

CARLTON HOTEL, LONDON.

These hotels are said to be the leading hotels of the English Metropolis, and, being located in the midst of "Clubland" and the principal Public Buildings, Houses of Parliament, Theatres and the best Shops, they naturally enjoy wide popularity among the most exclusive American and foreign visitors to London. When we say that both are "Ritz Hotels" it is unnecessary to mention their attractions as regards accommodation and luxury. The Ritz Hotel enjoys full views of the Green Park, Buckingham Palace, Devonshire House and grounds, and the whole length of Piccadilly. The Carlton stands in the best part of the historic Pall Mall, noted among other things as having been the favorite promenade of early English Royalty. The centre picture shows the celebrated Ritz Hotel Fountain.

RITZ HOTEL, LONDON.

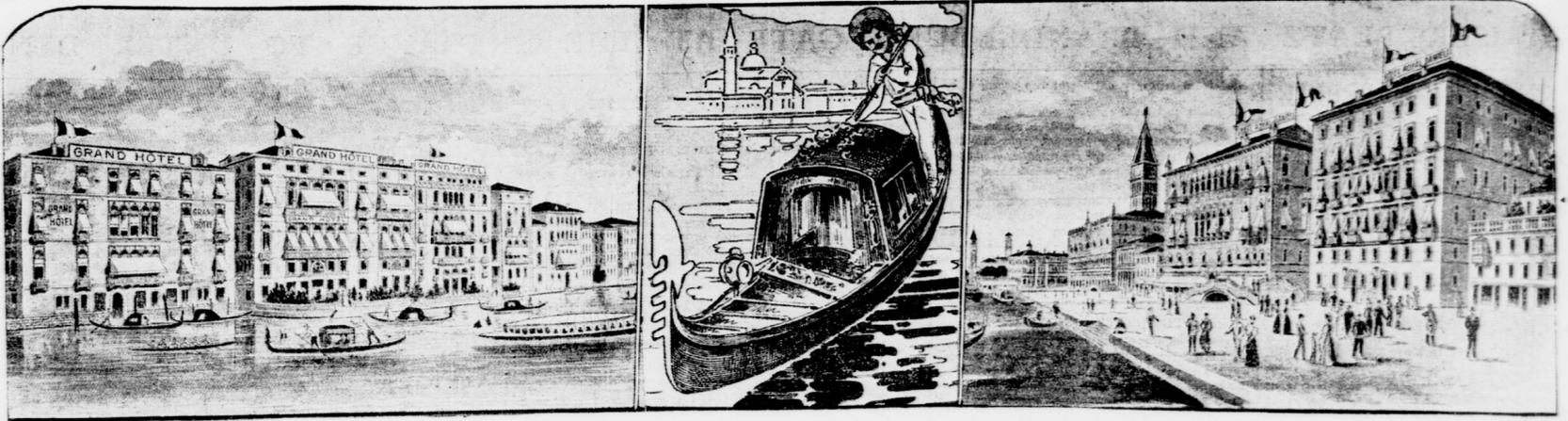
ery, adjoining the museums, has much to reward the visitor.

OUTSIDE OF BERLIN.

The environs of Berlin may be seen by a trip on the railroad encircling the city. From the Brandenburg gate one goes through the Tiergarten, the popular park, and the Zoological Gardens to Charlottenburg, the lake and forest of Grunewald and thence by a trip of sixteen miles to Potsdam.

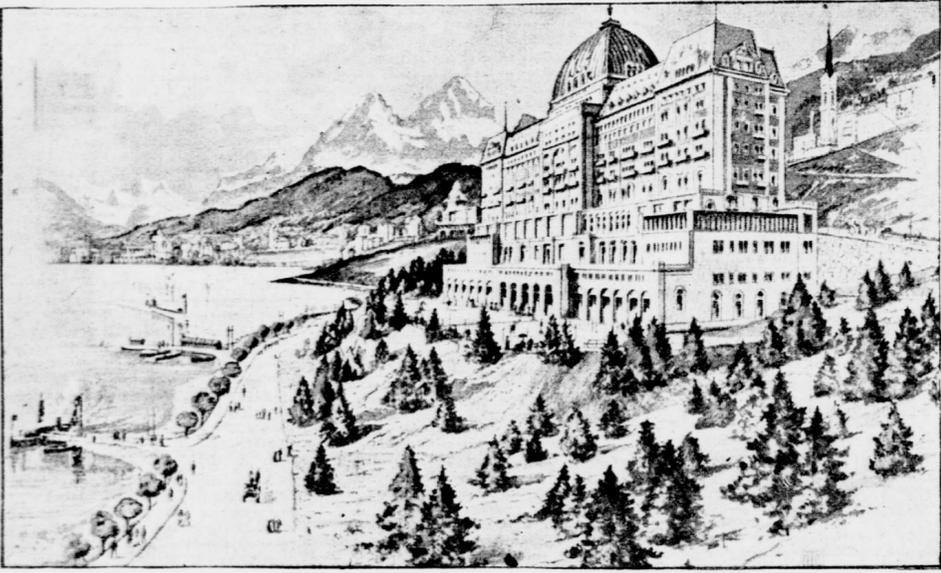
The traveller in Germany will find many other places which are most interesting to visit, including Dresden, which is on the way to the "Saxon Switzerland," which takes its name by way of contrast, and is a region of wild and grotesque rocks and valleys; Baden, which without its gaming tables remains one of the fashionable resorts of Europe; the Black Forest region, adjoining Munich, one of the great show cities and art centres of Europe; the Hartz Mountains, where the scenery is most attractive; Eisenach, in the Thuringian Mountains, with its memories of Luther, and should one venture to the mouth of the Elbe there will be found in Hamburg, the greatest port of the Continent, adequate facilities for the accommodation of travellers in the fine new hotels.

Germany contains for the traveller two regions of forest and mountain scenery of surprising loveliness, the great district of the Black Forest and the Bavarian Highlands. The Protestant cathedrals of Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Marburg, Nürnberg and Elbe and the Roman Catholic cathedrals of Cologne, Mayence, Metz, Strasbourg, Speyer and Bamberg are among the chief which Germany has to show.



THE LEADING HOTELS OF VENICE.

Located on either side of the Royal Palace on the Grand Canal, and overlooking the open lagoon stretching away in the distance to the beautiful Adriatic, stand the Grand Hotel and the Royal Dantell Hotel, which are two of the best kept and most popular hotels in Italy, and by far the best in Venice. Each has recently been thoroughly renovated and has installed private baths in connection with suites and single rooms, thus bringing them up to date. One of the admirable features of both hotels is the strictly enforced rule that perfect quietness must be observed by the hotel servants when moving about the corridors and apartments, thus avoiding the annoyance to visitors that is found in some European hotels where sleep is impossible after the servants begin to move about in the morning. This absence of noise chimes in with that mysterious and delicious feeling of dolce far niente, which seems to steal over the nervous system of the sojourner in the unique city of the Doges, and constitutes the most perfect rest cure that can be found. Venice is the one spot to which the traveller, no matter how biased, is always eager to return, and, once there, is equally reluctant to leave.



The Grand Hotel St. Moritz justifies its claim to be considered the "Hotel de Luxe of the Alps." Having been completed as recently as December, 1905, it embodies all that is best and most modern in Hotel construction. It occupies a commanding situation, affording most delightful views over the lake and mountains. The Hotel contains 300 rooms, including a number of self-contained suites with separate bath and dressing-rooms, etc. Thorough quiet is ensured by double corridors. St. Moritz itself is a most delightful and salubrious holiday resort. Tennis, golf, croquet, boating, angling in the exhilarating Alpine air renew health and vigour in the most jaded; and the "Grand Hotel" is as popular in Winter as in Summer.

The starting point for the beautiful Rhine country is Cologne, with its magnificent cathedral, which legend says will never be finished. The steamers run up the river from May till October.

SOME ITALIAN CITIES.

Special Features of Naples, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, San Remo.

A land of exquisite delight is Italy, with its variety of scenery, enchanting atmosphere, beauti-

ful sky, picturesque people and interesting historical associations. A most attractive approach to the land which lies between the Alps and the Apennines is by way of the Riviera, the narrow strip of country from Hyères to Genoa, lying between the snow covered mountains of the Maritime Alps and the blue waves of the Mediterranean, sparkling in the clear sunlight, and on the shores of which orange and lemon trees are covered with blossoms and fruit, and the date palm flourishes. Of the many attractive cities in Italy Rome is chief, but the Eternal City is a thing apart, to be considered by itself. But there are many others no less worth while visiting, and rewarding every moment devoted to their scenes and associations. Venice, once the mistress of all the commerce and of half the power of Europe, is still one of the grandest figures in history, and one of the most singular in geography. Built upon seventy-two islands, which lie in the midst of extensive lagoons that surround it on all sides, Venice is unrivalled in beauty and novelty of situation. The city is full of objects of interest, principally historical, but many artistic. The pleasantest part is in the vicinity of the Grand Canal, which is studded with palaces of great beauty and spanned by the famous marble bridge Rialto, which affords a remarkably fine view. This canal, which winds through the heart of the city, is intersected by 126 smaller canals, which are spanned by more than three hundred foot bridges. The most celebrated is the Bridge of Sighs, which connects the palace with the prison on the other side.

No more attractive city can be found than Florence, the Athens of the Middle Ages, the birthplace of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, of Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Benvenuto Cellini. The climate of Florence is delightful, and its situation in the midst of the beautiful Val d'Arno, surrounded by beauties of nature and of art, justifies the title which has been bestowed upon it of the "fairest city of the earth." The principal buildings and places of interest include the cathedral begun in 1284 by Arnolfo and continued by Giotto and Brunelleschi; the baptistery, practically the oldest building in Florence, containing Ghiberti's wonderful doors, "pictures in bronze," which Michael Angelo declared were worthy of being the gates of Paradise; the Loggia dei Lanzi; the Uffizi and Pitti palaces, the former containing some of the finest sculpture, the latter some of the most wonderful paintings in the world, and the church of Santa Croce—the "Westminster Abbey" of Florence.

Naples for charm of situation and loveliness of

surroundings surpasses almost every other city in Europe. Nothing can well be imagined to be more beautiful. The bay, reflecting the buildings in its azure waters; the picturesque amphitheatre formed by the verdant hills sprinkled hills that inclose the city; mighty Vesuvius on the left; the fair shores, sweeping round on the one hand by Portici and Castellammare to Capri, and on the other by Pozzuoli and Misenum to romantic Ischia, present a picture which neither pen nor pencil has ever succeeded in adequately portraying.

Close to Naples is Pompeii, the most wonderful of the antiquities of Italy, a spectacle which never disappoints the traveller. "The impression which it gives of the actual Roman town, in all the reality of its existence two thousand years ago, is so

vivid and intense that it requires only a small effort of the imagination to place one's self among the multitudes who once thronged its streets and theatres and occupied its now voiceless chambers. The expression so often used, that one expects to see the inhabitants walk out of their houses to salute one, is scarcely a figure of speech. Many things, in fact, concur to foster the illusion. The walks, gates, streets, forums, houses, temples, fountains, theatres, associated as they are with each other, give a conception of a Roman town more clear and satisfactory than any number of such objects scattered over distant localities could have furnished." Most of the portable relics have been removed to the museum at Naples, but in the museums near the entrance gate at Pompeii will be found a variety of articles.

The second city in size in Italy is Milan, the most famous structure in which is the cathedral, which ranks among the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the world, ranking with St. Peter's in Rome and the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence.

The view from the top of the cathedral takes in not only the city, but the surrounding territory of Lombardy and the Alps in the background. From the cathedral square of the city radiate broad avenues, many traversed by electric railways connecting with the belt line beyond the ancient city walls, through which there are a dozen gateways. All styles of architecture are to be seen in Milan, in the many churches, public buildings, art galleries and famous conservatory of music. A number of palaces have been converted into museums and libraries. The treasures of art in the city are many, and some of them especially famous. One of these is Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," and another Raphael's "Sposalizio." There are public statues of Napoleon I. who was crowned King of Italy in the cathedral in 1805; Garibaldi, Cavour, Manzoni, Cardinal Borromeo, Napoleon III and Victor Emmanuel II. The great Scala Theatre will seat thirty-six hundred persons. It was built in 1178. Milan is the chief financial city of Italy

on the Riviera, some twenty-five miles east of Nice, France. Its mild climate has made it a favorite winter resort, but it also has summer attractions. The older part of the town, built on a hill, has narrow, crooked streets and a church dating back to the thirteenth century. In the newer portion there are fine villas overlooking the sea, beautiful gardens and attractive walks and drives. In the region olives, lemons and oranges flourish, and there are extensive manufactures of perfumes. There is a fine picture gallery at the Villa Thiene.

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

Guards the Gate to the Mediterranean.

There is nothing more striking to be found in a trip around the world than the rock of Gibraltar.



THE PALACE HOTEL, LUCERNE: "AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN SWITZERLAND"

Opened in May, 1904, and constructed with the greatest care in order to secure the acme of luxury and comfort for the visitor. The Palace contains 35 salons and 250 bedrooms with private bath and toilet room. Each apartment has a private entrance with double doors, etc., insuring great quietness. In a word, the Palace is a combination of the most perfect details existing in hotel construction for the enjoyment of modern hotel life. The equipment of the commissariat is a marvel of thoroughness, while the cuisine and cellars are unsurpassed. The location on the border of the lake commands a perfect view of the chain of the Alps, the Burgenstock and the Stanserhorn in the foreground, with their famous hotels, which are part of the same system as the Palace; to the right a beautiful view of the most interesting

Fr. Bucher-Burrer
Founder of the famous
Bucher-Burrer chain of
Hotels in Switzerland,
Italy and Cairo, Egypt.



The Palace Hotel, Hamburg.

Beautifully located, overlooking the Alster-Basin, the Palace was opened in 1904 and is specially designed to meet American requirements.



HOTEL KAISERHOF, NAUEIM.

This sumptuous hotel is generally recognized as being the principal rendezvous of American visitors to Naueim on account of being just opposite the bath-houses, so that one steps right across without the necessity of using a carriage. From his long acquaintance with American requirements, Mr. Haberland, the proprietor, is very familiar with the necessary details for comfort and convenience, and personally sees that his guests receive every attention without friction or annoyance. This is keenly appreciated by his large clientele.

and has much wealth. Tourists will find it modern and up to date.

One of the most picturesque of Italian cities is Genoa, the chief title of which to consideration on the part of Americans being that it was where Columbus was born. It has a splendid harbor on the Gulf of Genoa and is the most important port and commercial centre of the country. It is famous for its architectural features, but has few masterpieces of painting or sculpture. There are many palaces of the best style of the Renaissance, and there are four score churches, the oldest being the Cathedral of San Lorenzo. The finest of the churches is the Santissima Annunziata. The memorials of Columbus are of especial interest. In the Piazza Acquaverde is a marble statue of the famous Genoese, with allegorical figures of Religion, Science, Strength and Wisdom, while at his feet is a kneeling figure of America. On the pediment of the Farnesina Palace, fronting the square, are scenes in the life of the great navigator, depicted in marble. In the City Hall there is a mosaic portrait of Columbus, and in the pedestal of his bust the originals of some of his letters are preserved. Other memorials are in the Palazzo Bianco. The baptism of Columbus is said to have taken place in the Church of Santo Stefano. Genoa has a fine university, a number of libraries, a great city hospital and one of the largest theatres in Italy. The Italian title for the city is "La Superba," a designation which is justified as the noble buildings are seen rising one above another from the gulf. It looks like an amphitheatre of palaces, churches, houses, terraced gardens and bridges.

One of the delightful Italian resorts is San Remo,

which guards the entrance from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean on the northern side. Although it is the extreme southerly end of the Spanish peninsula, it has belonged to England since 1704. The huge mass has the appearance of an enormous lion looking across the strait to the other part of Hercules, on the African shore. On the Bay of Gibraltar is the Spanish city of Algeciras, which gained a wide reputation when the conference of the powers of Europe was held there to consider the questions relating to affairs in Morocco. The best view of the great rock is to be secured from the neutral ground between the English and the Spanish territories, where sentries may be watched as they patrol the frontier. When the Moors invaded Spain they fortified and held the rock, and it was not retaken by Spain until 1462. In 1704 a British force, ostensibly acting for Austria, took it and turned it over to England, which has since maintained the garrison there, although a great siege, by the allied forces of Spain and France, lasted from 1779 to 1782.

From Gibraltar it is easy to cross to the African side of the strait, fourteen miles away, and see the picturesque, alluring and interesting features of the land of the Moors. In Morocco and Algiers may be found a diversity in architecture, dress, manners and customs not to be secured anywhere in Europe. Morocco is a country not yet touched by civilization, without railroads or streets, with camels and donkeys as beasts of burden, and ways of living which are the same as those of the dwellers in the desert a thousand years ago.

These words were Pope's: "Whatever is right, but now the song of modern pessimists is this: 'Whatever is, is wrong.'"