

Salt Lake Globe Trotter Writes of European Travels

The following letter, written by Col. E. F. Holmes, who is abroad with Mrs. Holmes, to a friend in this city, was handed the "News" for publication and contains many items of interest:

Hotel Bristol, Wien, Dec. 7, 1906.—My Dear Friend: Your letter of Nov. 7 at hand and noted. As you seem to have enjoyed my letter from Dresden, I am inclined to send you one from Vienna, where we have been now about three weeks and will remain probably 10 days longer before going to Budapest—our next stopping place—leaving there probably the day after Christmas, when the daughters will return to Dresden for the winter and we will go on to Constantinople, Athens and Alexandria to Cairo—our home for the winter.

So far we have had good weather. Indeed it has been like Salt Lake climate at this time of year—not so cold or snowy perhaps, just good bright fall weather—and the roads, never a bit muddy, but they have something else about as bad, for at this time of year they are putting on a top dressing of fresh broken stone—sharp edges—and very hard on the rubber tires, but it is seldom that the whole roadway is covered at one time, so one can pick one's way somewhat.

I do not remember if you ever spent much time in this part of Europe, but it has always been a favorite city of mine since first coming here—over 20 years ago—and in the 10 years interval between my visits I notice great changes and the city is growing more interesting, more beautiful, all the time. This country seems to be prospering the same as Germany, and doubtless the Austrian-Hungarian empire is sharing in the general prosperity of all Europe. Certainly prices are high enough and we are paying Waldorf-Astoria rates at this hotel. Some things seem cheap, but generally they are things that we do not want. The ladies think that dressmaking bills are reasonable and furs also, while the styles, too, are very good—indeed this smaller Paris is very gay as compared to such cities as Dresden and Leipzig.

In case you have never been here yourself I will briefly describe that the city, containing about one and three-quarters million people, lies in the valley of the Danube, which is here a very large river and has an immense traffic. The city proper—the old town—lies nearly a mile away from the Strasse, but a branch called the Donau canal reaches to the old fortified city. This old part is the most interesting and about one square mile in extent and enclosed by a heavy street, which was the original line of fortifications about the town, but is now laid out in parks, walks and drives, and along this Ring Strasse are the great buildings, as the house of parliament, city hall, opera houses, art institutes, museums and industrial institutions, government buildings, etc.

Very few of the street car lines penetrate this inner city, but here are the stores, banks, hotels and the like, with the great St. Stephen's church with its spire 380 feet high, the center of the city, and from which point all the streets of the older city radiate, and in no instance does the car lines cross this inner city, merely reaching within a few blocks, but lines of cable omnibuses and the like are common enough, and once at the Ring cars go to all parts of the city, for comparatively few of the people live in the outer parts of the town, but in the limits of the original city.

Life here is seen in all its monotonous glory. Monotony it seems to me because it is the same thing over and over every day. Of course, there are the papers to read—there are none sold on the streets here—and some have the little French billiard table, a great cafe may have two tables. There are card rooms, too, and doubtless play is made for money, but of this I do not know personally. There seems to be no excessive drinking anywhere, and we have not seen one drunken man yet, that is not in Austria or Bohemia, while in Germany it was more common. I understand that the vice of drunkenness there is the cause of considerable anxiety on the part of the ruling powers and it has rapidly increased within the last few years. I well remember that in a residence of two years there—some twenty years ago—that but one drunken person was seen in all the time of my stay here.

One wonders, though, how these hundreds of first class cafes are so well supported. Of course there are no other saloons here, as with us, and the saloon in our country is often called the "Poor Man's Club." Here these cafes occupy the most conspicuous places with windows opening to the street, so that one can see the life of the thoroughfares while taking his coffee, cocoa, beer or wine.

This class of place is quite respectable—where one may take ladies, indeed, they are visited by them singly or in couples and groups, but at all of them smoking is allowed, as is also the case at every first class hotel dining room that we have been in here, and that is nearly all of them, which are very gay with Viennese life, especially after theater and opera hours.

DECEMBER 20.
40—Titus, Roman emperor, born; died 11.
1594—Queen Isabella of Spain, patron of Columbus, died; born 1451.
1787—Otton von Kotzebue, explorer of the coast of Russian America, born in Revel, Russia; died there 1816.
1851—Lajos Kossuth, Hungarian patriot and exile, visited Washington on invitation of Congress. He died at Turin, where he had passed many years in exile, in 1894; born 1802.
1861—The banks in New York, Philadelphia and Boston suspended specie payments; laws were passed in the various states to protect the banks from penalties; specie payment was resumed early in 1873.
1893—Sir Samuel White Baker, the noted African explorer, died at Newton-Abbot, Devonshire; born 1821.
1903—The Iroquois theater burned in Chicago; 283 lives lost.

DECEMBER 31.
1494—Jacques Cartier, first to sail up the St. Lawrence, born at St. Malo, France; died 1557.
1720—Charles Edward (Louis Philip Casimir), an English prince who claimed the throne of the Stuarts, born; died 1788. As "Prince Charlie" and the "Young Pretender" Charles Edward figures in history and in romance as a picturesque character. He was the grandson of James II, who abandoned the British throne. In 1746 the prince landed in Scotland, and the highlanders raised the standard of the Stuarts. Edinburgh was captured and the British barred at all points. At Preston Pans the king's army was annihilated in five minutes, but at Culloden, owing to jealousy among the highlanders, Prince Charlie was overwhelmed. He escaped to France and passed 30 years in miserable exile.
1895—The celebrated ironclad Monitor went down in a storm off Cape Hatteras.
1892—Leon Gambetta, prime minister of France, leader of the Republicans in 1870, died in Paris; born 1828.
1894—Susan Foulmore Cooper, second daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, and herself an author of note, died at Cooperstown.
1905—Revolt in Moscow suppressed.

JANUARY 1.
1516—Louis XII, duke of Orleans, called

This hotel, "The Bristol—the leading one—has music in the evening and for afternoon tea at 5 o'clock. But here, when ladies are at all conspicuous either in dress or figure, they must expect to be stared at, and it is still worse on the street, where they even turn about and stop to look at such a person. They offer no indignities that can be complained of, but simply stare as though they never saw such a sight before. In Berlin, however, these rude people would jostle and try to get acquainted with one—"a la Caruso." I notice, too, that on the streets men will partly turn aside from their course for another man, but seldom for a woman. Indeed, if two women are walking together on the street, they must expect this rudeness, and the big brute of a man will bolt directly between them, coming upon them even from the rear as well as from the front, when both may be shoved off their course. Women here are evidently "small potatoes." Neither in their face or figure fair; their shape is rather dumpy than otherwise, and the face lacks that genteel expression we know so well to expect in our American women.

This is an excellent place for gowns and for general shopping purposes, although there are no distinctly Viennese styles as I can discover, and fashions are introduced from Paris and London. One is surprised here to find so many fabrics marked "Echt English," or "Latest English Styles," etc. This is true of across the channel than of France. But few things are seen here of American make, and those mostly of drags or things eatable. Of automobiles we find few types here, and these either German, "Mercedes," or Italian, I. T. A. L. I. A. But what surprises one is the greater number—being what seems to us—very high priced and so few of the medium priced machines. Indeed, there are almost none at all costing less than what would be equal to \$5,000 our money, and any number cost here from \$25,000 to \$30,000, or \$7,000 to \$8,000. The little light runabout that you see so often there is almost entirely unknown here, and the machine here is evidently the luxury of the few rich and not of the many very well-to-do, as with us.

The roads though are fine for touring and all across Bohemia from Dresden, some hundreds of miles, they are generally nearly perfect. Think of a 100 mile run straight away on a road like that to Port Douglas, only a course much wider and with lighter grades. Near these large cities the roads are poorest, on account of the heavy traveling over them, and they say that for 20 miles around Paris the roads are very poor on this account.

There are few Panhard machines in Germany or Austria but still I have seen no one go past ours yet while we have sometimes left other machines behind. So far there has been no winter here and warmly dressed, it is almost as pleasant motoring as in summer. We go to Budapest about the middle of the month and will then take the Panhard up for the winter, taking it up in the spring upon our return from Egypt.

Now about pictures and the galleries. I have seen much of the old masters and of modern work. Of the former, of course, there is always great pleasure and one instantly turns to these for pleasure and instruction. But of the latter it seems to me, reviewing the number of times I have gone abroad, that painting as an art is surely deteriorating on this side of the water as surely as our standard is doing the reverse. I attended an "Aufstellung" last Sunday and possibly I would hardly accept one of them as a gift, and another day at the "Hall of Secession," where the modern "Impressionist" holds forth, there were very few that I would want or would go across the street to see, and about a dozen or two best old masters would give me the most satisfaction of anything from this side, and I wish now that we had planned to make our gallery two stories instead of one.

One thing I think we should try to do about Utah's great natural bridges, and that is to get them in plaster clay or wood models to the correct scale, say 250 feet to 1 foot, showing a little of the canyon on each side. What do you think about it? Is it practicable?

Hope that you will pass a pleasant winter, as we are doing, and say a Merry Christmas to Mrs. Holmes heartily joining, I remain,
Yours truly,
E. F. HOLMES.

THE BEST DOCTOR.
Rev. R. C. Horton, Sulphur Springs, Tex., writes July 19th, 1902: "I have used in my family Ballard's Snow Liniment and Lotion and Syrup, and they have proved very satisfactory. The Liniment is the best we have ever used for headache and pains. The cough syrup has been our doctor for the last eight years." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 12 and 14 South Main Street.

the "Father of His People," died; born 1462.
1735—Paul Revere, patriot rider, born in Boston; died 1818.
1830—Paul Hamilton Hayne, southern poet, born in Charleston; died 1886.
1892—The edict of emancipation of the slaves of states adhering to the Confederacy went into effect. The proclamation was issued Sept. 22, 1862, and applied only to persons then held in bondage outside the Federal lines. Practically the edict was powerless until the conquest of territory containing slaves brought them within the protection of the Federal army.
1879—Resumption of specie payments in the United States.
1901—Ignatius Donnelly, noted American scholar, orator, died at Minneapolis, Minn.; born 1831.
1905—Gen. Steussel, Russian commandant at Port Arthur, offered to surrender the post.

JANUARY 2.
18—Titus Livius, Roman historian, died.
1879—Caleb Cushing, jurist and statesman, died in Newburyport, Mass.; born 1800.
1888—Joel Parker, war governor of New Jersey, died at Trenton; born 1807.
1904—Gen. James Longstreet, noted Confederate leader in the Civil war, died at Gainesville, Ga.; born 1821.
Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, daughter of Napoleon's brother Jerome, king of Westphalia, died in Paris; born 1820.
1905—Port Arthur capitulated.
1906—Gen. Francis Fessenden, noted Civil war veteran, died in Portland, Me.; born 1832.

JANUARY 3.
107 B. C.—Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator, born; assassinated 43 B. C.
1740—Benedict Arnold born in Norwich, Conn.; died 1801.
1777—Washington defeated the British at Princeton, N. J.
1793—Lucretia Coffin Mott, reformer and abolitionist, born on Nantucket island; died 1880.
1858—Rachel, noted actress, died at Cannes, France; born 1820.
1890—George Henry Boker, author and poet, died in Philadelphia; born there 1823.
1893—Mrs. Martha Joan Reade Nash



MARJORIE MANNERS MAY BE SERBIA'S QUEEN.

Lady Marjorie Manners, who is considered by many to be the most beautiful young woman in England and, whose engagement to marry Prince Arthur of Connaught has never been seriously doubted, is probably destined to share the throne of Serbia when she becomes a princess. King Edward's soldier nephew has been tentatively offered the crown of the turbulent little kingdom where Alexander and Draga died by the hands of assassins, by former Queen Natalie, consort of the notorious Milan, who is said to have acted as agent for the faction which seeks to depose King Peter. King Edward would strongly oppose an acceptance of such a questionable honor by his nephew, but it is possible that the military spirit of Prince Arthur may overcome his royal uncle's scruples and that he may take the beautiful lady Marjorie with him to be queen of the exorbitant Servians, who have mostly long since learned to hate Peter and despise his son, the crown prince.

Lamb, a distinguished historical author and editor, died in New York city; born 1829.

JANUARY 4.
1739—Benjamin Lundy, philanthropist and abolitionist, born in Warren county, N. J.; died 1833. Lundy established an antislavery association in 1815. He published an abolition paper in Baltimore. Among other means of suppressing slavery he advocated the boycott against all products from slave labor.

1822—John William Draper, M. D., American physiologist, writer, died; born 1811. Dr. Draper was a native of England. His most noted works were "History of the Civil War in America" and "A History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science."

1894—Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, American educator and reformer, died in Boston; born 1805.

1906—William Harrison Weir, illustrator of birds and pressing slavery, died in London; born 1823. Earthquake shock at Masaya, Nicaragua.

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