

moment. It seems strange that when seats are offered free, gratis, and for nothing, the public should be debarred the privilege, especially when the vast city is honey-combed with quaint nooks which serve as breakwaters to the torrent of street traffic rolling by. The stranger must surely wonder at the spectacle presented by the seatless London streets after being accustomed to cities where commodious resting-places are to be found at every turn.

Then again, with all the agitation concerning intemperance, there are half a dozen places in all London, for the sale of cooling, innocuous summer drinks. And yet the syrups of lemon, orange, pineapple, strawberry and raspberry mingled with cool soda water constitute the most refreshing beverage in the world. These drinks can be obtained all over America; they ought to be procurable all over London. When harmless summer drinks can be easily obtained we may see a decrease in beer drinking.

Unexampled in power and splendor as was the great naval review at Spithead in the jubilee year, it is to be surpassed on the same historic waters at the end of July. Never has so potent a fleet of war-ships been got together as will gather on the waves of the Solent in the course of the next two months. Every vessel of the "Admiral" class, and a score or more of huge ironclads, with triple that number of smaller craft will be collected to show what the navy of Britain is like. The German Emperor and possibly the Shah will be spectators of this muster of battle ships.

Immediately after the review, during which there are to be a few evolutions, the annual naval manoeuvres will begin. Already the dockyards resound with the din of preparation for the coming display. Admirals Baird and Tryon will have an opportunity of fighting their last year's battles over again. From August 6th to near the end of the month, the British shores will be at the risk of hostile descent, and from Ireland to Wick, from Land's End to John O'Groats the mimic warfare will rage.

In order to avoid the temporary crush on the Dover and Calais route to Paris, many Americans are going around by the Great Eastern line via Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, etc., with incursions into Holland, including the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee. That great work, Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," has made Holland one of the most attractive of countries to the American tourist; every city and village possesses a charm derived from its historical associations.

The negotiations that have been going on between the Swiss and German governments have naturally brought up the question of asylum. As is well known Switzerland for hundreds of years has been the asylum of political exiles. This has been often quite provoking to her neighbors; yet in the providence of God she has so far maintained her neutrality

and independence in the midst of powerful and aggressive nations. It is evident that the Socialists of Germany are gradually getting a deeper hold on the sympathies of the German people; and hence the necessity Prince Bismarck feels to curtail the influence of the Socialists if possible. The Russian government is likewise interested in the dispersion of a band of Nihilists who have collected in Switzerland, and she has cordially seconded Germany in her representations to the Swiss government. The Swiss Federal Council has consented to examine the question of the right of asylum, and there the matter rests for the present. A neutral Switzerland is an obstacle in the path of the military convention concluded between Germany and Italy, even as it was between France and Austria in the days of Napoleon I. In the midst of the preparations of larger and more warlike nations Switzerland has also a military force of 126,000 regular troops, 81,000 Landwehr, and 268,000 Landsturm, making a total of 470,000 men, which would seem quite a respectable force for defensive purposes.

Zurich, the chief city of eastern Switzerland, has been, during the last week, paying honors to two of her famous sons—Waldmann and Escher—the first and the last of a long list of burgomasters who have been illustrious. Just 400 years, however, elapsed between them.

On June 22nd, 1476, Waldmann led the Swiss to victory at Grandson and defeated Charles the Bold of Burgundy, thus turning the scale of Switzerland's future, and laying the foundation of the present confederacy. Four hundred years later Alfred Escher saved one of the greatest engineering works of modern times—the railway tunnel through Mount St. Gothard—from premature failure. When the work stopped for lack of capital, it was mainly through Escher's exertions that eight million dollars necessary to complete it were raised. He was likewise one of the principal promoters of the now famous Zurich Polytechnic school, and a vigorous supporter of all good works.

The Zurichers have therefore raised a handsome statue to perpetuate his memory. It is a fine piece of work in bronze by Kissling, and was unveiled on the 23d of June in presence of a vast multitude. At his feet, in front, is a herculean figure delving a rock marked "Gothard," and behind a figure of young Switzerland offering a wreath of laurels.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, June 31st, 1889.

BEAR LAKE STAKE HOUSE.

All who have seen the Bear Lake Stake House unite in pronouncing it one of the handsomest and most substantial structures in this region. It is built of rock, that of the walls proper being of a dark hue, while that of the abutments and facings is red sandstone. The latter had to be conveyed from the quarry a distance of eighteen miles.

The building faces west, and is of liberal dimensions, its length being, inclusive of a semi-circular projection at one end, in which is located the vestry, 127 feet 6 inches, while the width is 73 feet 4 inches. The front elevation is strikingly handsome, being embellished by a tower which rises to a height of 80 feet, exclusive of the vane. Another smaller tower is located near one corner of the front. There are seven entrances, three in front and two on each side, while the entire structure is amply lighted with a suitable number of appropriate windows.

The choir is unique and attractive. It is semi-circular in form. It is in the part of the building of that shape that abuts from the rear. It has an organ stand, and has a capacity for seating fifty singers. In front of it is the stand, which has two elevations, besides the Bishops' compartment of it, which is on a level with the floor.

A special feature of the building is that, notwithstanding its unusual length, all the people seated in the lower part of the auditorium can command a full view of the stand, including the lowest portion of it. This advantage is gained by inclining the floor at an appropriate angle from the stand to the extreme end of the hall. The gallery surrounds the whole of the interior with the exception of the east end, where the stand and choir are located. It is supported by pillars, which, by running clear through from floor to roof, also sustains the latter.

The ceiling is admirable. The middle portion of it is a species of nave, being almost semi-circular in form, with an aisle paralleling it on each side. The whole is thrown into panels by timbering, the wood being appropriately stained. This gives it a somewhat heavy and subdued appearance, in keeping with the character of the exercises conducted within—the worship of God.

Under the building is a basement constructed in such a way as to render it suitable for the introduction of radiating apparatus for heating. In due time this improvement will be added.

This elegant building was designed by Joseph Don Carlos Young, of this city, and does excellent credit to his taste and skill. It has a seating capacity bordering on 3,000. It is nearing completion, being so far advanced in that direction that for some time public meetings have been held in it. By the time it receives the finishing touches it will have cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It is a substantial monument of the enterprise of President Budge and Counsel and the entire people of Bear Lake Stake, who are noted for being possessed of a generous disposition and much public spirit.

ELECTRICITY IN COURT.

The suit of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company vs. the Salt Lake City Street Railway Company commenced before Judge Zane July 19 in the Third District Court.