; viz., —

MILITARY MESSES. — Tenth, now Lincolnshire Regiment; Eighteenth, now Royal Irish Regiment; Ninth, now Norfolk Regiment; Thirty-ninth Brigade Depot; Twenty-fifth, now King's Own Borderers; Seventeenth, Lancers; Thirty-first Brigade Depot; Fourteenth, now West Yorkshire Regiment; Eighty-sixth, now Royal Irish Rifles; Ninetieth, now Scottish Rifles; Twelfth Brigade Depot; Seventy-fifth, now First Gordon Highlanders; Fourth, King's Own, now Royal Lancaster; One Hundredth, now Leinster Regiment; Thirty-ninth, now First Dorsetshire; Royal Artillery (in India and Great Britain); Eighteenth, Hussars; Seventy-sixth, now West-Riding Regiment; Eighty-second, now Second South Lancashire; Fortieth, now First South Lancashire; East Surrey Regiment; Fifty-ninth, now Second East Lancashire; Forty-seventh, now North Lancashire Regiment; Fourteenth, now Prince of Wales' Own; Forty-eighth, now Northamptonshire; Second, now Suffolk; Durham Light Infantry; Sixty-seventh Brigade Depot; Ninety-seventh, now Royal West Kent; Royal Dragoons; King's Own Rifles; Eighteenth, Hussars; Brigade Canteen, Curragh Camp.

NAVAL MESSES. — H. M. S. Wild Swan; H. M. S. Lord Warden; H. M. S. Achilles; H. M. S. Curacao; H. M. S. Valiant; H. M. S. Belleisle; H. M. S. Audacious; H. M. S. Swifsure; H. M. S. Orion; H. M. S. Linnet; H. M. S. Arab.

CLUBS. — The Reform, London; Union, London; Wyndham, London; New University, London; Kildare Street, Dublin; The Thatched House, London; Clare Club; The Royal St. George Y. C., Kingstown; Galway Club.

Goods come in cases of 12 (twelve) imperial bottles.

JOHN PEARCE,

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Commissioner to Ireland, Foreign Exhibition,

BOSTON, MASS.

PORTUGAL.



LUIS I., KING OF PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL comprises six provinces with a total area of 36,510 English square miles, and a population of 4,160,315; and, in addition to this, the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 square miles, with a population of 259,800 inhabitants, and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles, and a population of 130,584. In 1878 it contained two cities whose population numbered over 50,000: these were, Oporto, with 105,838; and Lisbon, with 246,343 inhabitants. The colonies situated in Africa and Asia embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles, with a population of 3,306,247. The Cape Verde Islands are the most important possessions of Portugal, and comprise nine principal or inhabited islands. These islands provide coaling stations for vessels on the way to Brazil and the west coast of South America. Slavery was abolished in the Portuguese colonies on the 29th of April, 1879, by a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal, in 1858.

We present a portrait of the reigning king, Luis I., born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. He succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; and was married Oct. 6,

1862, to the Princess Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. The children of this marriage are Prince Carlos, Duke of Braganza, born Sept. 28, 1863; and Prince Alfonso, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865. Luis I. is the second sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg. He has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about £82,000. Queen Pia has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or £13,300; and Prince Ferdinand, the king's father, 100,000 milreis, or £22,200; the total number of grants to the royal family summing up £126,888. King Luis I. has the distinction of being the first European monarch who has subscribed to a public telephone-exchange. He has had his town residence, Ajuda Palace, connected with one in Lisbon. It is reported that the royal family will travel through Europe this year, with the Infante Don Carlos; Dom Fernando and the Countess Ecla being of the party. The ex-king of Portugal, His Royal Majesty Dom Fernando, who is known to Bostonians on account of his marriage with a lady of this city, has taken great interest in the Exhibition, and will send a collection of antique works of art from his own museum. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as the male line; but if there is competition, the male has the preference. The general government consists of the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the "moderating" authority vested in the king; the House of Peers, or the "Cámara dos Pares," and the House of Commons, or the "Cámara dos Deputados;" and these when spoken of conjointly are called the "Cortes Geraes." The Peers, one hundred and fifty in number, are selected for life by the sovereign; and the same authority appoints the president and vice-president of the upper branch. Since 1864, "certain qualifications" have been necessary for the appointment of peers by the crown. The members of the second chamber are elected by all persons possessing an annual income of £22. The deputies must have an annual income of £89, except members of the learned professions. There are 94 electoral districts, returning 149 deputies. The members are elected for four years; the annual session lasts three months, and the deputies enjoy a remuneration of about 10s. a day. The king has no veto on a law passed twice by the House.

All laws relating to the army and general taxation must be first introduced in the chamber of deputies. The cabinet is divided into seven departments; and the president has also a council of state, consisting of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The council of state embraces the leading ministers of past or present cabinets, and in 1882 consisted of twelve members. The prevailing faith is Roman Catholic; but other views of religion are permitted, and the ancient religious establishments are in a state of great poverty, caused by the confiscation of their property in 1834. At that time the monasteries and nunneries had an annual income of nearly a million sterling. The national debt was much reduced by this means, but the priesthood has been left an income scarcely sufficient to keep them from want. There are 500 Protestants in Portugal, and they are of foreign birth. The minister of the interior is the head of a council of education, which manages the public schools of the country. By the Act of 1844, all children are compelled to attend public instruction; but the law is constantly evaded. Since the law was made, however, there has been slow but evident progress in the cause of education, and public interest has been excited, so that, in 1862, there was one scholar to every thirty-six inhabitants. There is one university, Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has 5 faculties, 46 professors and lecturers, and from 800 to 900 students. There are lycées which give secondary instruction to 3,000 scholars; and in one of the ancient monasteries (the one at Belem) there is an asylum for orphans and abandoned children, containing 900 inmates. In 1882-83 the government will expend on public education £193,033. The total annual revenue of Portugal amounts, this year, to £6,589,779; and the total expenditure to £7,839,195, the public debt amounting to £2,908,738.

The army is recruited partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment, and all young men of twenty-one years of age are obliged to serve. In

1882 there were 78,200 officers and men on a war footing. For one half of the drafted soldiers the time of service is eight years, three to be spent in the regular army, and five in the reserve; the remainder belong to the second reserve. But the revenue does not provide money enough to support such an army, and in 1882 the entire strength of the army was reported as 26,059, rank and file, mostly on foot; the cavalry numbering 3,241, and the artillery 2,709, officers and men. The number of troops in the colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, and a reserve of 9,500 men. The navy consists of 31 steamers and 16 sailing-vessels, the steamers carrying 94 guns. The largest iron-clad is the corvette "Vasco de Gama," built at Blackwall, Eng., of 1,497 tons burthen, carrying two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The "Rainha de Portugal" and "Mindello," also built at Blackwall, carry eight guns, one a 40-pound Armstrong cannon. The navy has 233 commissioned officers, and is manned by 3,034 sailors. The total exports in 1881 to the United Kingdom were valued at £3,357,012.

*Exhibitors.***PORTUGAL.****H. DRU DRURY, Funchal-Madeira.***Madeira Wines.*

1. Bottles of Tinta (red).
2. " Bual (rich).
3. " Sercial (dry).
4. " Malmsley (sweet).
5. " East India voyaged.
6. " Pale Roda voyaged.

ANJOS & SILVA, Lisbon.

7. Lime in crude state.
8. " for medicinal and manufacturers' use.

**NICHOLAS DE BRITO PINTO GUEDES,
Malaga.***Works of Art and Manufacture, etc.*

9. Artistic china of Caldas, Porto, and Madura.
10. Tiles, mosaics, and mats.
11. Embroideries and laces.
12. Sofas and chairs of straw.
13. Linens, silks, and old embroideries.
14. Silver objects, old and new.
15. Cork wood, and articles made from it.
16. Portuguese earrings (antique).
17. " cheese, salad oils, vinegar, wines.
18. Carved-wood show-cases.
19. Many other objects.

JOHN H. ANDRESEN, Oporto.

20. Wines, various vintages, 1787-1881, white and red.
21. Wine spirit.

MIGUEL DE SOUZA-GUEDES, Oporto.

22. Port wines, twenty qualities and ages.

J. PALUGUNE, Oporto.

23. Wines, vintages 1787-1811.
24. Distilled spirits.

Visitor's Notes.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



KING KALAKAUA.

THESE Islands are a group of seven inhabited islands, forming a broken chain of high land, in the North Pacific Ocean, distant from San Francisco 2,100 miles. They are of volcanic origin, having in the past ages been thrust boldly up, from the ocean bed, in succession, in a line from north-west to south-east. The volcanic energy ceased as it progressed southward, thus leaving a series of extinct crater-mountains along the chain from the northern island Kauai to the southern island Hawaii. Only in the southern point of this latter island, are the volcanic forces at present in an active and living state, being there confined within the vast bulk of Mauna Loa (the great mountain) which lifts its head 13,600 feet above the sea. Upon the summit and on the flanks of this mountain, displays of volcanic fires and of other volcanic phenomena are not infrequent: eruptions of lava at times light up its rugged sides, or the trembling of its crust tells of the pent-up giants restrained within. On its eastern flank, thirty miles from the coast, and 3,000 feet above the sea, is the famous crater of Kilauea, a place of easy access to the tourist, where a constant exhibition of boiling, incandescent lava and volcanic pyrotechnics, in the fiery lake of Halemauau, awaits the admiration of the curious, or the examination of the scientist.

The islands are separated from each other by deep sea channels, varying in width from forty to ninety miles. Each has a central peak, or a series of them, whose sides, sloping more or less sharply down to the sea, form along the coasts the arable and pasture lands of the country. This coast-belt is broken into valleys and ridges, and tilted plains, by the deep and rambling seams which score the mountain-sides, thus giving the country great unevenness, and a precipitous contour, but adding greatly to its picturesqueness and



QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

beauty. Upon the windward, which are the showery sides of the islands, this belt and far up the mountain is covered with grasses and forest, and the luxuriant vegetation of the semi-tropics; while on the leeward or dry sides, as a rule, barrenness, naked rock, and sterile soil prevail. The dry water-courses, and the total absence of living streams, attest the insufficiency of the rain-fall, and render the region unresponsive to the cultivating hand of man. But the physical aspects of the group and its scenery, even in the arid districts, are impressive and attractive. The bold and broken outline of the mountain-tops, their sides ploughed deep with glen-like valleys filled with trees and falling waters, the flashing of the sea along and upon all the surf-beaten shores, the mantle of ever-living verdure, the cloud-capped summits, and over all the bright effulgence of the perpetual summer sun, constitute pictures which are ever delightful and pleasing.

Honolulu, the capital of the kingdom, situated on the island of Oahu, has a population of 15,000. Here is the residence of the King, his Majesty Kalakaua, who ascended the throne in 1874, and of his Queen Kapiolani. Both of these royal personages have contributed articles for the Hawaiian exhibit. The Palace and other public buildings in Honolulu are fine and admirable structures; while many elegant private residences, and commodious business places, adorn the town.

The government is a limited monarchy. There is a written constitution with a legislative assembly, which meets biennially, the representatives to which are elected by the people. The King is advised by a council of four ministers, who are responsible to the assembly. The present head of the council, and premier, is his Excellency Walter M. Gibson. The judicial branch is represented by the Supreme Court, over which presides Chief-Justice Francis A. Judd. The jurisprudence of the country, and the practice of the courts, are analogous to, and follow closely, that of the United States and England.

Honolulu is the chief seaport; whence the bulk of the exports is shipped, and where the imports are received and distributed. It is the centre of commercial activity. The internal commerce of the group employs ten steamers and forty-one sailing-vessels; its foreign is shown by arrivals in 1882 of 258 vessels, tonnage, 172,619; and departures, 247 vessels, tonnage, 165,985. Under the Hawaiian flag, trading foreign, were forty-four arrivals and forty-one departures. Under the American flag were 179 arrivals and 175 departures. Honolulu is connected with San Francisco through the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. whose Australian line of steamers touch every month, and by the Oceanic S. S. Co., whose new and well-appointed steamers run bi-monthly. The passage is six days.

The official reports for 1882 show the exports to be \$8,229,016; imports, \$4,974,510; revenue derived from customs, \$505,390; total revenue of the government, \$1,200,000. The number of passengers arriving during the year, 5,475; departures, 2,598; passengers *in transitu*, 4,932.

The commerce of the group is in the progressive stage due mainly to the intimate commercial relations entered into with the United States in 1876. The consequences of this convention have been the almost entire absorption of the trade of the group by the citizens of the United States. Through the remission of the Hawaiian duty on American goods, their consumption has risen during the past seven years from \$724,267 to nearly \$4,000,000 annually. The suggestive fact appears, that the present consumption of American produce and manufactures by the Hawaiian population has reached \$45.44 *per capita*, a figure largely above that of any other country with which the United States have commercial dealings.

The population of the group is of mixed nationalities, the natives, or aborigines, still holding the preponderance numerically; with them also through the elective franchise, rests the deposit of political power. The foreign population is increasing, for the rewards held out to private enterprise and honest labor are just now attracting immigrants and capital. But the group is still sparsely populated. With their unoccupied lands, and great fertility, they are capable of sustaining a much more numerous people than they at present possess.

The salubrity and evenness of the climate are remarkable. Subject to daily variations of temperature not exceeding 5° or 10°, and annual extremes ranging according to season from 52° to 90° Fahrenheit, or an average of 72°; with an atmosphere tempered by constant winds, which have traversed the cooling surface of the ocean for thousands of miles, in each or every direction,—the climate presents a uniformity and healthiness which may challenge the world elsewhere.

The people are essentially agricultural and pastoral in their pursuits, hence their exports consist solely of the produce incident to their occupations.¹ The islanders have no manufactures. For what they wear, in large measure for what they eat, for what appliances or machinery they need to expedite their industries, or for what they need to contribute to comfort or luxury of living, they are dependent upon their near or more distant neighbors. Their exports consist principally of unrefined sugar, which in 1882 amounted to 114,177,938 lbs.; rice, 12,169,475 lbs.; coffee, skins, hides, wool, and tropical fruits. Their imports consist of the usual list of things necessary to the daily wants of civilized life. Their progressive foreign trade is indicated by its rise in volume from \$3,695,406 in 1875, to its present figure in 1882 of \$13,273,526.

The Hawaiian Commissioners having the exhibit in charge are Hon. Henry A. Peirce, Hon. J. Mott Smith, and Ed. M. Brewer, Esq.

¹ Of the total area of the group, about 396,800 acres are fit for pasture and cultivation of all kinds, and of this amount 100,000 acres will cover the lands available for cultivation of sugar-cane. This cultivation is the leading farming pursuit, somewhat over 40,000 acres being now devoted to it. The first sugar-plantation was started at Koloa-Kauai, by Boston men, with Boston capital, amid all sorts of discouragements and obstacles for want of implements and animals; about 1842, the first field was broken up with a plough drawn by men. Its earlier crops were of the crudest raw sugar. Koloa, which has ever since been under cultivation, is now a plantation, giving annual crops of 600 tons. The plantation has survived, while its pioneer owners sowed where others have reaped.

*Exhibitors.***HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

His Majesty KING KALAKAUA.

1. Wardrobe made of *Kon* and *Koa* and other furniture woods.

Her Majesty QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

2. Ladies' hats and fans, made by native girls, from the fibre of sugar-cane and squash-plants.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT, Honolulu.

3. Specimens of native woods.
4. Mallets used in making "*kapa*," or native cloth.
5. Stone pounder used in making "*kapa*," or native cloth.
6. Stone adzes.
7. Sandals, made from leaves of the "*Ki*" plant.
8. Kapas, or bark-cloth quilts.
9. Cotton in the pod, and blossom. Sheaf of growing rice.
10. Braid for hats; made from the stem of maiden-hair fern, also from rind of the flower-stalk of the sugar-cane, and of the squash stem.
11. Ivory and bead necklace, time of Vancouver.
12. Hair wristlet, with ivory ornaments.
13. Necklace and purse, of mimosa-seeds.
14. Horse-hair braid, used in making lassos and saddle-girths.
15. Hat made from sugar-cane stalk (with shell band).
16. Woods and barks used as drugs (10 specimens).
17. Specimens of palm, bark, hemp, and hair, used in manufactures.
18. Specimens of fruits, wool, rice, tobacco, and soils.
19. Sulphur and lava, from Kilauea crater, Hawaii.
20. Building-stone from quarry at Waiannae, Oahu.
21. Sugar-cane and sugars from plantations at Ookala, Halawa, Spenur, Harwaikna.
22. Photographs, shells, etc.
23. Building-stone from quarry of Wainae.
24. Saddlery of island manufacture.
25. Sulphur and lava from the crater of Kilauea.
26. Books, maps, newspapers, drawings, etc.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***HAWAIIAN ISLANDS**—*Continued.*

PAUL DE LA NUX, Artist.

27. Painting—Mouth of Hanalei River,
Kauai.
28. Painting—Settlement, north side of
Oahu.
29. Painting—Village of Waialua, Oahu.
30. “ Rice-plantation and Lake
in Ewa, Oahu.
31. “ Sugar-mill at Waianae,
Oahu.

R. LOVE, Honolulu.

32. Crackers and hard-bread.

HENRY MAY, Honolulu.

33. Kona coffee, and arrowroot from
the manioc.

BOLLES & CO., Honolulu.

34. Canned pine-apples.
35. Arrowroot flour.

Miss W. A. CLARKE, Honolulu.

36. Transparencies.

Miss AUSTEN, Honolulu.

37. Transparencies.

F. HORN, Honolulu.

38. Guava jellies and tamarind pre-
serves.

J. W. ROBERTSON & Co., Honolulu.

39. Book-binding, various styles.

J. E. HOOPER, Honolulu Steam
Mills.

40. Two kegs of rice.

G. D. GILMAN, Honolulu.

41. Case containing Hawaiian necklaces
and ornaments of various kinds.

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***WESTERN ISLANDS.**

F. S. STIMSON & Co., Fayal, Azores.

1. Handwork embroideries.
2. Aloe lace goods, straw goods.

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T. RIBIERE, Fayal.

3. Straw goods, in various styles.

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OSCAR F. WEEDEN, Fayal and St. Michaels.

4. Lace scarfs, worked with straw.
5. Napkins, tidies, etc., made by hand.
6. Baskets, various sizes.

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JOAQUIN BEN SAUDE, Azores.

7. Pottery of various kinds.

COLOMBIA.

NATHAN APPLETON, Panama.

1. Relief plan of the Panama Canal.
2. Drawings of dredging machines.
3. " of excavators.
4. Maps of the canal routes.
5. Plans of buildings and hospitals.
6. Specimens of tropical vegetation.
7. Photographic views on the isthmus.
8. Specimens of agates, shells, and corals.

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JOSEPH B. STEARNS.

9. Pre-historic pottery from ancient graveyards at Chiriqui (the oldest pottery yet discovered in America).
10. Stone spear and arrow-heads.
11. Stone figures of animals, etc.

VENEZUELA.

A. YBARRA, Caraccas.

1. Ybarra coffee, from private plantations.
2. Oriental chocolate, prepared from best cocoa and pure cane sugar, and unadulterated.
3. Caraccas cocoa.

BRAZIL.



DOM PEDRO II., EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

THE Empire of Brazil, embracing an area on the American continent second only in extent to that of the United States, comprises 3,275,326 English square miles, extending from north to south 2,600 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 4,000 miles, and from east to west 2,770 miles, containing a population, in 1872, of 9,448,233. This census did not include the wandering tribes of aborigines, which are estimated at about 250,000 souls. Eight hundred square miles of territory are drained by the river Amazon and its tributaries. The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco; the first, with a population of 274,972; the second, of 129,109; and the third, of 116,671. Slavery legally exists in the country; but the number of slaves has diminished from 2,500,000 in 1850, to 750,000 in 1882, through a system of gradual emancipation, which received the imperial sanction in 1871.

Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria, whose portrait with that of the Empress Theresa is given with this article, was born Dec. 2, 1825, and succeeded to the



TERESA, EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

throne on the abdication of his father in 1831; crowned, July, 1841. He is distinguished for scientific attainments of a high order, and a discernment which enables him to perceive the elements of progress in reciprocal commercial relations bearing upon his favorite pursuits, as well as upon the development of the mineral wealth of his country; and his friendly feeling toward our own country has been shown in his treatment of citizens of the United States resident in Rio de Janeiro, in whom he has taken an interest which has been in the highest degree appreciated. The Empress, to whom he was married in 1843, was born in 1322, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies, and has, by her charities, which are the outgrowth of a remarkably gentle and kindly disposition, won the hearts of her subjects and retained their sincerest respect. The daughter of the Emperor is the Princess Izabel, Crown Princess, born 1846; married in 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born in 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours of the "ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orleans." The children of this marriage are Prince Pedro born in 1875, Prince Louis Philippe born in 1878, and Prince Antonio born in 1881. The kingdom was established in 1815 by a colony which had been formed in 1807, by the royal family of Portugal, who fled to Brazil. In 1822, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe, Dom Pedro, eldest son of João VI., of Portugal, was chosen Perpetual Protector of Brazil, by a National Congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro. In October, of the same year, he was chosen Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector, and in 1831 he abdicated the crown in favor of his only son, the present Emperor. The Empire is divided into 20 provinces and one neutral municipality; and the Government consists of a Senate of 58 members elected for life, and the Chamber of Deputies numbering 122 members elected for a term of four years. A senator must be forty years of age, a Brazilian by birth, and he is required to possess a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or £160. They receive for the session a salary of 3,600 milreis, or £360. The pay of the Deputies is 2,400 milreis, or £240, besides travelling expenses. The session commences May 3, and

continues over four months. The executive power lies in the Sovereign, but is exercised through his ministers, who are selected by himself. The members of the cabinet are the Premier and Minister of Finance, and the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, of Agricultural and Public Works, of War, and of the Navy. There is also a Council of State, consisting of 12 ordinary and 12 extraordinary members selected by the Emperor for life. Each province is governed by a president appointed by Government, and a legislative assembly elected by the people for two years. The revenue of the Empire is derived from direct taxes, customs duties laid on exports as well as imports, and extraordinary receipts by loans and the issue of paper money by the Government. The total internal and foreign debt of Brazil in 1882 was £85,655,660; and in the budget estimates for 1882-83, the receipts are put down at 128,960,700 milreis, or £12,896,070, and the expenditure at 129,823,735 milreis. The Central Government supports two schools of medicine, two law schools, a military and a naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic school. In 1881, there were 5,785 schools for primary and secondary education attended by 188,843 pupils, but compulsory education is not now existing throughout the Empire. The army numbers 13,500 in time of peace, and 32,000 on the war-footing, and according to official reports at the beginning of the present year there were actually under arms 11,333 men; 7,242 infantry, 2,140 cavalry, and 1,951 artillery. The naval force consists of 402 officers and 3,180 men. The total number of steamers is 43, and the largest armored ships are the *Javary* and the *Solimoes*. The naval arsenals are situated at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and *Dadario de Motto Grosso*. The commerce of Brazil is carried on principally with Great Britain and the United States; and one of the objects of the Foreign Exhibition is the establishment of a steamship-line direct from Boston to some port in Brazil, probably Rio de Janeiro. That city is celebrated for the beauty of its natural surroundings, and its harbor is called the finest in the world. The bay is described as about 16 miles in length by 11 in width, and contracts to about one mile in width at the mouth, which, opening toward the south, affords ample protection for shipping. Opposite Rio de Janeiro, across the bay, is the beautiful city of *Nitheroy*, the capital of the province. In 1882, the total length of the railways in the Empire was 2,517 English miles open for traffic, and 1,780 in process of construction; the state owning six lines, and the larger portion of them having been built with the guaranty of the interest on the capital by the Government. The telegraph system is also under control of the Government. The soil of Brazil is especially productive of mineral wealth, its strata glistening for long distances with precious stones, and its depths "set solid" with mineral ore. The growth of its forests, polished to the highest finish, is used for decorating the costliest structures of the Old World and the New; in beauty and variety excelling the production of all other countries. The most important agricultural product is coffee, which is raised in quantities sufficient to furnish more than half the coffee-consuming nations of the world. Other exports are cotton, rum, and cigars. The manufactures include cotton cloth made in factories established by Americans, silks, soap, chemicals, bronzes, and ribbons. There are also founderies for the manufacture of iron bridges, and some steamships have been built.

In the exhibition of 1851, Brazil had 4 exhibitors; at the French Exposition of 1855, there were 4 exhibitors; in London in 1862, it had no exhibitors; at Paris in 1867, it had the first official exhibit, at that time, sending in all 376 exhibits, 98 of which were devoted to agricultural products; at the Vienna exposition, Brazil had 268 exhibitors, and took 202 prizes.



DR. D. W. C. VAN TUYL, COMMISSIONER TO BRAZIL.

Dr. D. W. C. Van Tuyl, Commissioner to Brazil, from the Foreign Exhibition, is a well-known citizen of Rio de Janeiro. He has secured for himself in that city the respect and esteem of its inhabitants. As a patron of art, he is best known for his collection of statuary by Pettriel, the famous Italian sculptor, whose statue of Tecumseh, in Washington, is recognized as a work of art. Much credit is due to Mrs. Van Tuyl for her admirable representations of the fruits of Brazil, in wax, which will be seen in the Brazilian exhibit.

THE COMMISSIONER'S WORK IN BRAZIL.

THE work of the commissioner for Brazil, appointed by the Foreign Exhibition Association, was undertaken later than most of the commissions, and among a people not too familiar with Boston and the advantages of a closer intimacy with the section of the United States in which our city is situated. The result of the somewhat restricted labors of the Commissioner, Dr. D. W. C. Van Tuyl, has, however, shown a degree of earnestness; and the gentlemen of high official position, who have lent their names to further the enterprise, have manifested an intelligent comprehension of the demands of the situation, far beyond what might have been expected in a country so remote, and with customs differing so widely from our own. The attention of the United-States consul general at Rio de Janeiro, Gen. C. C. Andrews, having been called to the project, Dr. Van Tuyl was assured of his co-operation and earnest desire to

facilitate the enterprise. The secretary of the Brazilian Agricultural Society promised, in the earliest stage of proceedings, to arrange an exhibit of agricultural products; and the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works was much pleased with the enterprise, and promised to use his best endeavors to facilitate it, especially by making it known in the different provinces throughout the empire. Articles in favor of the Exhibition have appeared from time to time in the Journal of Commerce, and other papers published in Rio de Janeiro and in various parts of the country. Accordingly, an interesting collection will be offered to inspection, which, while it does not pretend to be a representation of Brazilian arts and products, will constitute an exhibit of far more interest than any yet brought to the notice of the North-American public. There is a good prospect of the transfer of the Brazilian exhibit from Amsterdam at the close of that exposition. Among the objects most highly valued, which come direct from Brazil, are a full exhibit of sugar, coffee, and *mate* or Paraná tea, and feather flowers from a famous establishment: also seven original paintings, some of them having hung in the palace of His Majesty Dom Pedro. The list of pictures includes *El Roubo de Galatea* (seven feet square), another of Brazilian fruits, St. Jerome, Venetian scene on the Grand Canal; and one representing the famous sculptor Pettrich, author of *The Dying Tecumseh*, making the marble bust of the present emperor.

*Exhibitors.***BRAZIL.**

Dr. D. W. C. VAN TUYL, Commissioner, Rio Janeiro.

1. A native tea-service.
2. Brazilian mats.
3. Gum waterproof cloak.
4. Straw hats, finished and unfinished.
5. Brooms, brushes, wooden shoes, vegetable rope.
6. Orange-wood toothpicks.
7. Fruit and flowers in wax.
8. Oil painting—The Rapture of Galatea.
9. “ “ Brazilian Fruits.
10. “ “ Scene on Grand Canal.
11. “ “ Artist in his Studio.
12. Native woods, a full assortment.
13. Coconut and fibre.
14. Household articles of orange wood.
15. Baskets, ropes, made from fibre.
16. Model of boat used on the Amazon.
17. Natural products of country around Rio Janeiro.
18. Shoes, plain and ornamented.

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Mdlles. N. & E. NATTE, Rio Janeiro.

19. Flowers, fans, etc., from feathers of South-American birds.
20. Humming and other birds (mounted).
21. Bugs, beetles, etc., in great variety.

Visitor's Notes.

GUATEMALA.

THE republic of Guatemala, which, prior to 1839, formed part of the confederation of Central America, has an estimated area of 41,830 English square miles, and is divided into twenty-two provinces. According to a census of 1881, it contained a population of 1,252,497. About two-thirds of this population are Indians, and the rest are of European descent. The capital is Santiago de Guatemala, containing a population of 55,728 inhabitants. The republic is governed by a constitution by which the legislative power is vested in a national assembly elected for six years. The executive power is vested in a president, who is elected by the people, the suffrage being universal. The government is administered by six departments, — of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Public Works, of War, of Finance, and of Public Instruction. Gen. Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala, was elected May, 1873. His administration was prolonged from October, 1876, and he was re-elected in 1880 for six years. The commercial intercourse of Guatemala with other countries consists in the exportation of indigo, cochineal, coffee, and other agricultural products, and the importation of textile fabrics. The estimated value of the total exports in 1881 was \$4,084,348, and of the imports \$3,991,098. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States. Early in the summer, Mr. J. Abrahams of Fall River made application for space in the Foreign Exhibition in behalf of merchants and others from Guatemala, and acquainted President Barrios with the purposes of the association; and in August, advices were received from the president that the transportation of exhibits would receive his attention. The catalogue of exhibits arrived Sept. 6, from Antonio Batres, Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, and Salvador at New York, sent to the Exhibition by the government of the republic of Guatemala; and later on the announcement was received that Florentine Souza, Esq., now representing that government at the exhibition, had been appointed commissioner by the Guatemalan government.

GEN. J. RUFINO BARRIOS.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA.

J. RUFINO BARRIOS was born in the city of San Marcos, at the foot of the Andes, in 1835, son of Don Ignacio, who sent him to a private school in his childhood, and, later on, to the capital of the republic, that he might there perfect himself in mathematics. At the close of his studies, he embraced the career of a notary public, obtaining his diploma from the court of justice. In 1869 he undertook the struggle for the upsetting of conservative rule; and, after a series of engagements, — in all of which he was the soul of the army,

infusing bravery into the hosts of Don Miguel Garcia Granados, — he made his victorious entry into Guatemala on June 30, 1871. The success of the battle-fields of San Lucas and Tierra Blanca has been attributed to his valor and fearlessness, leading a handful of brave men against an army of six thousand soldiers. He sustained Don Miguel Garcia Granados as provisional president for two years, being repeatedly obliged to pacify the population of the eastern portion of the republic, where the then quite powerful clerical party caused frequent insurrections against the new order of things to take place. He was elected president of the republic by an immense majority; and, during his administration, he was influential in making important changes in the laws. These are embraced in the new national codes of law that have superseded ancient Spanish legislation, — religious liberty sanctioning the exercise of all faiths and the free search for truth; the liberation of capital from dead-hand holdings, thereby imparting life and movement to agriculture and industry; the laying of lines of telegraph, spreading a network of intercommunication over the length and breadth of the national territory; popular instruction disseminated with a liberal hand to every inhabited portion of the republic; the redemption of the "censo," a sort of entail fastened on certain lands of great extent and arable importance, which was a permanent hinderance to agricultural expansion; the re-organization of the army, and the introduction therein of a severe discipline, securing the preservation of peace; the building of railroads, and the making of wagon-roads, both vigorously taken in hand and fostered by the administration; the conclusion of a frontier-treaty with Mexico, which established a safeguard of tranquillity on its boundary, and dispelled a threatening war-cloud which is continually hanging over the country, ever ready to burst; the increase of the nation's income through the instrumentality of wise, economic legislation, and the formation of associations of great practical importance. Every branch of the public service receives his attention, and he communicates individually with the people, receiving their petitions personally. His popularity has gained for him the title, "Benemerito de la Patrie."

*Exhibitors.**Visitor's Notes.***GUATEMALA.**BUREAU OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
OF REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

1. Photographs of natives of Guatemala.
 2. " " landscapes in "
 3. " " city of "
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4. Treatise on Native Civil Rights, by Ferdinand Cruz Valdero. 1882.
 5. Codes of the Republic of Guatemala.
 6. Constitutional Law of the Republic.
 7. Messages of J. R. Barrios, President of the Republic, to the National Legislative Assembly.
 8. Replies of the Legislative Assembly to the Messages of President Barrios.
 9. Orations delivered on the Anniversary Days of the Independence of Central America.
 10. Diary of the Sessions of the National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala for the Third Year of the First Constitutional Period, March 1 to April 30, 1882.
 11. Organic Laws and Regulations of the Department of Public Instruction.
 12. Lessons in Administrative Rights, by A. S. Gonzales. 1882.
 13. The Gautemalteco: Official Journal. 1882.
 14. El Ferro Carril, or The Railway: copies of a periodical of that name.
 15. An Equitable Catalogue of the Laws of Guatemala to the Year 1869. 3 vols.
 16. An Abridgment of the Laws of Guatemala to the Year 1869, in 3 vols.
 17. Summary of the Laws promulgated by the Democratic Government of the Republic of Guatemala from July 3, 1871, to June 30, 1881, in 2 vols.
 18. Memorials from the Office of the Secretary of State of the Government of Guatemala, 1879-1883.
 19. Report of the Scientific Commission of the National Institute of Guatemala, upon the Subject of the Volcanic Phenomena in the Lake of Ilopango, 1880.
 20. Compendium of Universal History by Pujol Valero, 1880.
 21. The same, 2 vols. 1878, 1879.
 22. Literary and Historical Miscellany, by Pujol Valero.
 23. History of the Revolutions of Central America, by A. B. Marure. 2 vols. 1877, 1878.
 24. History of Central America, by J. Milla. 2 vols. 1879-1882.

*Exhibitors.***GUATEMALA** — *Continued.*

25. General Principles of Mechanics, by Dr. D. Gonzales. 1882.
26. Elementary Arithmetic, by Dr. D. Gonzales. 1879.
27. Politico-constitutional Catechism, by R. G. S. 1882.
28. Rules for Keeping Accounts in the Offices of Landed Property of the Republic of Guatemala.
29. Letters to Eugenie, by Freret. 1882.

WOODS.*From the Province of Low Verapaz.*

30. Vanilla, cypress, guava, laurel, lignum-vitæ, orange-tree, walnut, mahogany, dog-tooth, oak, ebony, etc.

Province of Santa Rosa.

31. Cinnamon tree, ebony, cocoa, cortés, manilla, black oak, etc.

Province of High Verapaz.

32. Colay, cucan, cocoa, plum-tree, tronador, guamo, ojamal, caulote.

Province of Huehuetenango.

33. Mulberry dye-wood, Solomon wood, small sapota, pomegranate, etc.

Province of Retalhuleu.

34. Trumpet woods.

Province of Totonicapan.

35. Hunca Madreño, laurel, cherry, olive, etc.

Province of Suchitepequez.

36. Volador, cork-wood, bell-wood, red-wood, etc.

Province of Amatitlan.

37. Mescal, yema de huevo.

Province of Zacapa.

38. Mulberry, stone wood, peacock, almond, white walnut, olive, chocolate, pepper, sapota-tree, white ebony, blood-wood, white and black aripin, pipe-wood, dwarf lemon, etc.

Province of Jalapa.

39. Peacock's-tail, quinine, mango, chestnut, costarica, soap-wood, paradise, pepper, dwarf orange, black thorn, apricot, etc.

Province of Escuintla.

40. Dwarf pomegranate.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.*GUATEMALA — *Continued.*

FRUITS, CEREALS, ETC.

THE PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC,
MESSRS. OTTON BLEULER & CO.,
PERLAN and RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL
HERRERA, Mr. BACHANTIN, and
others.

From the Plantations Tumbador, El Porvenir, Nahuatancillo, St. Helena, etc.

41. Coffee first and second qualities, in the berry, in the parchment, marketable, ordinary shell, small shell, and large husk.

Mr. BALLADARES, J. LARRANDO, J. F. MAZAIRAS, S. SOLOGAISTOA, Mrs. A. M. DE RIVAS, and others.

From the provinces of Suchitepequez, Solola, Escuintla, La Esperanza, etc.

42. Cocoa and double colored cocoa.

D. MONTENEGRO, B. ALVARADO.

43. Indian corn, large white and small yellow, also speckled white, striped, black, half-red, variegated, and four months' corn from various provinces.

Provinces of San Marcos, Jalapa, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Solola, etc.

44. Wheat, oats, and barley, various kinds.

Provinces of Retalhuleu, Escuintla, Jalapa, Santa Rosa, etc.

45. Rice in the ear and hulled.
46. Beans, curved, black, white, red, pole, etc.
47. Linseed, pulse, alberija, chick pea, etc.

M. M. HERERA, Province of Sacatepequez.

48. Flour (El Portal), 3 grades, also flour from other localities.

Provinces of San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Zacapa, Escuintla, etc.

49. Starch, potato, and dwarf cassava.

J. J. RODRIGUEZ, Province of Sacatepequez.

50. Sugars from the plantation "Capetillo," in loaf, cubes, etc.
51. Sugars, Muscovado, first and second qualities.

VARIOUS EXHIBITERS.

P. A. OLIVA, Quezaltenango.

52. Blanket woyen of colored wools.

Visitor's Notes.

*Exhibitors.***GUATEMALA** — *Continued.*

NATIVES OF JUTIAPA.

53. Woollen cloth.
 54. Dress goods, palm-leaf hats, native costumes, worked napkin, silk apron, colored lace, shawl, hammocks, baskets, sole-leather, etc., from a large number of contributors.

FRANCIS SARG, Coban (High Verapaz).

55. Barks: cascarilla, casca, copalchi, chiquique, quina, etc.
 56. India-rubber, from banks of river Salinas.

Province of Low Sacatepequez.

57. Seeds of salva chio, useful in the preparation of a refreshing drink, and yields an oil superior to linseed oil.

Province of Retalhuleu.

58. Vegetable tallow.

Province of Zacapa.

59. Red gum, black and white deer's eye, sand box tree, cypress, fig-tree.

ALBERT CECILES, St. Philip.

60. Vanilla.

RAYMOND GARCIA, Rodeo.

61. Yellow and Castilian wax, India-rubber, marsh mallows, gum arabic, vegetable and balsamic wax.
 62. Brandies, various qualities.
 63. Wools, white and black, rough and cleansed.
 64. Anisette, rum.

Provinces of Suchitepequez, Verapaz, Escuintla.

65. Brandy, red apple, cinnamon, and peach.
 66. Cotton, white, yellow, and red.
 67. Tobacco and cigars, in the leaf and manufactured.

Province of Amatitlan.

68. Cochineal, seed, and first and second quality.
 69. Cochineal, white, first and second quality.

Province of Quezaltenango.

70. Sulphur, and sulphur and alum.

Provinces of Guatemala, Zacapa, Jalapa, etc.

71. Fire-stone, ochre, gypsum, marble, iron, alum, mica, coal, asbestos, quartz, marble, and many other minerals.

Province of Izabal.

72. Gold-dust.
 73. A great variety of medicinal herbs and roots from the various provinces.

Visitor's Notes.

SAN SALVADOR.

THE republic of San Salvador, comprising an estimated area of 7,225 English square miles, with a population of 554,785, about 10,000 being of European descent, dissolved its connection with Honduras and Nicaragua in 1853, and is governed by a constitution, the provisions of which are carried out by a Congress composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former with 12 and the latter with 24 members. The head of the administration is a president, who is elected for four years; and his advisers are a cabinet formed of the ministers of the interior, of war and finance, of foreign affairs, and of public instruction. Don Rafael Zaldivar y Lazo, president of San Salvador, was elected provisional president in 1876, successor of Don Andres Valle, president from Feb. 1 to April 25, 1876. The regular administration of public affairs has been seriously interfered with in recent years by the substitution of "pronunciamentos" and military appointments for elections by the people. The native population are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also to a certain extent in manufactures, and in the working of iron-mines. The staple products are indigo, coffee, sugar, and the balsam of Peru, which is cultivated in the region bordering on the Pacific coast, called Costa de Balsamo. The capital is Nueva San Salvador, built in the immediate neighborhood of the ancient site where the city was founded in 1528, by George Alvarado, and has been destroyed by successive earthquakes and eruptions of the Tzalco volcano near by. The trade of San Salvador is mostly confined to the United States and Great Britain. Coffee and indigo are the principal exports; but very little satisfactory information can be gained concerning the commercial intercourse of the republic with other nations, as it is massed with that of other states of Central America.

Sr. Don Jacobo Baiz, consul-general of San Salvador at New York, has rendered the Foreign Exhibition great service as agent in New York for exhibits from San Salvador and Guatemala, and representative from San Salvador at the exhibition.

*Exhibitors.***SAN SALVADOR.**

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The general character of these articles is the same as those from the neighboring Republic of Guatemala, and consists of—

Woods, Barks, etc.

1. Cypress, mahogany, oak, ebony, etc.
2. Dye woods of various descriptions.
3. Fruit woods, various.
4. Cascarilla and medicinal roots.
5. Medicinal herbs.
6. Vegetable tallow.
7. Coffee, cacao, etc.
8. Indian rubber, gums (various).
9. Cereals of various kinds.
10. Fibrous woods for manufacturing.
11. Mineral ores.
12. Silver, gold, and platina ores.

Manufactured Articles.

13. Spirits, various kinds.
14. Cigars of native tobacco.
15. Honey and wax.
16. Ropes of various kinds and strength.
17. Sulphur, asbestos, etc.
18. Linseed and other oils.
19. Smelted gold ore, pure.

Visitor's Notes.

Exhibitors.

WEST INDIES.

DAVID T. BUNKER, Surinam, Dutch
Guiana.

1. Tile, from roof of the sugar-mill in which the Empress Josephine was born, in Martinique.
2. Cocoa-nut and mahogany seeds.
3. Cocoa-pods, stone axe, calabash, spoons, and bowls.
4. Indian pottery and baskets.
5. Antidote for rattlesnake-bite.
6. Hammock, and fibre of century-plant.
7. Bush rope, a parasite grown down from trees.
8. Doll, in costume of negroes in Surinam.
9. Full dress of an Indian woman of British Guiana.
10. Photographs of Guiana Indians.

—
T. C. A. DEXTER.

11. Gutta-percha, wood, bark, and leaves of the tree.
12. Gutta-percha, milk or gum of the tree.
13. Gum-copal, or locust gum, from trees in Surinam.
14. Rock sulphur, from Island of St. Kitts.

—
HENRY MICHELSEN, St. Thomas.

15. Bay-rum, pure.

—
ABRAHAM WATSON, Georgetown,
Demerara.

16. Patent Self-making Ice-cream Freezer and Cool Drink Refrigerator combined. (*No manual labor required.*)

—
L. B. SMITH, Curacoa.

17. Jewelry of various kinds.

—
DR. A. SOLOMONS, Surinam.

18. Cacao, in pod and cracked.
19. Cacao plants in pots.

—
BARNETT BROTHERS, Surinam.

20. Native woods and herbs.

Visitor's Notes.

Exhibitors.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

JUAN LOPEZ DE VILLAVICENCIO,
Havana.

1. Havana tobacco leaf.
2. Tobacco plant, various stages of growth.
3. Tobacco plant, various preparations.
4. Chairs and boards, as used in Havana City.

DELORES DE LA PUENTA, Havana.

5. Magnesia.

A. S. TANEZ, Havana.

6. Architectural plans for warehouses.

W. A. WILLIAMS, Barres.

7. Asphalt for roads, walks, etc. The analysis of this gives of bitumen 73.05, the other parts being water, silica, aluminum, oxide of iron, and of waste one per cent.

MEXICO.

EMIJIO CARAZO, Vera Cruz.

1. Marble pillars, statuettes, letter weights.

AMARDO FLETES, Tepic.

2. Cigars and tobacco.

A. PEREZ, City of Mexico.

3. Hammocks made from fibre, extra strength and durability.

Visitor's Notes.



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CATALOGUE

Foreign



Exhibition

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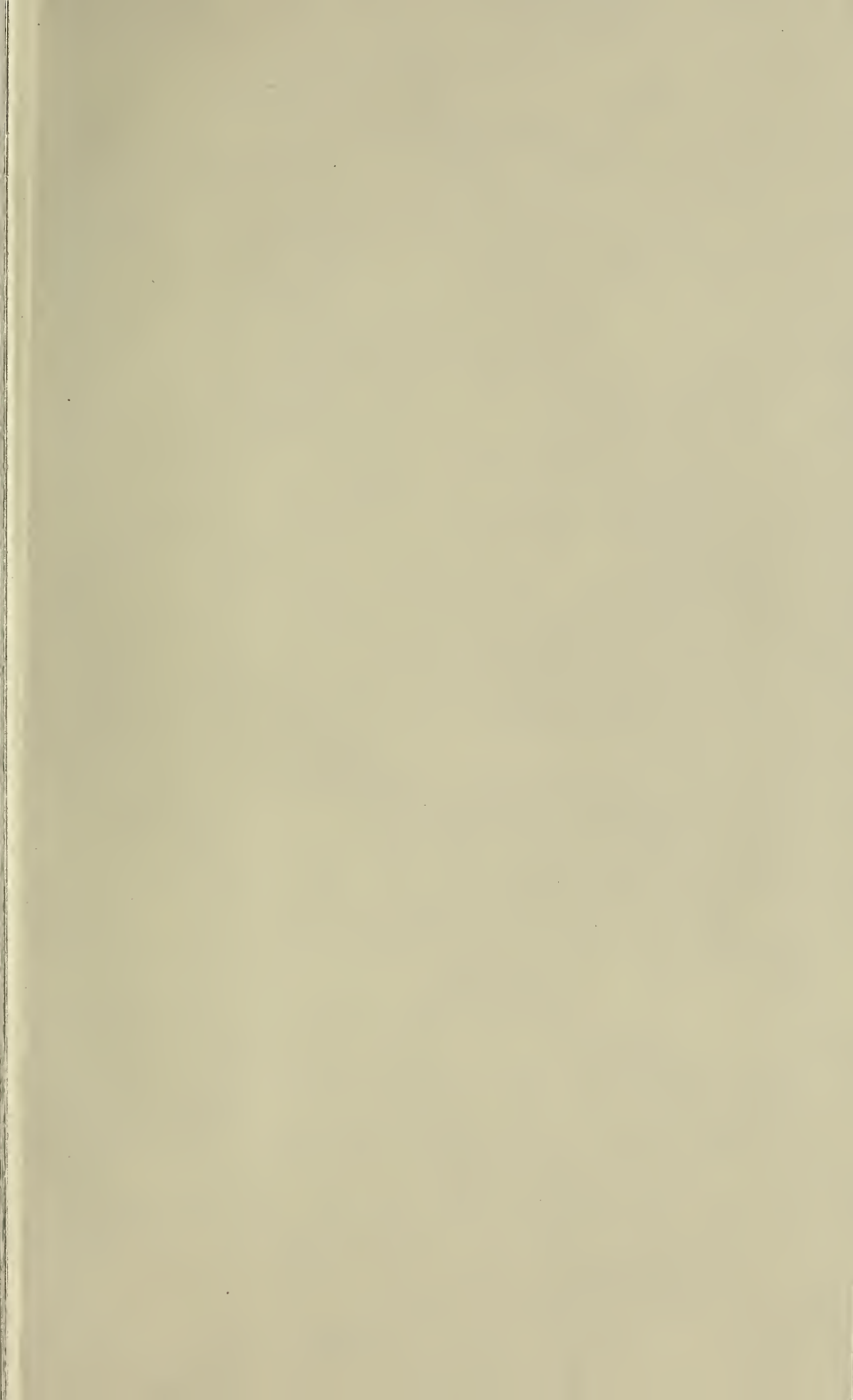
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